

MEETING

POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE

DATE AND TIME

WEDNESDAY 9TH FEBRUARY, 2022

AT 7.00 PM

VENUE

HENDON TOWN HALL, THE BURROUGHS, LONDON NW4 4BQ

TO: MEMBERS OF POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE (Quorum 3)

Chairman: Councillor Daniel Thomas BA (Hons)
Vice Chairman: Councillor David Longstaff

Dean Cohen
Geof Cooke
Caroline Stock
Val Duschinsky

Ross Houston
Arjun Mittra
Alison Moore
Sachin Rajput

Barry Rawlings
Gabriel Rozenberg
Peter Zinkin

Substitute Members

Jess Brayne
Kath McGuirk
Rohit Grover

Melvin Cohen
Alan Schneiderman

Paul Edwards
Mark Shooter

In line with the Constitution's Public Participation and Engagement Rules, requests to submit public questions or comments must be submitted by 10AM on the third working day before the date of the committee meeting. Therefore, the deadline for this meeting is Friday 4 February 2022 at 10AM. Requests must be submitted to Faith Mwende faith.mwende@barnet.gov.uk

You are requested to attend the above meeting for which an agenda is attached.

Andrew Charlwood – Head of Governance

Governance Service contact: Faith Mwende faith.mwende@barnet.gov.uk

Media Relations Contact: Tristan Garrick 020 8359 2454

ASSURANCE GROUP

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ORDER OF BUSINESS

Item No	Title of Report	Pages
1.	Minutes of last meeting	5 - 12
2.	Absence of Members	
3.	Declaration of Members' Disclosable Pecuniary interests and Non Pecuniary interests (If any)	
4.	Report of the Monitoring Officer (if any)	
5.	Public Questions and Comments (if any)	
6.	Members' Items (if any)	
7.	Business planning - The Barnet Plan, Budget 2022/23, Medium Term Financial Strategy 2022-26 and Budget Management 2021/22	13 - 398
8.	North London Waste Plan (Adoption)	399 - 576
9.	Affordable Housing Viability Review	577 - 586
10.	Review of Integra and CoreHR	587 - 594
11.	Community Benefit Assessment Tool (CBAT) Assessment Criteria Update and designating Barnet Pavilion and the Bull Theatre as community assets	595 - 602
12.	Committee Forward Work Programme	603 - 604
13.	Any other item(s) the Chairman decides are urgent	
14.	Motion to Exclude the Press and Public	
15.	Any other exempt item(s) the Chairman decides are urgent	

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Decisions of the Policy and Resources Committee

9 December 2021

Members Present:-

AGENDA ITEM 1

Councillor Daniel Thomas (Chairman)
Councillor David Longstaff (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor Dean Cohen
Councillor Geof Cooke
Councillor Caroline Stock
Councillor Val Duschinsky
Councillor Ross Houston
Councillor Arjun Mittra

Councillor Alison Moore
Councillor Sachin Rajput
Councillor Barry Rawlings
Councillor Gabriel Rozenberg
Councillor Peter Zinkin

1. MINUTES OF LAST MEETING

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 30 September 2021 be agreed as a correct record.

2. ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

None.

3. DECLARATION OF MEMBERS' DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND NON PECUNIARY INTERESTS (IF ANY)

Councillor Mittra declared an interest in item 11 Delivery and Outcomes Framework for Barnet Plan - Q2 2021-22 as he was connected.

4. REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER (IF ANY)

None.

5. PUBLIC QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS (IF ANY)

Details of the questions asked and the answers provided were published and circulated at the meeting. Verbal responses were given to supplementary questions at the meeting.

6. MEMBERS' ITEMS (IF ANY)

None.

7. BUSINESS PLANNING (BUDGET 2022/23, MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY 2022-26), AND BUDGET MANAGEMENT 2021/22

The Chairman then introduced the report which provided an update following the Autumn Budget and Spending Review (SR21) on 27 October 2021. The report sets out the latest estimates and assumptions on the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) for 2022-26, savings and income generation plans, fees and charges and the capital programme

The report sought Committee approval for budget management decisions for 2021/22, required as part of normal business in line with the Financial Regulations.

During discussion the Committee unanimously agreed to amend recommendation 2 as follows:

The Chairman moved a Approves delegated authority to the Executive Director of Resources (S151 Officer) to amend the MTFs in line with the 2022/23 Local Government Finance Settlement *and other rates*, to enable the 2022/23 Budget Consultation process to commence as discussed in paragraph 5.9.

Following consideration of the item, the Chairman moved to vote on the recommendations in the report as amended.

The vote was recorded as follows:

For	7
Against	6
Abstentions	0

The Committee RESOLVED

Regarding the medium term financial strategy:

- 1. To note the latest update on the MTFs further to budget submissions from council services and the information contained in the Chancellor's Autumn Budget and Spending Review 2021. This includes the budget proposals (savings, income generation, and pressures) for 2022/23 and later years. This is detailed in this report and in appendix A;**
- 2. To delegated authority to the Executive Director of Resources (S151 Officer) to amend the MTFs in line with the 2022/23 Local Government Finance Settlement and other rates, to enable the 2022/23 Budget Consultation process to commence as discussed in paragraph 5.9;**
- 3. To approve the proposed fees and charges for referral to council, including proposed rent increase in line with Government policy for existing council tenants for social dwellings and affordable rent dwellings, proposed rent increase for temporary accommodation and proposed service charges and garage rents to take effect from 1st April 2022, as set in appendix C;**
- 4. To note the current and forecast position on earmarked reserves in paragraph 1.4;**

Regarding consultation on budget and council tax proposals:

- 5. To consult on the use of the Council's flexibility to raise the level of General Council Tax by up to 1.99% in 2022/23 in accordance with the scenarios in paragraph 1.3.7;**
- 6. To consult on the use of the Council's flexibility to apply a Social Care Precept of 1%, to help fund pressures in social care;**

7. To approve the council’s budget consultation be launched in the week of 20 December 2021 after which the budget with a cumulative equality impact assessment will be considered by the Committee on 9 February 2022, before it is referred to council;
8. To note the current position on the Eight Authority Business Rates Pool for 2022/23 discussed in paragraph 1.3.15-17, and delegates authority to the Executive Director of Resources (S151 Officer) to take all necessary actions to participate in and execute the agreement;

8. ANNUAL PROCUREMENT FORWARD PLAN [APFP] 2022/2023

The Chairman introduced the report which set out the detail of envisaged procurement requirements for 2022/2023 and, where known, for 2023/24, 2024/25. This report sought authorisation to enable commencement of procurement activity in accordance with the Council’s Contract Procedure Rules, subject to confirmation of continued requirement, and any additional approvals required under the Council’s Constitution.

Following consideration of the item, the Chairman moved to vote on the recommendations in the report as amended.

The vote was recorded as follows:

For	7
Against	0
Abstentions	6

The Committee RESOLVED

1. To approve the Annual Procurement Forward Plan as a record of forward activity for 2022/23 – 2024/25.
2. To note the requirements for procurement activity will be subject to service confirmation of continued requirement of any additional approvals required under the Council’s Constitution, including the Contract Procedure Rules, authorisation of Procurement Launch Document including identification of approved budget source.

9. SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

The Chairman introduced the report which provided an overview of the Sustainability Strategy Framework which will be used to scope and inform the forthcoming Sustainability Strategy. The framework builds on existing sustainability action the Council is taking and has been written in the context of the agreements reached at COP26 and the Environment Act 2021.

It was noted that the Sustainability Strategy had an important part to play in Barnet Council’s role of improving the lives of residents and businesses across the borough, by investing in sustainability to deliver long and short-term improvements in the lives of residents.

Following consideration of the item, the Chairman moved to vote on the recommendations in the report as amended.

The vote was recorded as follows:

For	13
Against	0
Abstentions	0

The Committee unanimously RESOLVED:

- 1. To approve the net zero ambitions laid out within the report, including the Council's target of being a net zero organisation by 2030, and for Barnet as a place to be net zero as soon as possible following this and by 2050 at the latest**
- 2. To note the carbon baseline and its findings (section 1.4-1.6)**
- 3. To note the actions already taken to date that have helped to begin addressing carbon emissions within the Council and across the borough, and the communications activity that has taken place**
- 4. To approve the Sustainability Strategy Framework (section 1.9-1.11), which will form the basis of the Sustainability Strategy**
- 5. To instruct officers to begin work on conducting feasibility studies and implementing the workstreams (section 1.9-1.11), and delegate authority to the Executive Director of Resources in order to take the necessary actions to look at the funding and resource requirements needed to deliver on these ambitions, and authority to proceed with procurements for the development of the Sustainability Strategy.**

10. RECOMMENDATION FROM FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CONTRACTS COMMITTEE - REVIEW OF CAPITA CONTRACTS

The Chairman introduced the report from the Financial Performance and Contracts Committee at its meeting on 23 November 2021 which considered the reports on the Review of Capita Contracts and referred to this Committee. The report makes recommendations to Full Council to make the decision given the financial value and strategic importance of the Re and CSG contracts.

Following consideration of the item, the Chairman moved to vote on the recommendations as set out in the report.

The vote was recorded as follows:

For	13
Against	0
Abstentions	0

The Committee unanimously RESOLVED:

- 1. To recommend to Council that:**

- a) the council does not seek to extend those elements of the RE and CSG contracts that relate to the Procurement service, Regulatory Services (Trading Standards, Licensing, Environmental Health), the regeneration service and highways;
- b) upon expiry of those elements of the contract, these services be returned to the Council;
- c) the future strategy for the Highways service should be the subject of a separate report to the Environment Committee;
- d) the Recruitment service be returned to the Council in February 2022; and
- e) the Chief Executive be authorised to take the necessary action relating to any transfers or actions associated with the services, subject to the conclusion of the necessary due diligence.

2. To recommend that Council notes the direction of travel for each service that was agreed previously as set out in section 1.8 of the report (Annex 1) including the services listed for further review, with short extension: Accounts Payable/Integra, HR/Core HR*, Estates* (*with some element of the service potentially returning to the Council upon expiry of the contract) and Cemetery and Crematorium.

3. To recommend that Council notes the content of the Review of Capita Contracts Public Engagement report (Annex 2) and ORS Report (Appendix 2A)

11. DELIVERY AND OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK FOR THE BARNET PLAN - Q2 2021-22

The Chairman introduced the report which provides a progress update on delivery of the Barnet Plan and performance against the associated Outcomes Framework Q2 2021-22.

Following consideration of the item, the Chairman moved to vote on the recommendations as set out in the report.

The vote was recorded as follows:

For	13
Against	0
Abstentions	0

The Committee unanimously RESOLVED to note the report and progress made towards delivering the agreed outcomes of the Barnet Plan.

12. SOCIAL VALUE POLICY 2021-25

The Chairman introduced the report which sought approval on the council's Social Value Policy 2021-25, including a pledge to raise the baseline weighting for social value in contract bids to 20%. The Social Value policy determined the council's approach to sourcing goods and services beyond the principles of competition and value-for-money, to ensure social and community benefits are obtained whenever we do business.

Following consideration of the item, the Chairman moved to vote on the recommendations in the report as amended.

The vote was recorded as follows:

For	13
Against	0
Abstentions	0

The Committee unanimously RESOLVED:

- 1. To adopt the Social Value Policy (Appendix 1 to this report) and its pledge to raise the baseline weighting for social value in contract bids to 20%.**
- 2. To authorise officers to implement the Social Value Policy and to use a Social Value Toolkit (as set out in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2).**

13. ANNUAL EQUALITIES REPORT 2020/21

The Chairman introduced the report which sought approval for the council's Annual Equalities Report (AER) for the financial year 2020/21 which demonstrates how the council complies with the Public Sector Equality Duty in the Equality Act 2010.

The AER looked back over the previous financial year and detailed how the council approached its statutory responsibilities under The Equality Act and the Public Sector Equality Duty; the approach to implementing the equalities policy; and the progress against the Strategic Equalities Objective, covering the key achievements and case studies from across the council.

Following consideration of the item, the Chairman moved to vote on the recommendations in the report as amended.

The vote was recorded as follows:

For	13
Against	0
Abstentions	0

The Committee unanimously RESOLVED to approve the Annual Equalities Report 2020/21 for publication on the council website.

14. TELECARE - REQUEST FOR A 1-YEAR CONTRACT WAIVER

The Chairman introduced the report which sought approval from the Committee to extend the contract with Argenti for a further year via a waiver of the Contract Procedure Rules at a cost of £1,850,000. The additional time granted by the waiver would enable the council to engage with NHS partners to develop integrated services over the longer term.

Following consideration of the item, the Chairman moved to vote on the recommendations in the report as amended.

The vote was recorded as follows:

For	13
Against	0
Abstentions	0

The Committee unanimously RESOLVED to approve a waiver of the Contract Procedure Rules pursuant to Rule 12.1. for the extension of the contract with Argenti for the provision of the Telecare service from 1st April 2022 for the period of one year up to 31st March 2023 at a cost of £1,850,000

15. COMMITTEE FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

RESOLVED – The Committee noted the Work Programme.

16. ANY OTHER ITEM(S) THE CHAIRMAN DECIDES ARE URGENT

None.

17. MOTION TO EXCLUDE THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

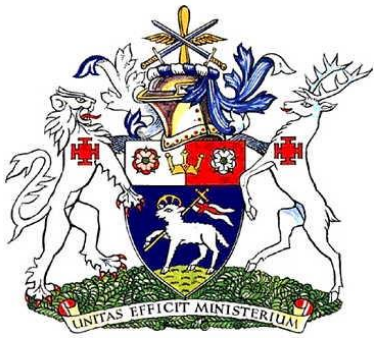
The Chairman asked committee members if there were any questions on the exempt reports on the agenda. The Committee confirmed that there were no questions. There was therefore no requirement to move into exempt session.

18. ANY OTHER EXEMPT ITEM(S) THE CHAIRMAN DECIDES ARE URGENT

None.

The meeting finished at 8.50 pm

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AGENDA ITEM 7

Policy & Resources Committee 9th February 2022

Title	Business planning – The Barnet Plan, Budget 2022/23, Medium Term Financial Strategy 2022-26 and Budget Management 2021/22
Report of	Chairman of Policy & Resources Committee
Wards	All
Status	Public
Urgent	Yes
Key	Yes
Enclosures	<p>Appendix A – The Barnet Plan Appendix B – Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) Appendix C – Council Tax Resolution Appendix D – Detailed Revenue Budgets, Savings and Income Generation, Pressures and Council Tax Summary Appendix E – Summary of Savings & Income generation Proposals Appendix F – Fees and charges Appendix G – Interim Consultation Report Appendix H – Cumulative Equalities Impact Analysis Appendix I – Strategic Risk Register Appendix J1 – Capital Strategy Appendix J2 – Proposed Capital Programme Appendix K1 – Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) Appendix K2 – TMSS: Mid-year Review Report 2021/22 Appendix L – Housing Revenue Account Business Plan Appendix M - Reserves & Balances Appendix N – Debt Management Policy</p>
Officer Contact Details	<p>Anisa Darr – Executive Director of Resources (S151 Officer) Anisa.Darr@barnet.gov.uk</p> <p>Jyotika Dabasia – Head of Finance, Chief Accountant Jyotika.Dabasia@barnet.gov.uk</p>

Summary

This report sets out the proposed budget for 2022/23 and the council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) which include the assumptions for 2022-26 with regards to council tax, other funding, expenditure forecasts and the savings and income generation plans necessary to set a balanced budget. This helps to ensure resources are aligned to the strategic outcomes set out in The Barnet Plan, which is also included in this report.

The revised MTFS for 2022-26 reports a total savings requirement of £60.361m with savings identified of £19.335m, leaving a savings gap of £41.026m to be identified. Consultation on the budget and the contents of the December 2021 Policy and Resources Committee paper took place between 14 December 2021 and 1 February 2022.

Due to the timing of the publication of this report and the end of the consultation period, this report contains the interim results of this consultation. The final consultation results will be known prior to this Committee meeting and will be published as a late addendum to inform decision making. The recommendations presented within this report have considered the views expressed in the interim results.

The revised Capital Programme, TMSS, fees and charges and other appendices linked to budget setting are included with this report for approval.

This report also seeks the Committee's approval for budget management decisions for 2021/22, required as part of normal business in line with the Financial Regulations.

This report is urgent as it recommends the 2022/23 budget to Full Council for approval and it is a legal requirement for a balanced budget to be set. These proposals have been consulted on, and if approved by Policy and Resources Committee will be referred on to Council so that Council can approve the budget envelope and set the Council Tax.

Officers Recommendations

That the Committee:

In respect of The Barnet Plan:

1. Notes The Barnet plan, included as Appendix A, to ensure alignment of resources to corporate and strategic priorities;

In respect of the Budget and Council Tax for 2022/23 and the MTFS 2022-26:

2. Recommends to Council for approval the MTFS, attached as Appendix B, and the detailed revenue budgets in Appendix D, including the proposed savings and funding for pressures in 2022/23;
3. Recommends to Council for approval that the budget 2022/23 is prepared on the basis of a 0% increase for the general element of Council Tax in 2022/23 as discussed in paragraph 1.3.10 to 1.3.17;
4. Recommends to Council for approval that the budget for 2022/23 is prepared on the basis of an increase of 1% for the Social Care Precept, to help fund social care as detailed in paragraph 1.3.10 to 1.3.17;

5. Recommends to Council for the approval the resolutions relating to Council Tax contained within Appendix C;
6. Recommends to Council for approval, on the advice of the Chief Finance Officer, that it determines that the council's basic amount of Council Tax for 2022/23 as set out in Council Tax resolution Appendix C, 2(iv) is not excessive in accordance with the principles approved under section 52ZB and 52ZC of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, set out in the Referendums relating to Council Tax increases (Principles)(England) Report 2022/23;
7. Recommends to Council that in accordance with Section 38(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 the Chief Executive be instructed to place a notice in the local press of the amounts set under recommendation 5 above within a period of 21 days following the Council's decision;
8. Notes within Section 1.6 that the financial position in 2021/22 remains stable despite the pressures on the council arising from the pandemic, and that an overall breakeven position is currently anticipated for this year (after making some targeted contributions to reserves);
9. Considers the issues that have emerged from the consultation discussed in Appendix G when making their decisions. The committee make the decisions outlined in this report being mindful of the consultation responses and equalities impact assessments including the cumulative equalities impact assessments;
10. Note the fees and charges as detailed in Appendix F;

In respect of Capital Strategy, proposed capital expenditure and the policy on Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP):

11. Recommend to Council the approval of the Capital Strategy as set out in Appendix J1;
12. Recommend to council for approval the Capital Programme as set out in Appendix J2 and set out in paragraph 1.7;
13. Approves the changes to the existing Capital Programme in relation to slippage detailed in paragraphs 1.7.3-1.7.20;
14. Recommend to Council to approve delegation to Chief Finance Officer to adjust capital programme and financing in 2022/23 in line with the 2021/22 outturn position;

In respect of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS):

15. Recommend to Council the approval of the TMSS for 2022/23 as set out in Appendix K1;
16. Notes the mid-year review report for 2021/22 as set out in Appendix K2;

In respect of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA):

17. Recommend to Council the approval of Council dwelling rents increases as set out in section 1.9.3-1.9.8;

18. Recommend to council to approve Temporary accommodation rents increases in line with Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rate as set out in paragraphs 1.9.9-1.9.13,

19. Recommend to Council the approval of services charge and garages increases as set out in paragraph 1.9.14-1.9.25,

In respect of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG):

20. Recommend to council the approval of the Gross Schools Budget of £393.947m for 2022/23 as set out in paragraph 1.4.6-1.4.16;

21. Recommend to Council that any changes to the Schools Budget reasonably required as a result of the final 2022/23 DSG and Post-16 settlement are delegated for decisions to the Executive Director – Children’s & Family Services in consultation with the Executive Director of Resources;

Regarding budget management for 2021/22:

22. Approves debt write off, as set out in paragraph 1.6.9-1.6.21;

23. Notes the Quarter 2 2020/21 Corporate Risk Register discussed in section 1.10 and presented in Appendix I;

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

1.1 Executive Summary

1.1.1. The committee received an update to the Business Planning 2022-26 and MTFS process at its meeting in December 2021, which followed the Chancellor’s Autumn budget and SR21. Following that meeting, on the 16 December 2021, we received the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement for 2022/23. This was a one-year settlement with intentions to deliver updated assessments of needs and resources through funding reforms (i.e. fair funding and business rates reset).

1.1.2. The table below shows a balanced position for 2022/23, however there is a total savings requirement across the MTFS of £60.361m and identified savings of £19.335m. This leaves a gap in savings of £41.026m.

2021/22	MTFS Summary	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
£m	Resources vs. Expenditure	£m	£m	£m	£m
343.690	Expenditure	344.546	378.200	403.680	423.219
(333.101)	Resources	(336.592)	(346.736)	(356.255)	(362.857)
10.589	Cumulative (Surplus)/Shortfall to Balanced Budget	7.954	31.464	47.425	60.361
10.589	In Year Budget Gap before Savings	7.954	23.510	35.187	41.523
(10.590)	Efficiencies and Income Generation options Proposed	(7.954)	(4.284)	(6.601)	(0.497)
(0.001)	(Surplus)/Shortfall to Balanced Budget	(0.000)	19.226	28.586	41.026

In year savings requirement	7.954	23.510	15.961	12.937
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- 1.1.3. The budget position for 2022/23 is balanced, however, it is worth noting that officers have spent time focusing on balancing 2022/23 and future years will be reviewed in Spring later this year.
- 1.1.4. The council's revenue position as at month 8 (including reserves) is discussed in section 1.6. Forecast performance to March 2022 against the budget approved by Council in March 2021 is currently anticipated to be broadly breakeven. This is after the application of earmarked reserves of £0.365m.
- 1.1.5. Fees and charges, changes to the capital programme, mid-year Treasury Management review and routine budget management for 2021/22 are also discussed in this report.

1.2 Strategic Context

- 1.2.1. The Barnet Plan 2021-25 was considered by Policy & Resources Committee 8 February 2021 and was agreed at Full Council 2 March 2021. This sets out the council's vision to provide the best possible services for residents in communities where there are opportunities to grow and thrive, and where everyone feels safe. Placing residents at the heart of everything we do, the Plan is built around four core, cross cutting themes - Clean, Safe & Well Run, Family Friendly, Healthy and Thriving - with prevention and equalities running through everything we do.
- 1.2.2. The MTFS is an integral part of the council's overall planning and strategy to ensure a financially sustainable and stable platform from which to deliver its strategic objectives through the Barnet Plan.
- 1.2.3. This report builds on previous updates to this committee and presents the latest progress to balance the MTFS. Since December's meeting of this committee, the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement has been published which provided detailed allocation per borough of grants for 2022/23 only. As far as possible, this is reflected in the MTFS, however some grant allocations are still not known (e.g. Public Health grant).

Local Government Finance Settlement (LGFS) 2021

- 1.2.4. The provisional LGFS outlines provisional funding allocations for local authorities for 2022/23. This year's provisional settlement follows the details provided at Spending Review 2021. Despite it being a multi-year spending review, the provisional settlement only provides for a single financial year.
- 1.2.5. Core Spending Power (CSP): will increase nationally in real terms by over 4%. Across London boroughs CSP will increase by 6.7%. This increase does factor in the assumption that all authorities eligible to raise adult social care precept and council tax, will raise the maximum amount. It also assumes increases in the council tax base will continue to increase on the same trajectory as the previous 5 years. For Barnet the equivalent increase has been calculated to be 5.6%.
- 1.2.6. The main changes to the Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA) are confirmation that on the business rates retention, the multiplier would be frozen for 2022/23 with local authorities being compensated for the shortfall in income for under indexation of the

multiplier. Revenue Support Grant (RSG) will be increased in line with September CPI inflation.

- 1.2.7. The provisional settlement confirms the intention for a core council tax referendum principle of up to 2% in 2022/23 and the flexibility to raise the social care precept of 1% in 2022/23 for relevant authorities.
- 1.2.8. Leaders Committee at London Councils agreed in September 2021 not to reconstitute the pan-London business rates pool for 2022/23 as it was unlikely to provide any financial benefit. However, two pools have been designated that include London boroughs; the eight-authority central London pool, which includes Barnet and Sutton is part of the Surrey and Sutton Business Rates Pool.
- 1.2.9. Funding to cover the costs of adult social care reforms has been included within CSP. The 'Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund' is worth £162m and is intended to support local authorities to prepare their markets for reform and move towards paying providers a fair cost of care. It will be allocated using the existing adult social care relative needs formula.
- 1.2.10. Services Grant: a new 'one-off' grant is proposed to fund costs for the increased National Insurance contributions. This grant is not ringfenced and is proposed to be used to fund any transitional support in future years for the impact of the new reforms.
- 1.2.11. The Improved Better Care Fund (iBCF) has been increased by inflation and the grant continues to be required to be pooled as part of the Better Care Fund. Social Care Grant allocations have been increased and will be allocated using the Adult Social Care Relative Needs Formula.
- 1.2.12. The Government is proposing to roll over last year's policy on New Homes Bonus (NHB) for a new round of payments in 2022/23, which will attract no new legacy payments. Last year Government announced a consultation on reforms to NHB, implementing reform in 2022/23. The consultation rules that the Government has decided to maintain the same rules for 2022/23 but the future is uncertain.

1.3 Medium Term Financial Strategy

- 1.3.1. The MTFs provides a way to plan resource allocation decisions by taking into account both current and future levels of resources. It allows adequate time to align wider organisational priorities with resource allocation decisions, and to test previous resource allocation decisions in the light of current financial performance.
- 1.3.2. In putting together the MTFs due regard has been given to the CIPFA Code of Financial Management (the 'CIPFA FM Code' published last year and recommended for adoption by all councils from April 2021). This MTFs complies with the relevant sections of the FM code.
- 1.3.3. The organisational objectives in setting the MTFs are as follows:
 - We will set a legal budget, balancing recurrent expenditure with estimated income within the medium term in order that the council has a sustainable financial position;

- We will plan over a medium term of at least 3 years in order that the council is fully informed as to future scenarios and can prepare appropriate action;
- A level of sustainable reserves will be maintained, this will be defined by the Section 151 officer during the budget setting process, considering prevailing risks and opportunities. For 2022, this has been identified as £15.000m for general fund balance and £40.000m for earmarked non-ringfenced revenue reserves;
- We will seek to build resilience to economic shocks and insulate from the requirement for sudden cuts to vital services;
- We will use reserves to invest in one-off investment or transformation requirements but not to the point of the organisation being in distress;
- We will ensure we have sufficient funding for on-going transformation and long term changes;
- We will provide a realistic amount of funding to support increasing demand, quickly addressing ongoing financial pressures with a permanent solution, reducing the instances where one off solutions are used;
- We will achieve the best possible outcomes within the funding available;
- We will ensure that budgets are aligned to the Barnet Plan and that we will actively disinvest where this is not the case;
- We will understand the implications of growth and ensure that both the reward and the increased costs to services are recognised, and;
- We will act lawfully and protect the integrity of regulations, ring fences and accounting rules.

1.3.4. In December 2021, the committee received a report identifying a base case forecast expenditure, resources and a gap as follows:

2021/22	MTFS Summary	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
£m	Resources vs. Expenditure	£m	£m	£m	£m
343.690	Expenditure	346.310	380.635	408.315	429.514
(333.101)	Resources	(330.817)	(342.716)	(352.238)	(358.844)
10.589	Cumulative (Surplus)/Shortfall to Balanced Budget	15.494	37.919	56.077	70.671
10.589	In Year Budget Gap before Savings	15.494	27.574	42.330	53.279
(10.590)	Efficiencies and Income Generation options Proposed	(10.345)	(3.402)	(3.645)	(0.497)
(0.001)	(Surplus)/Shortfall to Balanced Budget	5.149	24.172	38.685	52.782

1.3.5. The provisional LGFS provides more certainty for one year on core spending powers and some specific grants.

Key assumptions in the MTFS

1.3.6. For the 2022/23, key assumptions included in the MTFS are as follows:

Item	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Business Rates Multiplier (CPI)	4.60%	2.60%	2.10%	2.00%
Council Tax Increase	0.00%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%
Social Care Precept Increase	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

Increase in Council Tax Base (No of Band D Equivalents)	2,740	1,508	1,523	1,539
Revenue Support Grant (£m)	6.518	6.518	6.518	6.518
Expenditure Inflation	4.60%	2.60%	2.10%	2.00%
Employee Pay Award*	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Borrowing Rates – Long Term	3.70%	4.00%	4.10%	4.30%

1.3.7. The total growth for service pressures totals £14.019m for 2022/23 and £32.008m over the life of the MTFs. By service area the breakdown is as follows:

Pressures	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	TOTAL
Assurance	1,046	0	0	0	1,046
Environment	3,280	2,272	1,779	1,787	9,116
Growth & Corporate Services	789	81	61	67	997
Childrens & Family Services	1,737	1,872	1,042	970	5,621
Adults	6,982	3,263	2,281	2,298	14,824
Resources	185	110	110	0	404
Public Health	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14,019	7,597	5,272	5,121	32,008

Savings & income generation update

1.3.8. To address the savings requirement for 2022-26, theme committees were presented with programme of savings for consideration in November 2021. These totalled £19.335m over the MTFs period with £7.954m falling in 2022/23.

Pressures	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	TOTAL
Assurance	431	0	0	0	431
Environment	1,623	882	2,956	0	5,461
Growth & Corporate Services	1,170	706	1,485	297	3,658
Childrens & Family Services	1,483	639	461	200	2,783
Adults	1,962	867	555	0	3,384
Resources	1,285	1,190	1,144	0	3,619
Public Health	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,954	4,284	6,601	497	19,335

1.3.9. Proposed fees and charges are attached as an appendix to this report.

Council Tax

1.3.10 The council receives 63% of its income from council tax. The Council has the largest (billable) tax base in London, consistent with having the highest population of any London borough.

1.3.11 The budget for the overall level of council tax receipts is based on the expected number of bills raised and the amount of the charge. The number of bills raised is the assessed level of the council tax 'base'. Assessment of the council tax base has regard for:

- The total number of dwellings created from one year to the next;
- The number of dwellings which may be subject to council tax support; and
- The overall rate of collection (currently 98.5% over 4 years).

1.3.12 Taking those factors into account the historic tax base growth has been 1-2% per year. There was an expectation that the pandemic may slow down this rate of growth and the budget for the current year (2021/22) assumed growth of 0.2%, with 0.9% next year. This position has been under review every quarter during the year, and current results indicate that these forecasts will be achieved and possibly exceeded.

1.3.13 The provisional LGFS has confirmed that the council has the flexibility to raise council tax by up to 1.99% before a referendum and apply a social care precept of up to 1% to fund pressures in adult social care.

1.3.14 Calculating the Council Tax base is an important step towards setting the basic amount of Council Tax. The detailed Council Tax base schedule is included in Appendix D. The Chief Finance Officer, under delegated powers, has determined the 2022/23 Council Tax base to be 150,834 (Band D equivalents), the calculations are show in the following table:

	2021/22	2022/23
Band D Equivalents	Band D Equivalents	Band D Equivalents
Total Properties	179,060	180,654
Exemptions, disabled relief, discounts and premiums	(15,448)	(15,904)
Ministry of Defence Contributions	4	4
Council Tax Support Scheme Discount	(14,774)	(14,741)
Adjustments (projections):		
New properties	1,628	3,117
Exemptions (Students)*	(120)	0
Non-collection @ 1.5%	(2,256)	(2,297)
Total Council Tax Base and Yield (£)	148,094	150,834

*Students exemptions are not adjusted for in 2022/23 due to a reduction in numbers at Middlesex University of over 1,000 in Oct/Nov and the recent Omicron wave.

1.3.15 The provisional Greater London Authority (GLA) precept is £59,668,313 making the total estimated demand on the Collection Fund and Council Tax requirement £263,400,094.

Council Tax Requirement Summary	2021/22 Original (£)	2021/22 Current (£)	2022/23 Original (£)
Total Service Expenditure	332,017,220	333,100,118	336,592,022
Contribution to / (from) Specific Reserves	0	0	0
Net Expenditure	332,017,220	333,100,118	336,592,022
Other Grants	(69,615,258)	(70,301,157)	(60,985,325)
Budget Requirement	262,401,962	262,798,961	275,606,697
Business Rates Retention	(38,302,644)	(38,699,644)	(42,825,304)
Business rates top-up	(19,731,251)	(19,731,251)	(19,731,211)
Business Rates 8 authority pool income	0	0	(2,800,000)

Business Rates Income	(58,033,895)	(58,430,896)	(65,356,516)
RSG	(6,317,958)	(6,317,958)	(6,518,401)
Barnet's Element of Council Tax Requirement	198,050,108	198,050,108	203,731,781
Greater London Authority – Precept	53,855,755	53,855,755	59,668,313
Total Council Tax Requirement	251,905,863	251,905,863	263,400,094

Barnet's Council Tax Requirement	£203,731,781
Greater London Authority	£59,668,313
Total Requirement for Council Tax	£263,400,094

1.3.16 Should the proposed 1.00% increase in Social Care Precept be applied, the Council Tax for Barnet each category of dwelling will be:

Council Tax Band	Barnet (£)	GLA (£)	Total (£)
A	900.47	263.73	1,164.20
B	1,050.55	307.68	1,358.23
C	1,200.63	351.63	1,552.26
D	1,350.70	395.59	1,746.29
E	1,650.86	483.50	2,134.36
F	1,951.01	571.41	2,522.42
G	2,251.17	659.32	2,910.49
H	2,701.41	791.18	3,492.59

1.3.17 Components of the Band D Council Tax rate are shown below:

Components of Band D Council Tax Rate (£)	2021/22	2022/23
Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	267.13	277.13
London Fire & Emergency Planning Authority and Mayor, Administration, Transport for London, Olympic Games and Boroughs' Collection Fund balances.	96.53	118.46
GLA Precept	363.66	395.59
London Borough of Barnet	1,337.33	1,350.70
Total Council Tax Rate (£) Band D Equivalent	1,700.99	1,746.29

Business Rate Pooling

1.3.18 The provisional LGFS approved the 8-authority London pool with City of London (as lead authority) and seven other London authorities, including Barnet. The group will act as a pool for 2022/23 only, in order that the levy that City of London and Tower Hamlets would normally pay to central Government can be retained.

1.3.19 The group of authorities have come together based on their geography (a condition of the pool is that they are neighbouring), the size of their business rates base and the low level of risk they would bring to the pool.

1.3.20 As with all business rates pool there is a risk that the pool could make a loss. However, this pool has been designed to be low risk. The basis of the distribution of the retained business rates are still being discussed but if successful, Barnet could seek to benefit from a one-off payment of £2.8m in 2023/24 relating to 2022/23.

Balancing the MTFS

1.3.21 The table below shows the budget gap, while 2022/23 is balanced, there is still a gap in future years:

MTFS budget gap	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cumulative Savings requirement	7.954	31.464	47.425	60.361
In year Savings requirement	7.954	23.510	15.961	12.937
Savings & income generation proposed	(7.954)	(4.284)	(6.601)	(0.497)
Remaining budget gap	(0.000)	19.226	28.586	41.026

1.3.22 The future gap is challenging, particularly as there is uncertainty around funding reforms and how this will impact local government finances. However, work will need to commence early in Spring to balance the MTFS over future years.

1.3.23 There are a range of service specific issues and risks that need to be considered when balancing the budget. These are as follows:

Adults

1.3.24 There remain significant levels of uncertainty regarding future levels of demand across all settings for adult social care, as the service continues to work with the influx of additional people seen through the pandemic period, and their changing preferences for where and how their care is delivered. Overall activity and costs will continue to be monitored through the coming years, and these budget proposals are based on a reasonable assessment of likely levels of demand and costs.

1.3.25 It is expected that medium term financial planning will be focussed on the impact of the recent government announcements to changes in care arrangements, specifically the impact of the care cap on both residents and current budgets, but also the impact more generally on the social care sector. Many early estimates from the care sector and informed commentators have raised concerns over whether the proposed levels of funding are sufficient.

1.3.26 Leisure income through the delivery partner GLL has also been significantly impacted by the pandemic and this budget includes provision for the expected impact in the next financial year while services and revenues recover.

Growth and Corporate Services

1.3.27 Key areas of uncertainty include general fund housing services, particularly temporary accommodation and anticipated levels of demand as the impact of the eviction ban being lifted and the impact on households experiencing financial constraints become clearer. These budget proposals include provision for future demand increases and resources to support families and households as necessary.

1.3.28 Inflation risks continue and this is an area under continuous review.

Children's and Family Services

1.3.29 Placement budgets continue to be under pressure. This is currently being managed within existing resources and will continue to be monitored.

1.3.30 There continues to be pressure in education services arising from demand for services for pupils with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) and increasing numbers with education and health care plans (EHCP). Despite increased funding recently announced by government it is not yet clear if this will be sufficient to cover costs arising, for example in home to school transport.

Environment

1.3.31 Budget proposals for environment include recognition of the impact of the pandemic on car parking revenues as well as plans to manage those pressures through the medium term.

1.3.32 The proposals also accommodate other areas of planned income generation that have delivered to a lower level than anticipated, as well as other areas – such as green waste – where income has exceeded previously anticipated levels.

1.4 Dedicated Schools Budget (DSG)

National funding announcements and the Schools National Funding Formula

1.4.1 In December 2021, the government confirmed an increase of £4 billion in schools funding for 2022/23, compared to the funding level in 2021/22. As part of the overall increase, it was announced that an additional £1bn of high needs funding will be allocated to support children and young people with special educational needs in 2022/23.

1.4.2 For 2021/22, the 'Schools Block' funding allocations to local authorities were calculated by aggregating the amount of funding for all primary and secondary schools (Maintained schools and Academies) as calculated for each school under the National Formula. Eventually all primary and secondary schools are expected to be funded in accordance with the National Funding Formula (NFF). However, it was announced this year that the current arrangements will continue in 2022/23.

1.4.3 Under the current transitional arrangements local authorities are not required to implement the national formula. They are free to adopt a transitional local funding formula, in consultation with their Schools Forum and schools, subject to certain parameters. One of these is that there must be a minimum funding guarantee (MFG) – the maximum decrease or minimum increase in funding per pupil. For 2022/23 local authorities are required to set an MFG increase of between +0.5% and +2.00%.

1.4.4 The DfE has also set a minimum funding level of £5,525 per secondary pupil in 2022/23 and £4,265 per primary pupil. In 2021/22, all secondary schools received more than £5,525 per pupil, so no protection under this funding factor will be granted. 5 primary schools will be affected by the primary minimum as they were funded under the £4,265 per pupil rate.

1.4.5 The Barnet Schools Forum, which is made up of governor and headteacher representatives from all types and phases of state-funded schools in Barnet, has agreed to use the National Funding Formula with protection through the Minimum Funding Guarantee for the last two years and no changes are proposed for 2022/23.

The Barnet Schools Budget for 2022/23

1.4.6 The Schools Budget is mainly funded through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). For 2022/23 this is made up of four main funding streams, also known as blocks, under the National Funding Formula (NFF) arrangements:

- **Schools Block:** allocates funding for pupils in Reception to Year 11 in state-funded mainstream schools and academies;
- **Early Years Block:** funds early education entitlements for 2, 3 and 4-year-olds in private, voluntary and independent settings, maintained nursery schools and school nursery classes. The funding for 2-year olds is specifically for pupils from households with low incomes;
- **High Needs Block:** supports provision for vulnerable children and young people, mainly those with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) from their early years to age 25, enabling both local authorities and institutions to meet their statutory duties under the Children and Families Act 2014;
- **Central School Services Block:** The CSSB receives funding for central functions local authorities carry out on behalf of maintained schools and academies. It allocates funding for two purposes: ongoing responsibilities and historic commitments.

1.4.7 On 16th December 2021, the DfE announced allocations of the gross DSG to local authorities. The figures confirmed the Schools Block and the Central School Services Block. However, the High Needs Block and the Early Years Block were indicative at that stage and will change during 2022.

1.4.8 The indicative DSG budget for 2022/23 by block is set out in the table below:

Table 2 – DSG Allocations and the Indicative Schools Budget	Schools Block	High Needs Block	Early Years Block	Central Block	Total DSG
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Budget Monitoring as at November 2021	153.735	55.528	30.189	2.193	241.645
Add: Academy Funding	132.517				132.517
Add: Funding for places at Academies		5.319			5.319
2021/22 Gross DSG as at December 2021	286.252	60.847	30.189	2.193	379.481
	Schools Block	High Needs Block	Early Years Block	Central Block	Total DSG
2022/23 Gross DSG Block as announced	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
As at December 2021	154.140	60.180	28.297	2.266	244.883
Add: Funding for Academies	140.891	5.448			146.339
Growth Fund	2.725				2.725
2022/23 DSG Income	297.756	65.628	28.297	2.266	393.947

1.4.9 The allocation for the Schools Block is based on October 2021 school census data. A proposed Minimum Funding Guarantee of +2.00% means that every Primary or Secondary school will receive at least this percentage increase per pupil through the formula in 2022/23 (through the pupil-led element of the schools funding formula) above the amount it received in 2021/22. In addition, each primary school is guaranteed a minimum of £4,265 per pupil and each secondary school is guaranteed to receive at least £5,525 per pupil in 2022/23.

Allocations by block

1.4.10 **Schools Block** – The 2022/23 Schools Block Income is based on the following rates:

- £4,922.40 Primary unit of funding based on 29,653 primary pupils (October 2021 census)
- £6,457.91 Secondary unit of funding based on 22,605 secondary pupils (October 2021 census)
- £5.808m of funding for Pupil Growth and Premises factors
- **TOTAL = £297.756m**

1.4.11 **High Needs Block** - The provisional High Needs Block income for Barnet has been calculated as follows:

- 59.479m - Actual High Needs National Funding Formula allocation
- £4.275m - based on a £5,194.59 per pupil Area Cost Adjustment (ACA) weighted base rate * 823 (pupils in special schools/special academies based on the October 2021 census)
- £0.756m - Import/export adjustment for net 75 imported pupils
- £0.234m – Additional High Needs Funding for Special Free School
- £0.884m – hospital education and teachers’ pay and pension
- **TOTAL = £65.828m**

The final import/ export adjustment data will be amended based on January 2022 school and FE providers’ HN pupil census data.

1.4.12 **Early Years Block** – The Early Years Block is estimated using early years numbers taken from the Early Years and Schools census in January 2021. An update to the 2022/23 EYB allocation will be made once the January 2022 Early Years and Schools census numbers are finalised. The allocation will be finalised in July 2023 based on the January 2023 census numbers. It has been confirmed that the hourly rate received by Barnet has increased by £0.17. It is proposed to increase the basic hourly rate by £0.16 to from £5.29 to £5.45 and the deprivation rate based on IDACI by £0.01 from £0.28 to £0.29 per hour, therefore passing on the increase from the government directly to providers. The DfE funding rate for 2 year-olds has been increased by £0.21 and it is proposed to pass this increase on to providers, thus increasing the rate from £6.08 an hour in 2021-22 to £6.29 an hour in 2022-23.

1.4.13 **Central School Services Block** – The provisional 2022/23 Central School Services Block for Barnet includes the following:

- £2.028m – allocation for ongoing responsibilities (includes retained duties, admissions, licensing and Schools Forum administration)
- £0.238m – Historic commitments allocation, a 20% reduction from 2021/22.
- **TOTAL = £2.266m**

Allocation of budgets to Schools, Settings and Institutions:

1.4.14 The DfE allocates funding to Local Authorities (LAs) using the National Funding Formula (NFF). LAs in turn distribute funding to Schools, Settings and Institutions on the basis of local formulations and agreements. In the case of the Schools Block, LAs are not compelled to follow the NFF for 2021-22 but Barnet's local formulation matches that of the NFF.

1.4.15 For the Early Years Block there is a strict NFF requirement to allocate at least 95% of the hourly funding rate to settings for 3 to 4-year olds; 2 year-old funding is paid out at 100% of the hourly funding rate. Barnet's formula matches these requirements.

1.4.16 For the High Needs Block there is LA discretion over place funding, top up and commissioning arrangements. For Barnet, these are published via the Local Offer which is available on the Barnet website. The Local Offer helps children and young people with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities and their families find information and support across the Barnet local area.

1.5 Reserves

1.5.1 The position on reserves at the end of month 8 is set out below. This has previously been reported to the Financial Performance and Contracts Committee. This reserves position is in addition to the £15m of balances we hold separately. The position below shows a net use of earmarked reserves of £0.365m in the current year, together with further use of the Covid-19 revenue grant unapplied (£4.621m). It is also expected that £21.635m of the Covid-19 revenue grant unapplied (general business reliefs) will be used in the current year.

	Balance Brought Forward	net change	Resulting balance
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Revenue Reserves - earmarked (MTFS resilience)	39,433	0	39,433
Revenue Reserves - earmarked (non-Covid-19, service specific)	30,145	(365)	29,780
Total Revenue Reserves	69,577	(365)	69,213
Revenue Grant - unapplied (Covid-19, general fund)	13,824	(4,621)	9,203
Revenue Grant - unapplied (Covid-19, collection fund - general reliefs)	31,419	(21,635)	9,784
Revenue Grant - unapplied (Covid-19, collection fund - s31 safety net)	12,855	0	12,855
Grant unapplied	58,098	(26,256)	31,842
Total Revenue Reserves & Grant Unapplied	127,675	(26,621)	101,055
Capital Reserves	16,067	0	16,067
Total All	143,742	(26,621)	117,122

1.5.2 Overall, it is estimated that the level of reserves used in the year will be £26.621m, of which £26.256m is the drawdown of Covid-19 grant funding for eligible expenditure and £0.365m is related to ongoing council activities. This is expected to result in £69.213m of revenue reserves being held at the end of the year, with a further £31.842m of covid-19 related funding continuing to be retained against future costs. Capital reserves of £16.067m will be retained although this figure will be adjusted at year end for CIL and s106 receipts received and any further expenditure authorised (in the usual way).

- 1.5.3 It should be noted that revenue reserves of £69.213m cannot be deployed to offset the overall gap in the MTFS in preference to securing savings. This is because reserves are one-off resources and can only ever be used to bridge the gap but cannot provide the foundations for a sustainable budget.
- 1.5.4 Coupled with this it is enshrined in law that the S151 officer has to set prudent and suitable level of reserves, as well as a budget and therefore use of reserves to offset savings cannot be implemented in its entirety.

1.6 2021/22 Budget Management

- 1.6.1 There are a number of decisions relating to in year budget management which require approval or noting by committee in order to ensure the financial administration of the council remains robust, these are outlined below.

2021/22 outturn (as forecast at Month 8)

- 1.6.2 The forecast as at the 30 November (month 8) indicates a likely outturn that breaks even. This is due to one off underspends in capital financing offsetting pressures in Adults.

Service Areas	2021/22 Budget	M8 Forecast	M8 Variance	Non C19 Reserves applied	Variance after reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adults and Health	103,032	107,084	4,052	0	4,052
Children's Family Services	73,839	74,886	1,047	(1,071)	(24)
Environment	11,981	13,156	1,175	(1,208)	(33)
Growth and Corporate services	40,313	39,283	(1,030)	768	(261)
Assurance	7,322	6,439	(883)	959	76
Resources	78,371	74,376	(3,995)	186	(3,809)
Public Health	18,244	18,247	3	0	3
Total at Month 6	333,102	333,471	369	(365)	4

- 1.6.3 The current forecast for non-Covid 'business as usual' income and expenditure is in line with the approved budget. For a number of service areas, non-Covid income and expenditure remains close to planned budgets. However, there is an upward movement in social care placement forecasts, and this remains a continued risk. This is due to uncertainty over the short-term impact of Covid related demand changes in Adults and to the risk of unexpected care placements arising in children with high and / or complex needs, which would change the forecast. These risks are being held under review by the services concerned.

Contingency and virements

- 1.6.4 The contingency budget is a tool in effective financial management of the council and a means to mitigate risks in the MTFS. It provides a mechanism to allocate additional funding on a temporary or permanent basis during the financial year. Allocations from contingency ensure that the financial regulations can be adhered to when unexpected items occur. This therefore supports the delivery of the organisation's overall financial strategy.
- 1.6.5 The contingency budget is usually forecast to be fully spent within the financial projections despite containing unallocated elements. This means that any virements to areas displaying a financial pressure will generally benefit the bottom line of the council's projected outturn variance.

- 1.6.6 The constitution requires that any virement from contingency of £0.250m or above are approved by the Policy & Resources Committee. Further, any virements between services over £0.250m must also be approved by the Policy & Resources Committee.
- 1.6.7 There are currently no virements above £0.250m that require P&R approval.
- 1.6.8 It is the Section 151 Officer's intention to allocate the remaining 2020/21 balance towards service pressures once the full implications and funding from Government in respect of Covid-19 pandemic are known (and subject to future Policy and Resources Committee approval).

Debt Write offs

- 1.6.9 The write-off of debts is in line with good accounting practice, which requires that debit balances accurately reflect realisable income and it removes uncollectable debt from the system. All businesses suffer from uncollectable debt and the council maintains a bad debt provision against which to charge any debt write offs. The council's debt management policy is attached to this report as Appendix N.

Sundry Debts

- 1.6.10 Sundry income totalling £25,267.97 are recommended for write off. The individual debts are over £5,000 and cover the financial years 2011/12 – 2015/16.
- 1.6.11 The collection procedures used for the recovery of these debts have included the issue of an invoice, a reminder and also a final notice. Additionally, and where appropriate, debt collection agencies are used and where legal action was undertaken a Notice before Proceedings would have been issued. Efforts have also been made to contact the debtor where possible and to agree suitable instalment arrangements. All avenues of recovery that where economical and practical have been considered before this course of action.

Financial Year of Debt	Total Debt Due	Reason for Write Off
2011/12	6,914.38	Recovery Action Exhausted
2012/13	7,966.80	Insufficient funds in estate
2013/14	5,131.47	Insufficient funds in estate
2015/16	5,255.32	Recovery action exhausted
Total	25,267.97	

Tenant Arrears Write Offs – HRA

- 1.6.12 Tenant Arrears relating to HRA are recommended for write off. Individual debts over £5,000 totalling £111,107.75 covering the financial year 2015/16 through to 2021/22 are recommended for write off. In addition, P&R are asked to note individual debts under £5,000 totalling £247,108.33 covering the financial years 2015/16 through to 2021/22 which are being written off.

1.6.13 All the debts detailed below relate to closed accounts and are considered:

- 'statute barred' where the Council is legally unable to recover any monies from the tenants as the time allowed by law for such recovery has passed.
- low level debts of £20 or under where the recovery of the monies is deemed uneconomical.
- 'No return from tracing agent' with no record of where the tenant is now residing
- 'write off due to vulnerability' where the former tenant has a life limiting illness or is otherwise vulnerable and deemed unable to pay
- 'deceased without estate'

1.6.14 Attempts to recover the monies owed by former tenants including following up on known contact details, referring cases to external expert agencies, such as search and debt recovery agencies and working with other local authorities/ housing agencies and probate checks.

1.6.15 The table below details the breakdown of the write offs by year for balances less than £5,000 totalling £247,108.33 are:

Debt Category	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/2018	2018/19	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	Total
Deceased Without Estate				£11,071.45	£72,875.55	£48,544.44	£36,557.83		£169,049.27
Statute Barred	£1,120.00	£63,242.74							£64,362.74
Unable to Trace				£1,035.44	£1,123.35	£3,325.21		£3,764.31	£9,248.31
Uneconomical to Pursue		£20.00		£1.10	£46.57	£71.70	£58.59	£8.88	£206.84
Unrecoverable / vulnerability			£1,429.87				£2,811.30		£4,241.17
Unsuccessful from Agency									£0.00
Grand Total	£1,120.00	£63,262.74	£1,429.87	£12,107.99	£74,045.47	£51,941.35	£39,427.72	£3,773.19	£247,108.33

1.6.16 The breakdown of the write offs greater than £5,000 totalling £111,107.75 are as follows:

Years		Number	Total
2015/16	Statute Barred	12	£83,343.68
2018/19	Deceased without estate	1	£5,093.03
2019/20	Unable to trace	1	£5,438.86
2020/21	Deceased without estate	1	£7,644.38
2020/21	Court Order	1	£9,587.80
Total			£111,107.75

Tenant Arrears Write Offs - General Fund

1.6.17 Tenant Arrears relating to the general fund are recommended for write off. Individual debts over £5,000 totalling £259,305.53 covering the financial year 2015/16 are recommended for write off. In addition, P&R are asked to note individual debts under £5,000 totalling £455,466.93 covering the financial years 2014/15 through to 2020/21 which are being written off.

1.6.18 All the debts relate to closed accounts and are considered either:

- 'Statute barred' where the Council is legally unable to recover any monies from the tenants as the time allowed by law for such recovery has passed.
- Low level debts of £20 or under where the recovery of the monies is deemed uneconomical.
- 'No return from tracing agent' with no record of where the tenant is now residing
- 'Write off due to vulnerability' where the former tenant has a life limiting illness or is otherwise vulnerable and deemed unable to pay
- 'Deceased without estate'
- 'Unrecoverable' due to the former tenant either being homeless and being housed under the Severe Weather Emergency Protocol or being particularly vulnerable

1.6.19 Attempts to recover the monies owed by former tenants including following up on known contact details, referring cases to external expert agencies, such as search and debt recovery agencies and working with other local authorities/ housing agencies and probate checks. The write-off of these debts is in line with good accounting practice, which requires that debit balances accurately reflect realisable income and it removes uncollectable debt from the system.

1.6.20 The breakdown of the write offs less than £5,000 totalling £455,466.93 are as follows:

Debt Category	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/2018	2018/19	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	Total
Deceased Without Estate						£3,839.44	£3,908.70		£7,748.14
Statute Barred	£14,318.82	£386,329.41							£400,648.23
Unable to Trace							£8,643.54		£8,643.54
Uneconomical to Pursue		£87.57	£186.01	£205.88	£155.96	£199.16	£69.86	£88.18	£992.62
Unrecoverable - Vulnerability/ SWEP			£1,157.79	£153.98	£1,980.16				£3,291.93
Unsuccessful from Agency		£14,118.80	£9,743.37		£6,004.89			£4,275.41	£34,142.47
Grand Total	£14,318.82	£400,535.78	£11,087.17	£359.86	£8,141.01	£4,038.60	£12,622.10	£4,363.59	£455,466.93

1.6.21 The breakdown of the write offs greater than £5,000 totalling £259,305.53 are as follows:

Years		Number	Total
2015/16	Statute Barred	30	£259,305.53
Total			£259,305.53

1.7 Capital Programme and Strategy

1.7.1 The council has a significant capital programme across both the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). Capital projects are considered within the council's overall medium to long term priorities, and the preparation of the capital programme is an integral part of the financial planning process. This includes taking account of the revenue implications of the projects in the revenue budget setting process.

1.7.2 The capital programme is revised regularly as new information comes forward reflecting changes in proposed delivery of existing schemes and new schemes being recommended. Policy and Resources Committee received an updated capital programme at its December 2021 meeting, which is summarised below.

Table 1a: Capital Programme spending approved in December 2021

Theme Committee	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adults and Safeguarding	5,202	5,010	4,344	2,765		17,322
Housing and Growth (Brent Cross)	138,975	31,109	49,508			219,592
Children, Education & Safeguarding	13,751	18,146	10,512	1,000	2,000	45,409
Community Leadership and Libraries	808	1,000	300			2,108
Environment	26,779	26,568	27,155	10,778	4,580	95,860
Housing and Growth Committee	79,744	113,364	67,650	58,170	26,749	345,677
Policy & Resources	22,520	2,841	600	600		26,560
Total - General Fund	287,779	198,038	160,070	73,313	33,329	752,528
Housing Revenue Account	77,582	112,697	55,910	55,821	45,335	347,346
Total - All Services	365,361	310,735	215,980	129,134	78,664	1,099,874

Table 1b: Capital Programme funding approved in December 2021

Theme Committee	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adults and Safeguarding	12,439	417	90		3,997	379	17,322
Housing and Growth (Brent Cross)	205,713		900			12,979	219,592
Children, Education & Safeguarding	42,723	2	342		406	1,935	45,409
Community Leadership and Libraries					1,730	378	2,108
Environment	711	6,095	428		51,945	36,681	95,860
Housing and Growth Committee	53,396	7,480	14,747	491	40,535	229,029	345,677
Policy & Resources	1	45	927		5,000	20,587	26,560
Total - General Fund	314,983	14,040	17,434	491	103,613	301,968	752,528
Housing Revenue Account	26,510	1,501	14,038	78,433		226,864	347,346
Total - All Services	341,492	15,541	31,472	78,925	103,613	528,832	1,099,874

Changes to the capital programme

1.7.3 Changes related to the 2021/22 forecasted outturn position and subsequent additions are described in the following sections.

Table 2a: Movement from the December 2021 to the February 2022 Capital Programme

Budget Movement Type	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
December 2021 P&R Revised Programme	365,361	310,735	215,980	129,134	78,664	1,099,874
Slippage/ Acceleration	(24,671)	17,747	11,251	(3,038)	(1,289)	(0)
Additions	4,422	15,929	24,386	15,806	32,451	92,994
Deletions/Transfers	(2,099)	(6,886)	(2,347)	(4,937)	(26,246)	(42,515)
February 2022 P&R Revised Programme	343,013	337,525	249,270	136,965	83,580	1,150,353

1.7.4 The recommended revisions to the programme will result in a total programme of £1,150.353m and are summarised by Theme Committee below:

Table 2b: Summary of Proposed Capital Programme by Theme Committee

Theme Committee	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adults and Safeguarding	4,600	4,739	4,221	3,762		17,322
Housing and Growth (Brent Cross)	123,568	47,734	49,301			220,603
Children, Education & Safeguarding	15,317	16,581	10,519	991	2,000	45,409
Community Leadership and Libraries	808	1,000	300			2,108
Environment	20,593	32,753	27,155	10,778	4,580	95,860
Housing and Growth Committee	79,741	113,376	67,643	58,169	26,749	345,677
Policy & Resources	20,802	4,559	600	600		26,560
Total - General Fund	265,429	220,742	159,740	74,299	33,329	753,539
Housing Revenue Account	77,584	116,783	89,531	62,665	50,251	396,814
Total - All Services	343,013	337,525	249,270	136,965	83,580	1,150,353

Slippage and Acceleration

1.7.5 £26.961m is required to be slipped out of 2021/22 into future periods, offset by £2.290m being accelerated forward.

1.7.6 The breakdown of net slippage and acceleration by Committee is shown below:

Table 3: Summary of Net Slippage by Theme Committee

Theme Committee	Net Slippage	Net Acceleration	Net Slippage & Accelerated Spend
	£000	£000	£001
Adults and Safeguarding	(602)	0	(602)
Housing and Growth (Brent Cross)	(15,407)	0	(15,407)
Children, Education & Safeguarding	(107)	1,504	1,397
Community Leadership and Libraries	0	0	0
Environment	(6,195)	10	(6,185)
Housing and Growth Committee	(4)	0	(3)
Policy & Resources	(1,718)	0	(1,718)
Housing Revenue Account	(2,928)	776	(2,152)
Total at Month 9	(26,961)	2,290	(24,671)

Additions and Deletions

1.7.7 Brent Cross West Station (£1.011m) – Additional funding required for costs associated with this delivery of the West London Orbital rail route to be integrated into the BX West Station and will be completed in 2022.

1.7.8 Housing Revenue Account (HRA) (£91.983m) - The HRA additions relate to the stock Capital investment programmes, where resources have been accelerated from future years in the Business plan (beyond the timescales of the existing 5-year capital programme). Also included is capital expenditure required in line with the Carbon neutral agenda and moving to more efficient EPC ratings, as well as meeting new Fire Safety requirements. These additions bring the HRA capital programmes in line with the current 30-year Business Plan. They are all funded from PWLB Borrowing. These include:

- Major Works (excl Granv Rd) (£10.348)

- Accessible accommodation adaptations (£4.008m)
- Regeneration (£0.150m)
- Miscellaneous Repairs (£3.073m)
- M&E/GAS (£2.291m)
- Voids and Lettings (£3.567m)
- New Build - 250 units (£20.357m)
- Neighbourhood works (£6.990m)
- Carbon Neutral works (£13.156m)
- HRA Fire Safety Programme (£28,043m)

1.7.9 The profiling of the additions described above is set out in the below summary table:

Table 4: Summary of Proposed Additions

Additions	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
HRA Fire Safety Programme	2,905	7,438	5,900	5,900	5,900	28,043
New Build - 250 units	0	5,933	11,502	2,922	0	20,357
Carbon Neutral works	500	500	3,759	3,759	4,638	13,156
Major Works (excl Granv Rd)	180	0	0	0	10,168	10,348
Neighbourhood works	660	563	2,063	2,063	1,641	6,990
Accessible accommodation adaptations	0	484	1,162	1,162	1,200	4,008
Voids and Lettings	0	0	0	0	3,567	3,567
Miscellaneous Repairs	0	0	0	0	3,073	3,073
M&E/ GAS	177	0	0	0	2,114	2,291
Brent Cross West Station	0	1,011	0	0	0	1,011
Regeneration	0	0	0	0	150	150
Total at Month 9	4,422	15,929	24,386	15,806	32,451	92,994

1.7.10 Recommended deletions/transfers to the programme are set out below.

1.7.11 Housing Revenue Account (HRA) (£42.515m) - The HRA deletions relate to the stock Capital investment programmes, where resources have been accelerated from future years in the Business plan (beyond the timescales of the existing 5-year capital programme). Also included is capital expenditure no longer required for the Burt Oak Broadway Flats – additional storey as the scheme has been aborted. These deletions bring the HRA capital programmes in line with the current 30-year Business Plan. They are all funded from PWLB Borrowing. These include:

- New Build - 250 units (£26.277m)
- M&E/GAS (£6.116m)
- Burnt Oak Broadway Flats - additional storey (£5.691m)
- Major Works (£4.431m)

1.7.12 Parks Equipment (£0.001m) – This capital scheme has come to an end and the balance on the budget is no longer required.

1.7.13 The profiling of the deletions described above is set out in the below summary table:

Table 5: Summary of Proposed Deletions (ordered by value)

Deletions	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
New Build - 250 units	(31)	0	0	0	(26,246)	(26,277)
M&E/ GAS	0	(1,370)	(1,042)	(3,704)	0	(6,116)
Burnt Oak Broadway Flats - additional storey	(2,237)	(3,454)	0	0	0	(5,691)
Major Works (excl Granv Rd)	0	(1,982)	(1,224)	(1,224)	0	(4,431)
Parks Equipment	(1)	0	0	0	0	(1)
Additions	(2,269)	(6,806)	(2,267)	(4,928)	(26,246)	(42,515)

Budget movements recommended

- 1.7.14 Placement Demand Transformation (£0.131m) - Transferring £0.131m Meadow Close Children's Homes budget to Placement Demand Transformation. Pre-approved and funded from Borrowing.
- 1.7.15 SEN Other Projects (£0.080m) – Transferring £0.080m SEN budget to SEN Other Projects budget. Pre-approved and funded from Grants.
- 1.7.16 Friern Barnet Hub (£0.090m) – Transferring £0.090m SEN budget to Friern Barnet Hub budget. Pre-approved and funded from Grants.
- 1.7.17 School Place Planning (Primary) (£0.505m) – Transferring £0.505m SEN budget to School Place Planning (Primary) budget. Pre-approved and funded from Grants.
- 1.7.18 School Place Planning (Secondary) (£0.415m) – Transferring £0.415m SEN budget to School Place Planning (Secondary) budget. Pre-approved and funded from Grants.
- 1.7.19 Moving Traffic Cameras (£0.272m) – Reversal of a previously requested budget movement. Transferring £0.272m Borough Cycling Programme budget back to Moving Traffic Cameras budget. Pre-approved and funded from Borrowing.

Overall changes recommended

- 1.7.20 Including all slippage, additions, deletions, and virements described previously, the changes to be incorporated into the revised Capital Programme are as below:

Table 6: Summary of Changes Proposed to Revised Capital Programme

Theme Committee	Net Slippage & Accelerated Spend	Deletions	Additions
	£000	£000	£000
Adults and Safeguarding	(602)	0	0
Housing and Growth (Brent Cross)	(15,407)	0	1,011
Children, Education & Safeguarding	1,397	0	0
Community Leadership and Libraries	0	0	0
Environment	(6,185)	(1)	0
Housing and Growth Committee	(3)	0	0
Policy & Resources	(1,718)	0	0
Housing Revenue Account	(2,152)	(42,515)	91,983
Total at Month 9	(24,671)	(42,515)	92,994

Funding

1.7.21 The capital programme shown in table 2b is recommended to be funded as set out in the table below and discussed in the following paragraphs.

Table 7: Proposed Funding

Theme Committee	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adults and Safeguarding	12,439	417	90		3,997	379	17,322
Housing and Growth (Brent Cross)	206,724		900			12,979	220,603
Children, Education & Safeguarding	42,723	2	342		406	1,935	45,409
Community Leadership and Libraries					1,730	378	2,108
Environment	710	6,095	428		51,945	36,681	95,860
Housing and Growth Committee	53,395	7,480	14,747	491	40,535	229,029	345,677
Policy & Resources	1	45	927		5,000	20,587	26,560
Total - General Fund	315,993	14,040	17,434	491	103,613	301,968	753,539
Housing Revenue Account	23,995	1,501	14,038	76,328		280,952	396,814
Total - All Services	339,988	15,541	31,472	76,819	103,613	582,920	1,150,353

Borrowing

1.7.22 £582.920m of the total capital programme will be funded from borrowing of which £155.450m is to be on-lent to Opendoor Homes for the acquisition or delivery of new housing.

1.7.23 Borrowing is typically Public Works Loan Board loans to support capital expenditure; this type of capital funding has revenue implications (i.e., interest and provision to pay back loan).

Capital Receipts

1.7.24 The council has previously highlighted a risk in the level of capital receipts that it currently holds or forecasts to receive. Capital Receipts are proceeds of capital sales (land, buildings, etc.) and are re-invested into purchasing other capital assets.

1.7.25 £31.472m of the above capital programme is planned to be funded by capital receipts. Current receipts are standing at £21.163m with £19.579m HRA receipts and £1.584m General Fund receipts.

1.7.26 Of the £7.946m Capital receipts planned to fund expenditure in 2021/22, £3.979m will be funded from HRA capital receipt (RTB Receipts) relating to Open Door New Build Housing (this is shown in the above table under Housing and Growth (Other)). The remaining £3.967m is expected to come from General Fund capital receipts. To date the council has received £1.584m from General Fund disposals, with £3.679m capital receipts forecast this financial year. The current forecasted Capital Receipt shortfall will be £0.288m General Fund and may need to be funded by additional borrowing.

1.7.27 Current HRA capital receipt balances plus future estimates suggest that there will be enough HRA capital receipts to fund the relevant projects.

Capital Grants & Contributions

- 1.7.28 The current capital programme shows £339.988m to be funded from Capital Grants. S106 and CIL are standing at £15.541m and £103.613m respectively.
- 1.7.29 Capital grants are mainly received from central government departments (such as the Brent Cross grant from MHCLG) or other partners or funding agencies (such Transport for London, Education Funding Authority).
- 1.7.30 S106 contributions are a developer contribution towards infrastructure; restricted to a specific area and timeframe. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funds are developer contribution towards infrastructure; can be used borough wide but still has time restrictions on use.
- 1.7.31 Current capital programme forecasts plus future estimates suggest that there will be enough S106 contributions to fund the relevant projects.

1.8 Treasury Management mid-year report

- 1.8.1 The mid-year treasury management review is included as Appendix K2. The key points of the review are set out as follows:
- The strategies set out in the Treasury Management Strategy approved by the Policy and Resources Committee on February the 8th 2021 remain in place and no breaches of strategy in relation to debt or investments have taken place.
 - The mid-year update would like to clarify the position regarding the borrowing strategy (item 3.4) of the 21-22 Treasury Management Strategy. While the council operates two pools of debt (General Fund and the Housing Revenue account) with each fund servicing the interest costs of a proportionate share of debt, for the purposes of compliance with the prudential indicators and for the policy of borrowing in advance of need the capital financing requirement the council will use is the combined capital financing requirement of the two pools. This does not conflict with the need to ensure the affordability of debt for each pool and is consistent with the Prudential Code.
 - In the period to the 31st of September 2021, £100m of PWLB borrowing has been taken to support the HRA. This was based on a need identified within the HRA capital expenditure plans and affordability is documented in the HRA 30 year business plan.
 - Investment performance throughout the same period has been well above the benchmark. We have averaged a return of 0.22% against a benchmark of - 0.08%. This benchmark is the rate at which banks will lend to one another and due to ultra-low interest rates and strong credit conditions this rate is negative at the moment.

1.9 Housing Revenue Account

- 1.9.1 The Local Government and Housing Act 1989 requires the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) to be maintained as a ring-fenced account. Any surpluses generated from the HRA can be used to support the account if it fails to break even. Whilst it is acceptable to draw

on balances, it is not permissible for an overall HRA budget deficit to be set. It is for the council to determine what level of balances should be maintained and this is set as a part of the HRA Business Plan (see Appendix L).

- 1.9.2 The principal items of expenditure within the HRA are management and maintenance costs, together with charges for capital expenditure (depreciation and interest). This is substantially met by rent and service charge income from dwellings, garages, and commercial premises.

Council Dwelling Rents

- 1.9.3 The Department for Levelling Up, Housing, and Communities' (DLUHC) Policy Statement on Rents for Social Housing 2020 (the 'Rent Policy Statement') permits all registered providers, including local authorities, from 2020 to apply annual rent increases on social and affordable rent properties of up to CPI (the general index of consumer prices, taken as of September of the previous year) plus one percentage point, for a period of at least five years. This limit is a ceiling and providers can apply a lower increase or freeze rent in line with the market in which they operate.
- 1.9.4 When a dwelling is re-let to a new tenant, in accordance with the Rent Policy Statement, the rent will be reset at the formula rent level if the previous rental charge is lower than formula rent, subject to the Rent Flexibility Level that may allow rents to be set at up to 5% above formula rent provided there is clear rationale for this that takes into account local circumstances and affordability.
- 1.9.5 It is proposed that Barnet continue to follow the national rent setting policy, and that social rent is increased by CPI + 1% for 2022/2023 for existing tenants. Based on CPI of 3.1% in September 2021, this would result in a rent increase of 4.1%.
- 1.9.6 The table below¹ shows examples of how weekly average and formula rents will change in 2022/23 when the 4.1% increase is applied.

Scenario	2021/22	2022/23 with 4.1% increase applied
Average current rent (for existing tenants) ¹	£104.36	£108.64
Average formula rent (for new tenant on re-let) ¹	£111.28	£115.85

- 1.9.7 The majority of properties within the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) are charged at a social rent; however, there is also a small proportion of newly developed properties which are based on an Affordable Rent level, meaning they cannot exceed 80% of the equivalent market rent. New homes being delivered on the council's land will be subject to Affordable Rents set at 65% of average private sector market rents, or the Local Housing Allowance (LHA); whichever is lower as per the previous year; or set at an alternative rent level such as London Affordable Rent if Greater London Authority (GLA) conditions dictate this. This ensures these properties generate sufficient revenue to offset their ongoing associated costs without a wider impact on the HRA. It is proposed that for existing households, Barnet continue to follow the national rent setting policy, and that Affordable Rent is increased by

¹ All charges in this table are shown on a 52-weeks basis and show an average of the rents charged across the stock.

CPI + 1% for 2021/22. Based on CPI of 3.1% in September 2021, this would result in a rent increase of 4.1%.

1.9.8 The table below¹ shows examples of how weekly average Affordable Rents will change in 2022/23 when the 4.1% increase is applied.

Scenario	2021/22	2022/23 with 4.1% increase applied
Average Affordable Rent	£200.76	£209.00

Temporary accommodation rents

1.9.9 Temporary accommodation is let at Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rates. From 1st April 2020, following a freeze between 2016 and 2020, LHA was increased to equal the 30th percentile of rents in each local area. The Office for Budget Responsibility's Economic and Fiscal Outlook of November 2020 confirmed that LHA rates will be frozen in cash terms from 2021/22 onwards.

1.9.10 All newly let Barnet temporary accommodation rents are let at the applicable LHA rate. Where temporary accommodation was already occupied prior to April 2021, the rents are charged at the LHA rate that was applicable at the time of the letting, as adjusted by any subsequent approved rent increases which were capped at the then-current LHA rate.

1.9.11 As of October 2021, there are 1,363 households subject to temporary accommodation rents, of which 482 properties are currently set at full LHA rates, and the remaining 881 are let below LHA rates.

1.9.12 It is proposed that those temporary accommodation rents for 2022/23 that are not currently at LHA rates are increased in line with the rent increase proposed for council dwellings at CPI +1%, up to a maximum of the applicable LHA level. Based on CPI of 3.1% in September 2021, this would result in a rent increase of up to 4.1%.

1.9.13 For those properties currently being charged below LHA rates, the proposed increase results in an average rent increase of £11.73 per week from £293.12 to £304.85. Due to the LHA cap, the average rent increase applied will be 3.99%. Following the rent increase, 762 properties' rents would remain below the April 2020 LHA rate. The average increases have been broken down by broad rental market area below:

Scenario	Broad Market Rental Area – CPI + 1% (4.1%)		
	Outer and North-West London	Inner London	Out of London
Number of rents increased	626	207	48
Average weekly rent increase	£11.56	£13.09	£8.05

Service Charges and garages

1.9.14 Service charges usually reflect additional services that may not be provided to every tenant, or that may relate to communal facilities. For properties let at social rents, service charges are subject to separate legal requirements and are limited to covering the cost of providing the services. For Affordable Rent properties, the rent is inclusive of service charges.

1.9.15 Service charges and garage rents have been reviewed to ensure that costs are being recovered. It is proposed that service charges are increased from 1 April 2022 to reflect the increased costs of providing the services, as outlined in the table² below:

Service	2021/2022	2022/23	Increase	% Increase
Alarm services (sheltered housing)	£3.16	£3.22	£0.06	2%
Caretaking (quarterly)	£1.40	£1.45	£0.05	3.5%
Caretaking (weekly)	£6.27	£6.49	£0.22	3.5%
Digital TV	£1.72	£1.76	£0.04	2.6%
Door entry systems	£2.60	£2.67	£0.07	2.6%
Enhanced housing management (sheltered housing)	£22.92	£23.72	£0.80	3.5%
Fire safety equipment	1 Bed £4.12	1 Bed £4.26	1 Bed £0.14	3.5%
	2 Beds £4.83	2 Beds £5.00	2 Beds £0.17	
	3 Beds £5.36	3 Beds £5.55	3 Beds £0.19	
Garages	4.1% increase applied to existing rent			
Grounds Maintenance	£3.06	£3.06	£0.00	0.0%
Heating Grahame Park	1 Bed £12.83	1 Bed £13.28	1 Bed £0.45	3.5%
	2 Beds £17.78	2 Beds £18.40	2 Beds £0.62	
	3 Beds £19.20	3 Beds £19.87	3 Beds £0.67	
Heating (excluding Grahame Park)	3.5% increase applied to existing variable charges			
Lighting	£1.42	£1.52	£0.10	7%

1.9.16 Alarm services (sheltered housing) – The Office for Budgetary Responsibility (OBR) expects CPI to continue above the government target of 2%. An increase of 2% is therefore recommended.

1.9.17 Caretaking – These costs relate to labour, materials, and fuel and fleet expenses. From 6 April 2022, employer National Insurance contributions will increase by 1.25%. The OBR expects CPI to continue above the government target of 2%. A combination of these factors has determined that a 3.5% increase in this service charge is required.

1.9.18 Digital TV and door entry systems – The Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors' (RICS) Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) guidance provides guidance on the cost of rebuilding houses and flats and is commonly used across the housing sector used to facilitate accurate cost planning. The BCIS guidance indicates a 2.6% inflationary adjustment; the proposed 2.6% increase to service charges therefore reflects this.

1.9.19 Enhanced housing management (sheltered housing) – The Office for Budgetary Responsibility (OBR) expects CPI to continue above the government target of 2%. The OBR expects CPI to continue above the government target of 2%. A combination of these factors has determined that a 3.5% increase in this service charge is required.

1.9.20 Fire safety - No increase to the service charges for fire safety equipment was applied in 2021/22. The contracts for the servicing and maintenance of the relevant equipment are

² All charges in this table are shown on a 48-weeks basis and are rounded to the nearest penny.

currently being tendered for the first time. The latest cost consultants' reports for Q3 2021/22 indicate that tender prices are showing a sustained increase due to unprecedented shortages of raw materials and labour, and rising fuel costs. There is a predicted 4% increase in tender costs per year for the next four years; the proposed 3.5% increase to service charges therefore reflects this.

- 1.9.21 Garages - The rental costs of garages are proposed to increase by CPI + 1% in line with the rent increase proposal.
- 1.9.22 Grounds maintenance – These costs relate to labour, materials, and fuel and fleet expenses. From 6 April 2022, employer National Insurance contributions will increase by 1.25%. The OBR expects CPI to continue above the government target of 2%. A combination of these factors has determined that a 3.5% increase in this service charge is required.
- 1.9.23 Heating (Grahame Park) - The cost of fuel for the Grahame Park communal heating system is fixed until March 2022, and it is anticipated that any new agreement will result in an increase in supply costs. Servicing and repair costs for this system are also likely to increase as the system ages, although a refurbishment is scheduled for the first half of 2022/23 which is expected to result in a reduction of necessary repairs thereafter. The BCIS guidance indicates a 2.6% inflationary adjustment; however, the latest government figures suggest that inflation is currently higher than this. A combination of these factors has determined that a 3.5% increase in this service charge is required.
- 1.9.24 Heating (excluding Grahame Park) – There has been a substantial rise in wholesale electricity and gas prices of around 41% since May 2020. Barnet Homes has fixed pricing in place with one provider until March 2022 and another provider until May 2023, when new prices will be issued. The BCIS guidance indicates a 2.6% inflationary adjustment; however, the latest government figures suggest that inflation is currently higher than this. A combination of these factors has determined that a 3.5% increase in this service charge is required.
- 1.9.25 Lighting - Barnet Homes' electricity rates have been fixed until May 2023; however, there is an increase in pass-on costs including infrastructure from the regulator that will affect all energy suppliers; this is expected to be 7% for 2021 and 2022.

1.10 Corporate risk register

- 1.10.1 The council has an established approach to risk management, which is set out in the risk management framework. The strategic and service level risks are reviewed on a quarterly basis to ensure they remain relevant and the controls/mitigations in place to manage the risks remain effective.
- 1.10.2 Over the summer, a comprehensive review of the strategic and service level risks was carried out to ensure they reflected the challenges of the last 18 months; focused on delivery of our objectives; and identified any emerging risks in future years. The risk registers were updated to reflect the current position. There are now 26 strategic risks, of which five are scored at a high-level (15+):
- Capacity of the social care market due to recruitment and retention challenges
 - Negative effects of climate change including flooding
 - Economic downturn affecting pace of development and supply of materials

- Cyber security leading to widescale disruption to services
- Another wave of Covid-19 infections or pandemic such as influenza.

1.10.3 In addition, there 14 service level risks scored at a high-level. These can all be found in Appendix I.

2. Reasons for recommendations

- 2.1.1 The MTFS sets out the estimated overall financial position of the council over a period of time. This report recommends proposed changes to the MTFS process to work towards a balanced budget for 2022/23 and to reduce the savings requirement for 2023/24 to 2024/25. This ensures that Councillors and the public are informed of this work, supporting good governance.
- 2.1.2 This report also includes ongoing budget maintenance in the form of virements and the allocation of contingency funds to ensure strong financial management.
- 2.1.3 The revisions to the capital programme discussed in this report ensure that the council's financial planning accurately reflects what is happening with scheme delivery. This ensures that the council can make effective decisions on the deployment of its scarce resources.

3. Alternative options considered and not recommended

- 3.1.1 Services have considered alternative options in proposing savings and identifying pressures. These have been reported to theme committees.
- 3.1.2 Alternative MTFS scenarios were presented to the Committee in September as a number of key uncertainties were apparent at that time. These have been largely resolved as a result of the internal budget work and the external announcements on funding. The MTFS does still hold some uncertainties and judgements as detailed in the report.

4. Post decision implementation

- 4.1.1 The budget recommendations will go to Full Council for approval on 01 March 2022 for approval.
- 4.1.2 If Full Council approve the proposed budget, the budget changes will be processed in the financial accounting system and reflected against service areas for 2022/23.

5. Implications of decision

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

- 5.1.1 The Barnet Plan 2021-25 sets out four priorities for the Council, they are:
- Clean, safe and well run – a place where our streets are clean and anti-social behaviour is dealt with so residents feel safe. Providing good quality, customer friendly services in all that we do.

- Family friendly – creating a Family Friendly Barnet, enabling opportunities for our children and young people to achieve their best.
- Healthy – a place with fantastic facilities for all ages, enabling people to live happy and healthy lives.
- Thriving – a place fit for future, where all residents, businesses and visitors benefit from improved sustainable infrastructure & opportunity.

5.1.2 The budget preparation process ensures alignment between resources and the Barnet Plan.

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

5.2.1 The report considers strategic financial matters and refreshes the current position of the council's MTFs. Plans will be enacted to work and identify savings and ensure they go through the appropriate governance process to set a legal budget in March 2022.

5.3 Legal and Constitutional References

5.3.1 Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 states that: "without prejudice to section 111, every local authority shall make arrangements for the proper administration of their financial affairs and shall secure that one of their officers has responsibility for the administration of those affairs". Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 relates to the subsidiary powers of local authorities.

5.3.2 Under Section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, the chief finance officer (S151 Officer) of a relevant authority shall make a report under this section if it appears to them that the expenditure of the authority incurred (including expenditure it proposes to incur) in a financial year is likely to exceed the resources (including sums borrowed) available to it to meet that expenditure.

5.3.3 Article 7 of the Council's Constitution sets out the terms of reference of the Policy and Resources Committee which include:

- Responsibility for strategic policy finance and corporate risk management including recommending: Capital and Revenue Budget; Medium Term Financial Strategy; and The Barnet Plan to Full Council
- To be responsible for the overall strategic direction of the Council including strategic partnerships, Treasury Management Strategy and internal transformation programmes
- To be responsible for those matters not specifically allocated to any other committee affecting the affairs of the Council.

5.3.4 The council's financial regulations state that amendments to the revenue budget can only be made with approval as per the scheme of virement table below:

Virements for allocation from contingency for amounts up to and including £250,000 must be approved by the Chief Finance Officer
Virements for allocation from contingency for amounts over £250,000 must be approved by Policy and Resources Committee
Virements within a service in a Directorate that do not alter the approved bottom line are approved by the Service Director of that Directorate.

Virements between services within the same Directorate (excluding contingency allocations) must be approved by the relevant Chief Officers of that Directorate.
Virements between different Directorates (excluding contingency allocations) up to £50,000 must be approved by the relevant Chief Officers of both Directorates.
Virements between different Directorates (excluding contingency allocations) over £50,000 and up to and including £250,000 must be approved by the relevant Chief Officer(s) and Chief Finance Officer in consultation with the Chair of the Policy and Resources Committee and reported to the next meeting of the Policy and Resources Committee
Virements between different Directorates (excluding contingency allocations) over £250,000 must be approved by Policy and Resources Committee.

5.3.5 Article 4 sets out the role of Full Council “approving the strategic financing of the council upon recommendations of the Policy and resources committee, determination of financial strategy, approval of the budget, approval of the capital programme”. Council will set the budget and Policy and Resources Committee will work within that set budget subject to the rules on virements contained in the Financial Regulations.

5.4 Insight

5.4.1 The MTFs makes use of data and models from different sources and these include Central Government projections e.g. forecasts from the Office of Budget Responsibility on CPI inflation, in-year trend data on changes to Council Tax as a basis for future estimates and models of budget spend e.g. on capital and the resulting impact on financing. The MTFs process for the upcoming year will place an increased focus on a data-led approach to support estimates of pressures and savings offered.

5.5 Social Value

5.5.1 None that are applicable to this report, however the council must take into account the requirements of the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 to try to maximise the social and local economic value it derives from its procurement spend.

5.6 Risk Management

5.6.1 The Council has an established approach to risk management, which is set out in the Risk Management Framework. The allocation of an amount to contingency is a step to mitigate the pressures that had yet to be quantified during the budget setting process.

5.6.2 The allocation of budgets from contingency seeks to mitigate financial risks which have materialised.

5.7 Equalities and Diversity

5.7.1 Equality and diversity issues are a mandatory consideration in the decision making of the Council. Decision makers should have due regard to the public sector equality duty in making their decisions. The equalities duties are continuing duties they are not duties to secure a particular outcome. The statutory grounds of the public sector equality duty are found at section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 and are as follows:

5.7.2 A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;

- advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

5.7.3 Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
- take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
- encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

5.7.4 The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.

5.7.5 Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- Tackle prejudice, and
- Promote understanding.

5.7.6 Compliance with the duties in this section may involve treating some persons more favourably than others; but that is not to be taken as permitting conduct that would otherwise be prohibited by or under this Act. The relevant protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage and Civil partnership

5.7.7 This is set out in the Council's Equalities Policy together with our strategic Equalities Objective - as set out in The Barnet Plan - that citizens will be treated equally with understanding and respect; have equal opportunities and receive quality services provided to best value principles.

5.7.8 Progress against the performance measures we use is published on our website at: www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity

5.7.9 Individual proposals underpinning the savings and income generation proposals will need to ensure an Equalities Impact Assessment is undertaken and considered ahead of implementation of proposals. The table of savings show where equality impact assessments have been completed on savings proposals or where they will be completed.

5.7.10 A cumulative equality impact assessment has been conducted on the budget. A summary of the impacts is as follows:

- For the 2022/23 budget, six saving / income proposals carried out EqlAs. Overall, all six EqlAs have forecasted an outcome of a positive impact. Analysis of the cumulative effect of these EqlAs on residents has been summarised below:
- Overall, it has been identified that there will be no cumulative negative impact on residents by different protected characteristics
- In addition to those with protected characteristics, the following groups may be negatively impacted by the 22/23 budget: carers, people with a low income, and unemployed.
- It has also identified some cumulative positive impacts. These were on older people, those with disabilities and gender being positively impacted by the proposed changes.

5.7.11 The CEqlA underlines that as the council takes some difficult decisions about service provision, we identify and take practical steps to mitigate, wherever possible, any negative impacts of specific proposals for our residents including the protected characteristics and other vulnerable groups.

5.7.12 The council is satisfied that this CEqlA demonstrates how we have paid due regard to equalities, analysed the individual and cumulative impacts of our proposals, taking account of any negative impact from previous years and making every effort to avoid, minimise and mitigate any negative impacts wherever possible (as outlined in the individual EqlAs). However, given the scale of savings the council is obliged to make, change is inevitable.

5.7.13 The budget envelop will be set by Council this will include a contingency if there are unforeseen equality impacts of any of the proposals.

5.8 Corporate Parenting

5.8.1 In line with Children and Social Work Act 2017, the Council has a duty to consider Corporate Parenting Principles in decision-making across the Council. The outcomes and priorities in the refreshed Barnet Plan 2021-2025, reflect the Council's commitment to the Corporate Parenting duty to ensure the most vulnerable are protected and the needs of children are considered in everything that the council does. To this end, great attention has been paid to the needs of children in care and care leavers when approaching business planning, to ensure decisions are made through the lens of what a reasonable parent would do for their own child.

5.8.2 The Council, in setting its budget, has considered the Corporate Parenting Principles both in terms of savings and investment proposals. The Council proposals have sought to protect front-line social work and services to children in care and care leavers and in some cases, has invested in them.

5.9 Consultation and Engagement

5.9.1 As a matter of public law, the council has a duty to consult on proposals to vary, reduce or withdraw services in the following circumstances:

- where there is a statutory requirement in the relevant legislative framework

- where the practice has been to consult or where a policy document states the council will consult then the council must comply with its own practice or policy.
- exceptionally, where the matter is so important that there is a legitimate expectation of consultation.

5.9.2 Consultation is also recommended in other circumstances, for example to identify the impact of proposals or to assist with complying with the council's equalities duties.

5.9.3 Regardless of whether the council has a duty to consult, if it chooses to consult, such consultation must be carried out fairly. In general, a consultation can only be considered as proper consultation if:

- Comments are genuinely invited at the formative stage
- The consultation documents include sufficient reasons for the proposal to allow those being consulted to be properly informed and to give an informed response
- There is adequate time given to the consultees to consider the proposals
- There is a mechanism for feeding back the comments and those comments are considered by the decision-maker / decision-making body when making a final decision
- The degree of specificity with which, in fairness, the public authority should conduct its consultation exercise may be influenced by the identity of those whom it is consulting
- Where relevant and appropriate, the consultation is clear on the reasons why and extent to which alternatives and discarded options have been discarded. The more intrusive the decision, the more likely it is to attract a higher level of procedural fairness.

General Budget Consultation 2022/23

Overview

5.9.4 The general budget consultation began after Policy and Resources Committee on 9 December 2021 where the committee agreed to consult on the council's budget proposals for 2022/23.

5.9.5 The consultation opened on 21 December 2021 and concludes on 1 February 2022.

5.1.1 In terms of service-specific consultations the council has a duty to consult with service users where there are proposals to vary, reduce or withdraw services. Where appropriate, separate service-specific consultations have already taken place. The outcomes of these consultations are being reported into the committee decision making process.

5.9.6 The following paragraphs set out the headline findings from the general budget consultation 2022/23 which is presented to this Committee and then subsequently Full Council on 1 March 2022. The detailed findings can be found in Appendix G.

Summary of consultation approach

5.9.7 The 2022/23 general budget consultation asked for views on the:

- Overall budget, and savings and income generation proposals for 2022/23

- Proposal to increase General Council Tax by 1% or by up to 1.99%³
- Proposal to apply an Adult Social Care Precept on Council Tax of 1% to help pay for adult social care.

5.9.8 The consultation was published on Engage Barnet together with a summary consultation document and the full Finance and Business Plan.

- Respondent's views were gathered via an online questionnaire.
- Paper copies and other alternative formats of the consultation were made available on request.
- As part of the council's statutory duty to consult with National Non-Domestic Rate (NNDR) Payers, letters were sent out to all the council's NNDR payers inviting them to take part in the consultation.
- The consultation was widely promoted via the council's residents' magazine (Barnet First delivered to all households), the council resident's e newsletter, the council's website, local press, Twitter, Facebook, and posters in libraries and other public places.
- Super-users, i.e., users of non-universal services, were also invited to take part in the consultation through the Communities Together Network Newsletter, schools parent newsletter and service area newsletters/circulars and super-user mailing lists.

Response to the consultation

5.9.9 A total of 81 questionnaires were completed – all were submitted online.

5.9.10 The table below shows the profile of those who responded to the consultation. It is broken down by the number responses that were received before the additional option of increasing general Council Tax by up to 1.99 % was added to the consultation on the 7 January, and then the response to the consultation after this additional option was added.

5.9.11 It should be noted that the vast majority of responses were from residents.

Stakeholder	21/12/2021-07/01/22		07/01/22 onwards ⁴		Total	
	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base
Barnet resident	100%	17	87%	40	91%	57
Working within the London Borough of Barnet area	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Barnet business	0%	0	4%	2	3%	2
Representing a voluntary/community organisation	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Representing a public-sector organisation	0%	0	4%	2	3%	2

³ Option on supporting an increase in general Council Tax by up to 1.99 % in 2022/23 was added to the questionnaire

⁴ Option on supporting an increase in general Council Tax by up to 1.99 % in 2022/23 was added to the questionnaire

Stakeholder	21/12/2021-07/01/22		07/01/22 onwards ⁴		Total	
Representing a school	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Other	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Prefer not to say	0%	0	4%	2	3%	2
Total who answered this question	100%	17	100%	46	100%	63
Not answered		11		7		18
Total response to the consultation		28		53		81

Calculating and reporting on results

5.9.12 The results for each question are based on “valid responses”, i.e. all those providing an answer (this may or may not be the same as the total sample) unless otherwise specified. The base size may therefore vary from question to question.

5.9.13 Where percentages do not add up to 100, this may be due to rounding.

5.9.14 Due to the small total sample size the findings have been reported on in terms of percentages and numbers.

Summary of key findings

Views on the budget for 2022/23

5.9.15 Respondents were asked to what extent they agree or disagree with the proposed budget for 2022/23:

- A third of respondents agree (33%, 27 out of 81 respondents) with the council’s proposed budget for 2022/23 (6%, 5 out of 81 respondents strongly agree, and 27%, 22 out of 81 respondents tend to agree).
- Two fifths of respondents disagree (41%, 33 out of 81 respondents) with the council’s proposed budget for 2022/23 (22%, 18 out of 81 respondents tend to disagree, and 19%, 15 out of 81 respondents strongly disagree).
- The remainder were either neutral (21 %, 17 out of 81 respondents) or said they did not know or were not sure (5%, 4 out of 81 respondents).

Views on proposals to increase both general Council Tax by 1% or up to 1.99% and to apply a 1% Adult Social Care precept to Council Tax 2022/23

5.9.16 Overall, in terms of supporting both a general Council Tax increase and applying a Social Care Precept increase in 2022/23, just under half of respondents (46%, 30 out of 65 respondents) support both an increase in general Council Tax (either 1% or up to 1.99%) and the proposal to apply a further 1 % Adult Social Care Precept increase.

- Just over a quarter, 29% of respondents (19 out of 65), **support both** an increase general Council Tax of **1% and** the proposal to apply a further **1% Social Care Precept** in 2022/23.

- Fewer respondents (17% of respondents, 11 out of 65) support **both** an increase in general Council Tax of up to **1.99%** and the proposal to apply a further **1%** Social Care Precept in 2022/23.
- Just under two fifths of respondents (37%, 24 out of 65 respondents) **do not support any increases** in general Council Tax or the proposal to apply an Adult Social Care Precept on Council Tax 1% in 2022/23.
- 15%, 10 out of 65 respondents **only support** the proposal to increase general Council Tax by 1% and not a Social Care Precept increase in 2022/23.
- None of those responding to the consultation support the proposal to increase general Council Tax by up to 1.99% and not a Social Care Precept increase in 2022/23.
- 2% (1 out of 65 respondents) only support the proposal to apply a Social Care Precept 1% and not a general Council Tax increase in 2022/23.

Savings and income proposals for 2022/23

5.9.17 Respondents were asked to what extent they agree or disagree with the savings and income proposals identified for each of the theme committees in 2022/23:

- **Children’s, Education and Safeguarding Committee (CES) received the highest level of support**, with half of respondents (50%, 34 out of 68 respondents) indicating they agree with the saving and income proposals identified within this committee for 2022/23.
- **Public Health (PH) - Health and Wellbeing Board**, which had no savings or income generation proposals, received **the second highest level of support**, with two fifths of respondents (42%, 28 out of 67 respondents) agreeing
- **Adults and Safeguarding Committee had a similar level of support as Public Health** with again two fifths of respondents (41%, 28 out of 69 respondents) agreeing with the saving and income proposals identified within this committee for 2022/23.
- **Environment Committee (EC) and Housing and Growth Committee** also both had similar levels of support, with around **a third of respondents agreeing** with the saving and income proposals identified within these committees for 2022/23; Environment Committee 33% agreed (22 out of 67 respondents) and Housing and Growth Committee 32% agreed (22 out of 65 respondents).
- **Policy and Resources Committee received the least support** for their saving and income proposals, with a quarter of respondents (24%, 16 out of 66 respondents) agreeing with the saving and income generation proposals identified within this committee for 2022/23.

Further comments on theme committee saving and income proposals for 2022/23

5.9.18 Respondents were also asked if they had any comments to make about the saving and income proposals identified for each theme committee for 2022/23. Of those who responded to the consultation, 37 out of 81 gave a response to this question.

5.9.19 The responses to this question were varied and the most common themes, with a response of four comments or more, have been summarised below. Percentages are based on those who answered this question.

- Policy & Resources Committee budget too excessive /Would like to see what is spent in Policy ad Resources Committee (Eight comments).
- Agree with Council Tax increases (Four comments).
- Disagree with Council Tax Increases / Can't afford Council Tax increases (Four comments).
- Disagree with any cuts in Children, Education, and Safeguarding Committee (CES) / More should be spent in CES (Four comments).
- Environment Committee should be allocated more budget / Is a priority area (Four comments).

Further comments on the overall budget for 2022/23

5.9.20 Respondents were also asked if they had any further comments to make about the councils proposed budget for 2022/23. Of those who responded to the consultation, 36 out of 81 gave a response to this question.

5.9.21 Again, the responses to this question were varied and the most common themes, with a response of four comments or more have been summarised below:

- Disagree with Council Tax Increases / Can't afford Council Tax increases (Seven Comments).
- Agree with Council Tax increases with Council Tax Increases. (Five comments).
- Too much wastage / Unnecessary expenditure (Four comments)

5.9.22 Further details of the types of comments received can be found in Appendix G Section two.

6. Background papers

Committee	Item & Agenda	Link
P&R Committee 09 Dec 2021	Item 7: Business planning (Budget 2022/23, Medium Term Financial Strategy 2022-26), and Budget Management 2021/22 pdf icon PDF 635 KB	Agenda for Policy and Resources Committee on Thursday 9th December, 2021, 7.00 pm (moderngov.co.uk)

Full Council 02 March 2021	Item 10.1 Business Planning – Corporate Plan, Budget for 2021/22, and Medium-Term Financial Strategy 2021-25	Agenda for Council on Tuesday 2nd March, 2021, 7.00 pm Barnet Council (moderngov.co.uk)
P&R Committee 30 Sept 2021	Item 8 Business Planning 2022-26 and in-year financial management 2021/22	Agenda for Policy and Resources Committee on Thursday 30th September, 2021, 7.00 pm (moderngov.co.uk)

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The Barnet Plan

2021-2025





Leader's Foreword

Councillor Daniel Thomas

Barnet is a great place to live, work and visit. This plan will make it better still; a borough fit for the future, providing excellent services and value for money for every resident and business.

We are already a green borough – through this plan, we will invest in our 200 parks and open spaces. We have vibrant, diverse neighbourhoods and town centres and communities from many cultural and religious backgrounds. We will support and bolster all our communities and the more than 1,000 charities in our volunteering sector.

Our schools and leisure facilities are among the best in the country – through this plan, we will work to make Barnet even more family-friendly, improving our excellent facilities. Barnet is a low-crime borough, but we will continue to combat crime and anti-social behaviour to make sure that every resident in Barnet feels safe and secure. We already have a Barnet to be proud of – in this plan, we will create a borough ready for the future by building on our strengths.

Barnet's younger generations are struggling to get onto the housing ladder due to the shortage of housing. This is why we have the largest housing delivery programme in the city and are using Council resources to enable transformative schemes like Brent Cross Town. We are committed to making sure that any growth will improve the lives of all our residents, with the money raised through such programmes being reinvested into our communities, your streets, parks, and services. We have already built two new leisure centres and a Youth Zone from the proceeds of development.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to challenge every resident and business in Barnet, and changed the way that people interact with the Council. I have been immensely proud of the way people across our community have rallied together in these circumstances. It has led to some truly innovative work, such as the Council's Essential Supplies Hub, which supported the most vulnerable in our borough from the very beginning of the pandemic.

The pandemic has had profound societal and financial impacts that may be with us for years to come. It has shown the importance of building a flexible Council able to meet the borough's ever-changing needs. These challenges have also provided an opportunity to innovate and improve how we deliver services. We've also learned a lot about working together as residents, community organisations and businesses.

Like all Councils, while we have received additional funding from the Government to respond to COVID-19, our long-term financial position remains challenging. We are committed to providing the quality services that every resident and business expects of us. To do so, we must continue to be smart in how we manage resources and bold in our decision making.

This plan sets out how we will keep Barnet green, your streets clean, and every person in the borough feeling safe and secure – delivering better services while ensuring value for money for all our residents and businesses. I believe the priorities set out in the following pages show how, together, we can build a Barnet fit for the future.



Chief Executive's Foreword

John Hooton

We have so many services to be proud of in Barnet. Whether that is keeping the streets and environment clean and safe, building new homes for residents, helping older people to live independently or working with children and young people or operating well run back office services, every contribution matters in trying to achieve the best outcomes we can for the people of Barnet.

I am particularly proud of how the council has managed to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. This has had a profound impact on all us as individuals, the community and as a council. In standing up new services to support the most vulnerable in our community and finding new ways to deliver services we have asked a lot of our staff and their [on going] response has been incredible.

The response demonstrates our values and cultures of caring about Barnet and working together.

No matter what service we work in, as a council, our overall aim is to improve the lives of people who live and work in Barnet. This is in everything we do:

- internal processes of the Council are important but the most important thing is always the people who we serve, that we care about people in Barnet and we care about Barnet as a place.
- we will work together across services for the benefit of our residents, not just in our service silos to achieve the best outcomes we can for our residents. This includes working together with schools and academic institutions, health services, businesses and community organisations.
- the diversity of our borough and our workforce is a huge strength but we can and will do better. Our Council leadership is not sufficiently representative of the diversity of Barnet, and we need to change this, as well as taking more time to engage with diverse communities locally.
- we must be trusted, to deliver excellent customer services and to be open and transparent to people in Barnet.

Finally, we need to constantly learn and improve as people, as services and as an organisation. The world doesn't stand still and neither should we. Our aim is to be an organisation that is known for recruiting, retaining and developing the very best people that deliver really high performing services on behalf of residents and businesses in Barnet.

The Barnet Plan

About Barnet



402,700 residents

Largest population in London

Average age 37

Over 190 languages spoken

in primary school



85.8 Female life expectancy

82.4 Male life expectancy

Above London averages of 84.2 and 80.4

Over 85s = 9,700

8,675 hectares

4th largest in London by size

80.6 crimes per **1,000** people



14 libraries and a **digital library service**

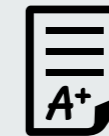
40.3% BAME population

Below London average (42.5%)



£37.7k gross average **Salary**

2nd best secondary schools in the country for Attainment 8



Ofsted rating:

In 2019-20, **96.7%** of our schools were 'good' or 'outstanding' placing Barnet in the **top 10% of the country** (Primary and Secondary schools only)

76.8% employed

Higher than London average

Job Seekers Allowance Claimants: 7.1% of population
Lower than London average of 8% (as of Jan 2021)

DONATE



1,075 charities



£660,000 average house price



5 leisure centres

24,600 businesses



3rd highest in London

Highest proportion (86%) of micro businesses in London*

Businesses with 1-4 employees

28% of the borough is **green** with over **200 parks** and **greenspaces**

About this plan

Our Vision

We care about Barnet and want it to be a great place to learn, live, work and visit. Listening to and working with all our residents of any age and partners, we will provide the best possible services so that people have opportunities to live healthy and fulfilling lives in safe and thriving families and communities. We are committed to providing outstanding customer service in everything we do.

Barnet is a borough with much to be proud of. Our excellent schools, vibrant town centres, green spaces and diverse communities all help make it a great place to live, work and visit. As a borough we want to build on these strengths as we move into the future. We are growing and developing as an organisation to meet the challenges facing our borough, and we are committed to working with partner organisations and residents to make Barnet even better.

We have developed this plan against the backdrop of COVID-19. This has been an unprecedented national challenge and has a profound impact on both the council organisationally and the Barnet community.

The community response has been incredible, and we are grateful to the voluntary, community and faith sector for their help in supporting the vulnerable in our community.

The long-term impacts of the crisis are emerging and will extend beyond the scope of this plan. However, we are already seeing the economic impact with a sharp rise in unemployment across the borough and we know that those in our black and minority ethnic communities have suffered a disproportionate impact from COVID-19.

People and organisations across the borough have had to adapt to new ways of working, living, and providing services in response to the crisis. We will continue to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and the foundations of that work have been reflected in the plan.

The Barnet Plan sets out the four priorities for the borough. The plan focuses on the key outcomes we are seeking to achieve and how we will work to achieve those outcomes. We have consulted with 500 residents, in addition to seeking feedback from a wide range of stakeholders through forums with the voluntary and community sector, businesses, partner organisations and our Youth Assembly. What we heard supported the priorities identified in the draft Plan.



Our priorities

We pride ourselves on residents' high level of satisfaction with the local area as a place to live (83%)¹ which is higher than the London average. Over half of Barnet's residents agree that the council 'acts on the concerns of residents' and includes them within their decision-making.

Barnet is viewed as a family friendly place (85%) and a place that supports you to live a healthier life. There is a strong sense of community in Barnet, with 90% of residents feeling that people from different backgrounds get on well together and 85% feeling that they belong to their local area. This is higher than both the national and London averages.

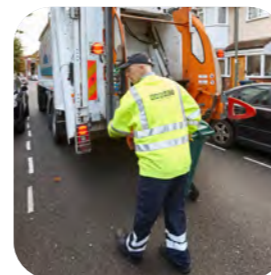
When asked what priorities were important to them, residents told us their top 3 were:

- keeping the borough clean and green
- making neighbourhoods safer
- ensuring services are easy to access and well run

84% of young people feel Barnet is a family friendly place to live and are satisfied (90%) with the local area as a place to live. Young people's top 3 concerns were:

- crime
- litter in the streets
- lack of jobs²

The council and its partners will focus on four priorities over the next four years to realise our vision:



Clean, safe and well run

A place where our streets are clean and anti-social behaviour is dealt with so residents feel safe. Providing good quality, customer friendly services in all that we do.



Family Friendly

Creating a Family Friendly Barnet, enabling opportunities for our children and young people to achieve their best.



Healthy

A place with fantastic facilities for all ages, enabling people to live happy and healthy lives.



Thriving

A place fit for the future, where all residents, businesses and visitors benefit from improved sustainable infrastructure & opportunity.

We will deliver our vision using a preventative approach and considering equalities in all that we do:

Prevention

Adopting preventative measures to help people remain healthy, happy and independent in all aspects of life.

Equality

A strong cohesive community, where diversity is celebrated, and everyone has equal opportunity regardless of their background place with fantastic facilities for all ages, enabling people to live happy & healthy lives.



¹ Source: Barnet Council Residents' Perception Survey of c.500 residents 18+, carried out by telephone

²Young Persons Survey (YPS), a bi-annual face-to-face survey of Barnet young residents aged 11-18, was undertaken by an independent research company. 500 Barnet young people were interviewed between 12th November – 20th December 2019

Clean, Safe and Well Run

A place where our streets are clean and anti-social behaviour is dealt with so residents feel safe. Providing good quality, customer friendly services in all that we do by:

- Improving Customer Service
- Robust financial management
- Better environmental services and a cleaner borough
- Unlocking and optimising the potential of Parks and Open Spaces
- Address issues of anti-social behaviour such as frauds, fly-tipping, noise nuisance and parking

People like living in Barnet. Residents like our neighbourhoods, town centres, parks and open spaces and value our diversity and strong sense of community. We will protect these assets as we deliver services to residents and businesses.

We have:

- Invested £600,000 in street cleansing services and additional £100,000 in a fault reporting system to improve customer service
- In 20/21 we invested £323,000 in parks as well as completing a £5.5m refurbishment of Montrose and Silkstream Parks
- Invested £6m per annum in local roads through our Network Recovery Plan
- In June 2020 we launched our Library Service Select and Collect Service with a total of 54,193 books and other resources having been borrowed by residents in Barnet

Working in partnership, we will develop fresh approaches to anti-social behaviour and fly tipping. Excellent customer service and strong value for money will underpin all that we do.

We collect bins from over 150,000 household and business properties, collecting around 320,000 bins every week!

1. Improving customer service

Providing excellent customer service remains a key priority for the council. We will build on previous improvements and continue to find new and better ways to achieve that. We will work with residents to design solutions that work for them and use data, research and insight to inform our approach.

We will continue to improve digital access to our services but will also do more to improve our customers' experience across all contacts that they have with the council. To do that, we will ensure that all our staff have the right tools and skills to provide excellent service to our residents, businesses and visitors to the borough.

We will also aim to provide a more seamless experience for customers, by making more real-time service information available directly to them and to front-line staff.

There is an ever-increasing reliance on digital products and services across the board and we want to ensure that no resident is left behind. We will support our residents to get online wherever possible, but we will also make sure they can still access our services when that is not a viable option.

2. Better environmental services and a cleaner borough

Street Scene services directly impact every household within the London Borough of Barnet, the success of businesses operating in the locality and the attraction for visitors to the area.

The look and feel of the local environment within Barnet is a key factor influencing perceptions of the Borough and communities' everyday experiences within it. The introduction of area based operating models with scheduled work programmes and reactive response teams will help keep our streets and town centres clean and our parks and public landscapes well maintained.

The provision of effective and reliable waste collection services is a primary focus and we will regularly review our operations to ensure they are efficient and represent good value for money.

The council will enhance its Street Scene services based on the following priorities:

- Shaping our Street Cleansing service to target issues that customers have told us are important to them for example, littering and fly tipping
- Using customer insight and intelligence to help shape service delivery decisions that better meet our customer's needs. We will build on what we do well and learn from what we can do better.
- Utilising mechanised equipment and new technological developments to help improve productivity
- Working with customers and businesses to maximise recycling and minimise waste.

We will continue to invest £6m per annum through the Network Recovery Plan (NRP) which is Barnet Council's investment programme covering all aspects of Barnet's highways network, from road and pavements to bridges, road marking and crossings. We aim to maximise the percentage of highway which is treated and ensure their longevity with the available funds. The maintenance programme saves on costly short-term repairs and means roads and pavements can be used for safe, reliable travel in the long term.



Our Street Cleansing team maintain 21 town centres and around 2000 streets

Clean, Safe and Well Run

3. Address issues of anti-social behaviour such as frauds, fly-tipping, noise nuisance and illegal parking

Barnet is one of the safest boroughs in London. It has a low level of crime, according to recorded crime figures. But we are determined to reduce this level further. We will work with the Metropolitan Police, and other partners including Barnet Homes, community and voluntary organisations to address the issues that concern residents. Our priorities are tackling youth offending and gangs, grooming, burglaries and other criminal activity such as fraud and environmental crime.

The Council has a number of enforcement powers and responsibilities. Most require professionally trained staff as well as a street-based presence during the working week, in the evenings and at weekends. At the moment, enforcement involves a number of different teams that don't always work seamlessly together. We will align processes and procedures to improve outcomes for residents and visitors and create a 'one team' approach. This will be delivered through a three-phase approach:

- **Advise:** Identifying contraventions, engaging with the offending party and providing advice and assistance with compliance
- **Mediate:** Further engagement to identify possible alternatives and compromises. If these are not found, a formal warning confirming non-compliance will result in enforcement action by the authority
- **Enforce:** Case will be referred to a team of qualified/ specialist investigation and enforcement officers.

4. Robust financial management

We will ensure that Barnet is financially fit, efficient and responsive to change, with value for money at the heart of everything we do. We will maintain robust financial planning, scrutinise budgets closely and be prudent in managing risks. We will look to manage our assets effectively and utilise potential avenues for increased and diversified income streams, so that we can invest in services over the long-term.



We have over 200 parks and open spaces

5. Unlocking the potential of parks and open spaces

Our vision is to make Barnet's parks & open spaces the best in London. Barnet has a great collection of parks and open spaces and these are an important part of what makes Barnet a green and family friendly borough. People who live and work in Barnet enjoy access to:

- formal parks and gardens
- wild landscapes
- extensive areas of greenbelt and
- leafy river valleys

Barnet's parks are places where people can take part in formal sport, visit a park café, take the kids to the playground, or just walk the dog. Access to quality outdoor space is critical for residents' health and wellbeing particularly for families who live in poor housing. Being outdoors and taking regular exercise are particularly important for children, helping them maintain a healthy weight and good mental health.

Our parks and open spaces are the most popular location for exercise, with around half of all exercise taking place there. Green spaces also provide a series of benefits to the ecosystem such as improved biodiversity, flood management, air quality, and tackling urban heat islands.

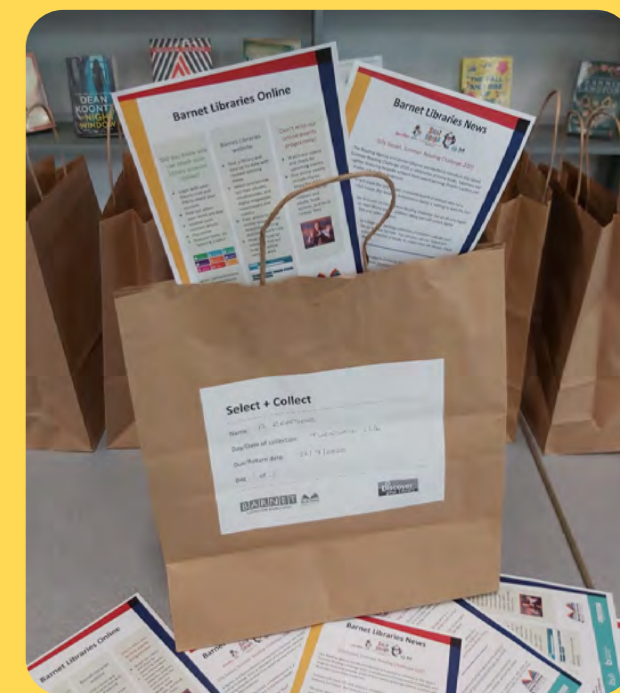
We will continue to work with community groups on local green projects and look to strengthen accessibility to our green spaces. We are committed to planting 4,500 trees across Barnet, either directly or working with others.

Recognising increasing demand as our population grows, it's important to continue to improve and invest in our greenspace facilities. We want to ensure integration of open spaces into the heart of our physical environment through design and planning policies and unlock and secure investment through Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 to improve facilities.

Select + Collect

Since its launch in June 2020, a total of **54,193 books and other resources have been borrowed by residents in Barnet via the Library Service Select and Collect Service. circa to approximately 53% of these are items supporting the reading and learning of children and young people.**

In a recent survey of Select and Collect users, 83% of respondents said that reading and access to books had been very important to them during the pandemic. For those residents unable to come to the library, the Home and Mobile Library Service has taken their Select and Collect books out to them, with 5,525 items delivered in this way to date.



By 2023 we will have planted 4,500 new trees across the borough

Family Friendly

Creating a Family Friendly Barnet, enabling opportunities for our children and young people to achieve their best through:

- **Family and Belonging** – Families and children can be together and be part of a community that encourages resilience
- **Health and wellbeing** – Children are supported to achieve a healthy start in life, enjoy a healthy lifestyle and to build resilience
- **Safe and Secure** – Children and young people are safe protected from harm
- **Life Chances** – Children and young people are able to succeed
- **Education and learning** – Children and young people can learn about the world around them

Barnet is a great place for families with children, multigenerational families and other families. We have excellent schools achieving some of the best results in the country, with 96.7% of pupils in good or outstanding schools – we aim to increase that to 100%. We have invested in leisure and community facilities to support families live healthy, active lives and we are equipping our children and young people with the tools to take advantage of future opportunities. We want our most vulnerable children to be safe and to flourish and we are equipping all our children and young people with the tools to take advantage of present and future opportunities.

We have:

- Ensured that safeguarding children remained a key priority continuing to visit children and family throughout the pandemic
- Supported our children in care and care leavers ensuring we kept in touch and continued to meet their needs
- Maintained high performance in our early years provision and schools, helping them to return safely and when required deliver education at home.
- Continued to ensure that children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disability were assessed and plans put in place to meet their needs
- Expanded specialist provision for children and young people so that increased anxiety and mental health issues could be addressed
- We have supported more than 9,000 vulnerable children through the Covid Winter Grant Scheme
- Over 165 term time and holiday programmes were delivered to young people aged 0-19 across the Borough of Barnet last year. Young people had the chance to engage, learn and develop new skills amongst a variety of activities and courses such as Water Sports, Lego Animation, Nail Art & Skateboarding, start your own business, look after Horses, Steel Pans, Keyboard and Guitar. Plus there were Multisports, Dance, Music, Radio and Recording production sessions on offer to young people.

At the heart of our vision is a focus on the resilience families need, which evidence tells us is pivotal to delivering the best outcomes for children and young people. We have worked on this approach with young residents, including our Youth Board which provides a strong representative voice for young people in the borough. Our vision is part of a partnership plan which has had contributions from a range of partners, including the NHS, Police and voluntary sector.

1. Family and Belonging - Families and children can be together and be part of a community that encourages resilience

Building resilience is pivotal to developing the best outcomes for children and young people.

Our aim is to provide support that encourages and builds this resilience as evidence shows that children and families who respond to hardships with resilience are:

- healthier and live longer
- happier in their relationships
- more successful in school and work

We know that the pandemic has had a heavy impact on young people. More than 800 young people responded to our survey on the impact of COVID-19, which told us that the two biggest impacts of the pandemic for young people were on their mental health and well-being (43%) and doing less physical activity (51%). This has led to a 25% increase in demand for online mental health support. Therefore, we will continue to embed the Barnet Integrated Clinical Service (BICS) which provides social, emotional, behavioural and mild to moderate mental health support to children, young people and families. We will also further expand our Resilient Schools programme, which provides a whole school approach to increase mental health awareness, early identification of mental health issues and appropriate access to mental health support.

Having the right home is also an important factor in a family's health and wellbeing. We know that the right home helps families stay healthy, sustain a job, care for the family and contribute to their community. We have an ambitious programme to develop new homes, set out in the Thriving section of this plan.

We will work towards having borough-wide great corporate parenting. Corporate parenting describes the duties and responsibilities of a local authority in respect of the children in care to that authority. We want to improve the outcomes for children in care by the building of their resilience, aspirations and independence as they move through care into adulthood and work collaboratively across the council to achieve this.

2. Safe and Secure- Children and young people are safe and protected from harm

In order to protect the most vulnerable children and young people, we need to ensure that excellent early help and protection services are provided. We want to prevent young people from being drawn into violence, crime, exploitation and antisocial behaviour through ensuring multi-agency work and targeting support to those who are most vulnerable to being exploited.

We will strengthen engagement with professionals as working together is key to delivering the best outcomes for children and young people. This includes listening and acting to the voice of the child which will enable us to work in a more responsive, collaborate and empowering way. Through this we can ensure high quality needs that meet and reflect their needs. Face to face interviews with more than 500 young people in Barnet before the pandemic told us that 63% of young people do think that the Council listens to their concerns. This is 24% higher than 2017 and something that we aim to continually improve.

"Leaders and practitioners from education, health and social care have a deep understanding of the issues that children and young people with SEND and their families have faced. They have changed and adapted important ways of working in recent months. Regular communication and contact with trusted practitioners have been a 'lifeline' for families at a time when they have felt anxious about their children's health and well-being."

Special Education Needs and Disability (SEND) Interim Visit - October 2020

Family Friendly

3. Education and Learning - Children and young people can learn about the world around them

Barnet is well known for the excellent quality of its schools and settings and the diversity of its educational offer. These are at the heart of Barnet's continuing success as a desirable place where people want to live, work and study. We want to continue to ensure there are sufficient high-quality school places available and will work closely with partners to do so.

We want all children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities to achieve well, be confident individuals, live fulfilling lives and successfully transition to adulthood. We will ensure the provision of high-quality local specialist and mainstream placements and support for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities.

Excellent educational outcomes and ensuring children and young people are successful in life and equipped to meet the needs of employers are vital to Barnet's future success. We aim to improve the educational progress and outcomes for all children and young people from early years to post-16. Including progress into Higher Education, apprenticeships, training or employment.

We know that the pandemic has had a negative impact on learning and our priority is to minimise this as much as possible. The School Improvement Team has given considerable support to schools before, during and after the school closure period and will continue to do so.

While education performance, including for disadvantaged pupils, has consistently improved over the last five years, there is still a need to continue reducing the differences in attainment and progress between the most disadvantaged and vulnerable pupils and their peers. We want to accelerate their progress and build resilience.



Ofsted rating: In 2019-20, 96.7% of our schools were 'good' or 'outstanding' which places Barnet in the top 10% of the country

(Primary and Secondary schools only)



4. Health and Wellbeing - Children are supported to achieve a healthy start in life, enjoy a healthy lifestyle and to build resilience

Our priority is to give every child in Barnet the best possible start to a healthy life. To do this we need to address wider determinants of health and wellbeing.

Through supporting children and young people to adopt healthy lifestyles we look to prevent avoidable illness and improve their social, physical and mental wellbeing. Every child has the right to the best possible physical health, and we know that building emotional resilience will be key to improving their future outcomes.

5. Life Chances - Children and young people are able to succeed

Barnet remains committed to working to improve young lives and increasing their opportunities to succeed. By improving life chances, we can have a profound effect on poverty and inequality enabling better outcomes for young people in the borough. We are committed to strengthening families and early years as the early years are critical to longer term outcomes and life chances.

We need to ensure that all groups can access opportunities in order to improve life chances for all and so we will target support to those that are most disadvantaged.

Our secondary schools rank second nationally for Attainment 8

Young Persons Survey (YPS)

Young people's opinions are important and help shape our strategic priorities.

The Young Persons Survey (YPS), a biennial face-to-face survey of Barnet young residents aged 11-18, was undertaken by an independent research company. 500 Barnet young people were interviewed between 12th November – 20th December 2019. This was the third time the survey had been undertaken and it provided important information on the views of young people in Barnet.

- 84% of young people feel Barnet is a family friendly place to live, which has increased from 81%
- 90% are satisfied with the local area as a place to live
- All measures about the council's image have improved. More young people think the council is: doing a good job (92%, up from 73% in 2017), provides the services young people need (86%, up from 71% in 2017), does enough to keep young people safe (75% - up from 69% in 2017) and involves young people when making decisions (60%, up from 57% in 2017) .
- 96% of young people feel safe at school and 91% feel safe when they are out and about in the area they live.
- Young people's biggest concern is crime (56%), followed by litter in the streets (37%) and lack of jobs (24%).
- Top concerns for personal safety are knife crime (71%), gangs (52%), and people taking drugs in parks and on the street (37%).
- Young people's views on priorities for the council and its partners are that they the top priority should be protecting people from crime (45%, up from 28% in 2017), followed by protecting young people from harm (43%, up from 31% in 2017) and supporting young people with mental health problems (29%, up from 21% in 2017).

Healthy

We aim to be the healthiest borough in London with fantastic facilities for all ages, enabling people to live happy & healthy lives by:

- Bringing health care together
- Supporting residents to maintain their strengths and independence
- Great facilities and opportunities to be physically active
- Focusing on mental health and wellbeing
- Tackling domestic abuse and gender based violence
- Addressing homelessness and the longer-term impacts of COVID-19

Over three fifths (62%) of residents agree that Barnet is a place that supports you to live a healthier life*. We will use our resources, knowledge and facilities in the Council and work with partners to support people to live happy, healthy lives at all ages.

We have:

- Developed a large-scale support programme for the most vulnerable (befriending, welfare checks, shopping, medication collection), creating the Essential Supplies Hub providing over 14,000 food parcels and supplies to food banks
- Safeguarded our residents and provided all social care services throughout the pandemic without interruption
- Supported 5,393 people following a stay in hospital between April 2020 and Jan 2021
- We have supported care providers with over £10million worth of additional funding since March 2020, through our own budgets and through government grants. This has been to support with the additional costs of infection control, testing, and staffing during the pandemic.
- Supported care providers to manage during the pandemic by providing them with regular training, free PPE and a dedicated clinical support team of health and care professionals
- Invested £125,000 in the Community Response Fund and a further £100,000 to support the VCS in tackling food insecurity
- Invested £44m in developing two brand new leisure facilities at New Barnet Leisure Centre and Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre (opened in Oct 19).
- Invested £1.5m in refurbishment of Finchley Lido Leisure Centre, which re-opened under Covid secure measures in October 2020.
- Worked in partnership with GLL during the pandemic to provide online opportunities to physical activity via the 'Better Hub'.

We will work in a strength-based way, recognising people's goals, aspirations and existing communities to ensure that they can stay well and independent.

We will work towards these goals through providing great leisure and sports facilities, social care and public health provision, in partnership with colleagues in health and the voluntary and community sector. We want to work together to tackle abuse and gender based violence.

We want to address the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in our communities and support individuals, families and communities to recover. For people who may need additional care and support, we will always work with them to maintain their strengths and stay as independent as possible, ensuring people get personalised care and support.

1. Better health care for residents

The council is playing a leading role in the Barnet Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) which brings together all NHS organisations working in the borough, the council, HealthWatch and Voluntary, Community and Faith Sector (VCFS) representatives. The goal of the partnership is to provide better health care to Barnet residents, so that they live healthier lives. Over the coming year, our priorities are to expand dementia support in the community, focus on the diseases that most impact on Barnet residents such as diabetes and stroke, make access to emergency care easier, provide more specialist care through primary care networks, enhance our clinical support to care homes and mainstream our integrated hospital discharge service.

COVID-19 has had a disproportionate impact on people from some minority communities as well as highlighting existing health inequalities. The Barnet (ICP) are committed to reducing the future impact of COVID-19 and addressing COVID-19 health inequalities. In the COVID-19 community champions programme will continue to support individuals to share evidence based messages with their communities but also get feedback from individuals about the challenges they face in dealing with any COVID-19 restrictions.

The council will also work as part of the north London integrated care system – which is formed from the five integrated care partnerships of Barnet, Enfield, Haringey, Camden and Islington. Over the coming year, we will work with our neighbouring councils on supporting the care sector, developing the social care workforce, and working with providers of learning disability services. We will also work with councils and NHS partners to develop new, north London-wide models of care.



2. Strengths and independence

Barnet has a long track record of providing strengths-based and community-focused social care support. Over the coming year we will develop more extra care housing for residents, expand the availability of enablement and technology to support people to regain independence, and work with people with mental health needs to increase their recovery. We will focus on expanding housing and employment opportunities for people with learning disabilities and autism. We will develop our support for people with dementia, working with our NHS colleagues.

37 people in the Integrated Care Partnership team from across a range of organisations in health and social care

* Source: Barnet Council Residents' Perception Survey of c.500 residents 18+, carried out by telephone

Healthy

3. Being physically active

We will work with our leisure services to bring them back into operation when this is permitted and ensure a safe, accessible COVID-19 secure service for residents. We will continue to work to increase physical activity levels across the borough, including targeted work with under-represented groups. We will increase our health intervention work.

We will build on initiatives such as the Mayor's Golden Kilometre and will work with partners on programmes for people of all ages, such as the London Youth Games and Health Walks. We will further develop our leisure facilities, making regular improvements and developing longer term plans.

4. Mental health and wellbeing

We will continue to work with partners across our ICP and ICS to design, develop and implement a new community model for care and support for adults with Severe Mental Illness (SMI). The new community-based offer will; improve holistic care for residents with SMI including physical health care, employment support, personalised and trauma-informed care, medicines management and support for self-harm and coexisting substance use. The new offer will have prevention embedded throughout, apply a population health management approach and proactively focus on reducing health inequalities. As part of this Core Community Mental Health Teams will be redesigned and expanded to move towards new multidisciplinary services across health and social care aligned with primary care networks to support people who have the most complex needs. In doing this; "people with moderate to severe mental illnesses will access better quality care across primary and community teams, have greater choice and control over the care they receive, and be supported to lead fulfilling lives in their communities". Alongside this we will be improving crisis support for residents, redesigning our accommodation and support offer and developing a new enablement offer for people with mental health needs to help prevent avoidable crises and further promote an individuals' recovery.

64.4% of people are extremely or very satisfied with their adult social care support from the council, higher than both the London and national averages

(source: National Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework)

5. Tackling domestic abuse and gender-based violence

We will invest in providing early help, intervening earlier to ensure people are prevented from becoming victims of domestic abuse, and are protected when it does occur.

We will work with partners to create improved access to mental health support for anyone impacted by domestic abuse.

We will develop outreach to older people, LGBTQ+ residents and refugee communities. We will continue to work in partnership on this issue – including communications, awareness and training for frontline staff.

6. Addressing homelessness and the longer-term impacts of COVID-19

We will develop a longer-term plan for addressing the social and economic impacts of COVID-19 on our communities. There is a wide range of support available for residents to help them with employment, training, homelessness & housing, debt, income maximisation and food. We will promote these services widely, ensuring that affected residents know how to access the support available and that services are easy to access. Our services will provide support and help early on, preventing things escalating. Our services will ensure residents are clear on their rights as consumers and are able and supported to maximise their income. We will continue to tackle food insecurity and enable digital inclusion for residents.



Thriving

Building a Barnet fit for the future, where all residents, businesses and visitors benefit from improved Housing, infrastructure & economic opportunity by:

- Helping residents - especially young people - into work
- Implement our growth strategy
- Building a park town for Barnet at Brent Cross Town
- Creating an efficient, convenient and reliable transport network
- Make Barnet a sustainable borough

Barnet is growing, with the population forecast to reach nearly 430,000 by 2025. To accommodate this, we have the largest housing delivery programme in the capital with ambitious schemes to transform areas like Brent Cross.

Our priority is to ensure that all residents benefit from growth, so we will use the dividend from that growth to invest in communities, town centres, digital infrastructure and our transport network.

COVID-19 has created serious economic challenges for residents and local business. We will support residents to improve their skills and get good jobs, taking advantage of new opportunities, and work to create an environment where businesses can recover and thrive. We recognise the importance of tackling climate change and will develop a strategy to ensure a more sustainable Barnet.

Barnet is in many respects a prosperous borough, but some residents face significant challenges and deprivation. COVID-19 has created new, and in some cases dramatic, economic challenges for residents, businesses and town centres. Our priorities are therefore:

- To support residents to improve their skills and get good jobs in the post-COVID economy

- To enable town centres and our regeneration areas to thrive, and create an environment in which businesses can succeed, by implementing our growth strategy
- To accelerate the borough-wide roll out of high-quality digital connectivity



We have:

- Invested £750,000 to deliver an expanded skills and employment offer in response to COVID-19
- enrolled 40 people on the Kickstart programme
- £65m of business grants distributed to over 4,800 businesses
- Continued to support the major growth scheme at Brent Cross with construction of Brent Cross West Station and junction works underway
- Stepped up our support for town centres including a flagship shop local campaign.
- Invested around £500m in the Barnet Group new build and acquisition programme to deliver 1400 new affordable homes for rent.
- Agreed a major programme of investment to improve digital connectivity across 14,000 Barnet Homes properties
- Between April 2019 and March 2020:
 - 684 people signed up to BOOST of whom 246 helped into work 36% into work
 - 159 16-24-year olds signed up 74 into work 33 helped into Education or Training Conversion rate 47% into work 20% into Education or Training

1. Helping residents - especially young people - into work

COVID-19 saw a dramatic increase in unemployment in Barnet, particularly among young people. At the same time, many “entry level” jobs are disappearing whilst other sectors such as health, care and the green economy are growing fast and creating new opportunities for employment.

We will expand our employment support services and make sure they are effective and accessible to those who need them, providing targeted support to long term unemployed residents who find it harder to get work when there is fierce competition for jobs.

We will provide dedicated help for young people including careers advice, work experience, and access to training, apprenticeships, and education. Finally, we will prioritise working with employers across all sectors to encourage greater use of apprenticeships, internships and other entry points to work at all levels.

14,000 high speed broadband connections to be installed over the next three years



Thriving

2. Implement our Growth Strategy

Our Growth Strategy sets out how we will offer greater local opportunities, create better places, encourage more active lifestyles and over time increase the health and well-being of Barnet's residents.

The Strategy sets out five goals:

- A growing borough – We will deliver more homes that people can afford, ensuring that communities across the borough get a 'growth benefit' from investment. This theme also prioritises creating new jobs for people of all ages, backgrounds and skills levels.
- A connected borough - working with private providers to tackle digitally excluded areas, and with every council home in the borough having access to fast, affordable broadband by 2023. Delivering new and enhanced public transport connections and healthier street design.
- An entrepreneurial borough - we will support businesses, including microbusinesses, to thrive and to adapt to the opportunities of the economy after the pandemic – making Barnet the best place to be a small business in London.
- A borough of thriving town centres - with changes in shopping habits and the impact of COVID, many of our high streets are struggling. We will work to diversify the role of town centres, encouraging a broad mix of uses, delivering new housing and creating an environment in which businesses can succeed. Setting up a town centres fund to invest in local projects funded by the Community Infrastructure Levy.
- A great borough to live in and visit - We will deliver social infrastructure to support growth, getting the best out of the borough's green assets, growing the visitor economy and creating a broader canvas for creative industries



1,400 new affordable homes for rent being delivered by Barnet Homes

3. Building a park town for Barnet at Brent Cross Town

The Brent Cross Town development will create 6,700 homes and workplaces for 25,000 people, set in around 50 acres of green parks and playing fields. Brent Cross Town will achieve net zero carbon by 2030 at the latest.

The existing tube station will be complemented by a new rail station at Brent Cross West, providing access to central London in 12 minutes. Working with our joint venture partners Argent Related, we have created pledges to: Make Brent Cross Town the place in London to participate in sport and play; strengthen connections with transport in and out of central London; make a north London town where all can flourish and; to build a net zero carbon town.

In consultation with residents we will also take forward other regeneration and growth projects across the borough such as the Hendon Hub and at Edgware.

4. Create an efficient, convenient and reliable transport network

The Long Term Transport Strategy adopted in September 2020 sets a vision for transport in the borough:

By 2041, Barnet will have an efficient, convenient and reliable transport network, which enables safe, healthy and inclusive travel, protects the natural environment and supports the borough's growth. The network will have enabled improvements in the way people and goods travel. It will provide strong orbital and radial links which give everyone a choice of transport modes to complete their journey regardless of age, ability or income.

The strategy sets out how we need to support the way that people and goods travel within the borough and we also need to support safe and healthy travel which protects the natural environment and supports the borough's growth. We need to improve orbital journeys across the borough as well as radial transport links. Where possible investigate the opportunities made available by Covid 19 to investigate more active travel modes.

5. Make Barnet a sustainable borough

We will produce a Sustainability Strategy for Barnet which will provide an overarching vision and objectives for the borough and bring together existing strategies, policies and plans that support sustainability as well as additional actions which should be undertaken to support residents and business to reduce emissions. The strategy will also consider policies and targets from central government such as the expected Environment Bill and the Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution, and support the council's work in facilitating a green recovery from COVID-19.

Brent Cross Cricklewood Transformation

The Brent Cross Cricklewood regeneration area covers 370 acres and will see a thriving new town centre grow on the south side of the A406 with 10+ million square feet of mixed-use development.

The new town centre alone will provide 6,700 new homes which will be a mix of affordable homes, rentals and homes for sale. 40 acres of playing fields will be enhanced, along with eight public squares and seven new and improved parks.

Three schools will be rebuilt and expanded, and a new primary school will be built, with additional community spaces added to the area.

Three million square feet of offices, new commercial space, an expanded retail offer and construction work will create around 25,000 new jobs.

Brent Cross West Station, and improvements to roads and bus routes in the area, will make sure the area is sustainably connected to the capital and beyond. With up to eight trains an hour, the new station will connect to central London in under 12 minutes.

transformingbx.co.uk

Our Approach

Above, we set out our priorities for the next four years (2021-2025). They are a cohesive package and are consistent with what residents tell us is important to them. To deliver the priorities and achieve the best outcomes for our residents and businesses we will:

Focus on Equalities

Our diverse community is one of our greatest strengths with people of many different ethnic backgrounds, religions and life experiences living side by side. This rich diversity, and the positive impact that it has on the borough and our community, makes Barnet such a great place to live, work and visit.

Supporting all our communities to thrive in an environment that is free of harassment and discrimination is a core strand running through all our priorities and fundamental to how we work as a council. We can only do this by working and listening to our partners and communities. We have recently updated our Equalities, Diversity & Inclusion policy (2020-24) and are committed to making decisions that are informed by diverse points of view and feeding those into the design, commissioning and delivery of services e.g. by building measures within our commissioning procedures so that providers develop and deliver anti-discriminatory services to residents with all protected characteristics.

The council must also become a more inclusive working environment. Our recruitment processes, succession planning and learning and development are being used to address underrepresentation of specific groups at all levels of the organisation so that we can deliver better services for Barnet.

Work in partnership

We are proud of our tradition of partnership working and maintaining this approach is central to how we expect to achieve the best outcomes we can for our residents and businesses and deliver the priorities in this plan.

While much of our partnership work is done through formal partnerships such as the Health & Wellbeing Board and the Safeguarding Partnership, we also do a great deal through more informal relationships. This is particularly true of our work with the Voluntary, Community & Faith sectors (VCFS).

There is a thriving VCFS in Barnet with over 1,075 registered charities operating across the borough and we work closely with them across a range of services. The VCFS has been essential to our response to COVID-19 – we could not have provided the level of support we did to our most vulnerable without them. That has been an incredible effort and we are keen to maintain that level of partnership working as we deliver the priorities in this plan.



We are committed to working in partnership and we will build our approach around:

- Putting people and places at the heart of what we do, breaking out of organisational silos
- Respecting the contributions of every partner, recognising different perspectives, investing in the shared capabilities and removing barriers to delivery where we can.
- Building on the work of each other, sharing opportunities to connect people and ideas, leverage resources, and play complementary roles.
- Supporting Barnet residents to be active participants in their communities and to be our partners in making Barnet a better place to live, work and study.
- Trying to get ahead of problems wherever possible, focusing on prevention and early intervention.
- Experimenting and learning together, sharing insight and experience from what is working and what is not to continue to develop our approach in achieving the best outcomes we can for residents.

Established the Community Response Programme to provide support to vulnerable members of our community. The programme was managed and delivered through a partnership of Barnet Council officers, voluntary and community sector organisations and NHS North Central London CCG

- recruited over 940 volunteers delivering food parcels, essential supplies and medicines
- invested £125,000 in the Community Response Fund and a further £100,000 to support the VCS to tackling food insecurity
- delivered over 14,000 packages from the Essential Supplies Hub to over 750 households
- answered over 9,000 urgent phone calls and emails from
- sent over 19,000** and made over 5000 calls to individuals who were shielding”



Focus on Prevention

The best way to ensure that residents can live healthy and fulfilling lives, in safe and thriving communities, is to tackle problems before they arise – a focus on prevention.

To achieve this, we will need to think about and deliver some services and activities in different, or more joined up ways. We are committed to enabling and supporting individuals and communities to be more resilient; to identifying problems early; and to enabling 'self-serve' and other effective solutions.

We have:

- Created an insight function to take a data led approach to problem solving
- Continued to deliver other public health programmes e.g. stop smoking, obesity and sexual health

We will use data better to inform our decision making. Our first tranche of 'Insight' projects will explore how we can improve mental health by developing insight into debt and wider financial vulnerabilities, enabling residents to feel more resilient and better equipped to access opportunities.

We will implement our Health and Wellbeing Strategy to improve health and wellbeing of our residents and address the issues raised by COVID-19 and evident long-term health and social impacts of the virus. We will work with partners to establish the Barnet Community Innovation Fund which will enable innovation in the local VCS that improves health and prevents/reduces demand into health and care services.

We will promote digital inclusion and support residents to become IT literate enabling them to have greater access to information, advice, support, training, employment and social interaction.

We will update our Social Value policy to foster and advocates for a preventive approach throughout service development, procurement and commissioning activity.



Place-based working

Our services are either universal (for example, waste collection) or targeted to individuals (for example, Children's Services or Adult Social Care package(s)).

We are committed to maintaining high standards in delivering those services. There are some issues, however, where we can think differently about how to deliver effective solutions or services, so we will explore the potential for more place-based working.

In this we will tailor our approach to the unique needs of people in a given location or within a specific community. By working with the people who live and work locally, actions and activities are built by the local perspective.

To do this we will need to work through out partners, our voluntary and community organisations as well as our businesses and other public services. We must coordinate our efforts across the borough to make the best use of the resources we share, and the skills and capabilities different partners can bring.

"Supporting the work of the Colindale Community Trust to implement community developed responses to issues affecting residents of the Grahame Park estate through the Neighbourhood Change Framework. This is driving four areas of change: Health & Wellbeing; Economic Inclusion; Community Safety and Influencing Public Spaces."

Grahame Park Neighbourhood Change Social Impact Framework



Measuring Success

We will continually review our activities and progress against need and delivery expectations.

In developing our framework, we will take a pragmatic approach to assessing our in-year performance, tracking progress against the most important areas of the business aligned to the commitments in the Barnet Plan.

Once agreed this measurement framework will be published and our performance against the plan reported at least annually to ensure transparency and accountability.



The Barnet Plan

2021- 2025



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Appendix B - Summary MTFS

2021/22	MTFS Summary	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
£m	Resources vs. Expenditure	£m	£m	£m	£m
343.690	Expenditure	344.546	378.200	403.680	423.219
(333.101)	Resources	(336.592)	(346.736)	(356.255)	(362.857)
10.589	Cumulative (Surplus)/Shortfall to Balanced Budget	7.954	31.464	47.425	60.361
10.589	In Year Budget Gap before Savings	7.954	23.510	35.187	41.523
(10.590)	Efficiencies and Income Generation options Proposed	(7.954)	(4.284)	(6.601)	(0.497)
(0.001)	(Surplus)/Shortfall to Balanced Budget	(0.000)	19.226	28.586	41.026
	In year savings requirement	7.954	23.510	15.961	12.937
	Expenditure (Cumulative)				
309.535	Base Expenditure Budget	333.101	344.546	378.200	403.680
3.271	Inflation - Non Pay	7.443	4.381	3.631	3.531
2.179	Inflation - Pay	2.727	2.782	2.837	2.894
1.500	North London Waste Authority levy	1.000	1.500	1.500	1.500
0.659	Capital Financing (MRP)	(0.000)	1.672	1.564	0.966
0.500	Pensions: Employer Contribution and Deficit Recovery	0.000	0.517	0.522	0.527
8.110	Statutory / Cost Drivers Sub Total	11.170	10.851	10.054	9.417
10.225	Covid-19 Grant: Expenditure	(10.225)	0.000	0.000	0.000
9.283	Service Pressures and Investments	14.019	7.597	5.272	5.121
6.982	Contingency	0.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
1.000	Council Tax Discretionary Payment	(1.000)	0.000	0.000	0.000
(2.130)	Concessionary Fares (Freedom Pass)	(4.208)	4.183	2.154	0.000
25.360	Service Expenses sub total	(1.414)	16.780	12.426	10.121
0.341	Public Health Grant expenditure increase	0.713	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.346	Housing Benefit and Council Tax Administration Grant	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	Flexible Homelessness Support Grant	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
NA	ASC reform funding (7 Sept, NICS announcement; SR21, 4.56)	0.977	6.023	3.000	0.000
0.686	Grant Income grossed up	1.690	6.023	3.000	0.000
343.690	Forecast Expenditure (Before Savings)	344.546	378.200	403.680	423.219
(10.590)	Approved Savings/ Further Efficiencies Required	(7.954)	(4.284)	(6.601)	(0.497)
333.101	Forecast Expenditure (After Savings)	336.592	373.916	397.079	422.722
	Forecast Resources (Calculated year by year)				
	Core Spending Power				
(38.700)	Business Rates (inc. core S31 Grants) (CSP)	(42.825)	(42.825)	(42.825)	(42.825)
(19.731)	Business Rates (Top Up) / Tariff (CSP)	(19.731)	(19.731)	(19.731)	(19.731)
(6.318)	Revenue Support Grant (CSP)	(6.518)	(6.518)	(6.518)	(6.518)
0.000	Business Rates 8 authority pool income	(2.800)	0.000	0.000	0.000
(64.749)	Total Settlement Funding Assessment	(71.875)	(69.075)	(69.075)	(69.075)
(192.392)	Council Tax - General Element	(201.715)	(209.864)	(218.300)	(227.076)
(5.659)	Council Tax - Social Care Precept	(2.017)	(2.058)	(2.140)	(2.226)
(198.051)	Council Tax Income (CSP)	(203.732)	(211.922)	(220.441)	(229.302)
(9.339)	Improved Better Care Fund Grant (CSP)	(9.621)	(9.621)	(9.621)	(9.621)
0.000	2022/23 Services Grant	(4.049)	(4.049)	(4.049)	(4.049)
(8.606)	Social Care Grant (CSP)	(12.059)	(12.059)	(12.059)	(12.059)
(8.260)	New Homes Bonus Grant (CSP)	(4.847)	(4.260)	(2.260)	0.000
(0.587)	Lower Tier Services Grant (CSP)	(0.619)	(0.309)	(0.309)	(0.309)
(26.791)	Government Grants	(31.195)	(30.298)	(28.298)	(26.038)
(289.591)	Core Spending Power Resources	(306.801)	(311.294)	(317.813)	(324.415)
(17.817)	Public Health Grant	(18.530)	(18.158)	(18.158)	(18.158)
(1.340)	Independent Living Fund Grant	(1.340)	(1.340)	(1.340)	(1.340)
(4.795)	Homelessness Grant	(4.795)	(4.795)	(4.795)	(4.795)
(0.556)	Local Council Tax Support Administration Grant	(0.556)	(0.556)	(0.556)	(0.556)
(1.357)	Housing Benefit Administration Subsidy Grant	(1.357)	(1.357)	(1.357)	(1.357)
(2.235)	PFI Credit Grant	(2.235)	(2.235)	(2.235)	(2.235)
0.000	London Crime Prevention Fund	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
NA	ASC reform funding (7 Sept, NICS announcement; SR21, 4.56)	(0.977)	(7.000)	(10.000)	(10.000)
NA	SR21 Grants - Estimate (£4.8bn, £1.5bn pa)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(10.225)	Covid-19 Grant	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(5.184)	Local Council Tax Support Grant	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	London net pooling benefit with no SIP	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(43.510)	Other Grants outside core spending power	(29.791)	(35.442)	(38.442)	(38.442)
(333.101)	Total Resources	(336.592)	(346.736)	(356.255)	(362.857)

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Appendix C 2022/23 Council Tax Resolution
Statutory Determination of Council Tax 2022/23 by London Borough of Barnet

The Council is recommended, in accordance with the Local Government Finance Act 1992, to:

1) Note that the Chief Finance Officer, under their delegated powers in accordance with the financial regulations, has calculated **150,834** (Band D equivalent) as the amount for the Council Tax Base for the year 2022/23 [item T in the formula in Section 31B (1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, as amended (the “Act”)]

2) Recommend to Council for approval, the following amounts, calculated for 2022/23 in accordance with Sections 31A, 31B and 34 to 36 of the Act:

i) **£991,696,687** as the aggregate of the amounts that the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 31A (2) (a) to (f) of the Act;

ii) **£787,964,906** the aggregate of the amounts that the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 31A (3) (a) to (d) of the Act;

iii) **£203,731,781** as the Council Tax Requirement in accordance with Section 31A (4) of the Act, being the amount by which the aggregate at 2i) above exceeds the aggregate at 2ii) above. (Item R in the formula section 31B (1) of the Act;

iv) **£1,350.70** as the basic amount of Council Tax for the year, being the Council Tax Requirement at 2iii) above (Item R), divided by the Council Tax Base set out at 1 above (Item T), in accordance with Section 31B (1) of the Act;

3) Recommend to Council, on the advice of the Chief Finance Officer, that it determines that the council’s basic amount of Council Tax for 2022/23 as set out in 2(iv) above is not excessive in accordance with the principles approved under section 52ZB and 52ZC of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, set out in the Referendums relating to Council Tax increases (Principles)(England) Report 2022/23.

4) Note that the table below sets out the amounts of Council Tax for 2022/23 calculated by multiplying the amount at 2 (iv) above by the number which, in the proportion set out in Section 5(1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, 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 the Council, in accordance with Section 36(1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, as the amounts to be taken into account for the year in respect of categories of dwellings listed in different valuation bands:

Council Tax Band	Barnet (£)
A	900.47
B	1,050.55
C	1,200.63
D	1,350.70
E	1,650.86
F	1,951.01
G	2,251.17
H	2,701.41

5) Note that for the year 2022/23, the Greater London Authority has issued precepts to the Council in respect of the functional bodies under its control, in accordance with Section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for each of the categories of dwellings as shown below:

Council Tax Band	GLA (£)
A	263.73
B	307.68
C	351.63
D	395.59
E	483.50
F	571.41
G	659.32
H	791.18

6) Agree that having calculated the aggregate in each case of the amounts at 4 with the amounts at 5 above, the Council, in accordance with Sections 30(2) and 36 of the Act, hereby sets the following amounts as the amounts of Council Tax for 2022/23 for each of the categories of dwellings as shown below:

Council Tax Band	Total (£)
A	1,164.20
B	1,358.23
C	1,552.26
D	1,746.29
E	2,134.36
F	2,522.42
G	2,910.49
H	3,492.59

Summary General Fund Revenue Budget			
Council Services - Directorate Summary	2021/22 Original Budget	2021/22 Current Budget	2022/23 Proposed Budget
	£	£	£
Adults and Health	101,126,262	103,032,488	109,029,979
Public Health	17,820,708	18,244,007	18,956,705
Assurance	8,057,654	7,833,686	8,438,122
Childrens Family Services	70,501,269	73,839,348	75,893,248
Growth and Corporate Services	42,928,459	42,015,906	41,301,881
Environment	9,315,419	12,877,541	14,534,161
Resources	82,267,449	75,258,652	68,437,925
Total Service Expenditure Budget	332,017,220	333,101,628	336,592,022

Summary General Fund Subjective Analysis by Directorate

Directorate Breakdown	2021/22 Original Budget	2021/22 Current Budget	2022/23 Proposed Budget
Capital Financing	42,706,653	31,312,190	28,943,974
Employee Related	102,812,821	108,289,452	112,742,313
Premises Related	7,884,011	8,991,541	9,001,991
Secondary Recharges	(18,868,739)	(18,411,009)	(18,048,241)
Supplies/Services	126,592,586	129,348,368	137,240,511
Third Party Payments	179,654,634	182,381,496	175,700,050
Transfer Payments	244,702,216	227,866,210	228,432,187
Transport Related	4,834,202	4,877,377	4,975,518
Expenditure	690,318,384	674,655,625	678,988,303
Customer & Client Receipts	(109,084,133)	(107,438,248)	(107,835,178)
Government Grants	(216,117,023)	(201,902,406)	(202,547,760)
Other Grants, Reimbursements	(33,100,008)	(32,213,343)	(32,013,343)
Income	(358,301,164)	(341,553,997)	(342,396,281)
Total Council	332,017,220	333,101,628	336,592,022

Adults and Health			
Directorate Breakdown	2021/22 Original Budget	2021/22 Current Budget	2022/23 Proposed Budget
Capital Financing	0	0	0
Employee Related	19,967,756	20,420,766	20,420,766
Premises Related	99,860	99,860	99,860
Secondary Recharges	(629,051)	(629,051)	(629,051)
Supplies/Services	6,593,807	6,593,807	6,593,807
Third Party Payments	98,974,783	100,427,999	106,425,490
Transfer Payments	18,091,280	18,091,280	18,091,280
Transport Related	136,840	136,840	136,840
Expenditure	143,235,275	145,141,501	151,138,992
Customer & Client Receipts	(20,325,867)	(20,325,867)	(20,325,867)
Government Grants	(219,383)	(219,383)	(219,383)
Other Grants, Reimbursements	(21,563,763)	(21,563,763)	(21,563,763)
Income	(42,109,013)	(42,109,013)	(42,109,013)
Adults and Health Total	101,126,262	103,032,488	109,029,979

Assurance			
Directorate Breakdown	2021/22 Original Budget	2021/22 Current Budget	2022/23 Proposed Budget
Capital Financing	153,379	141,379	166,379
Employee Related	5,531,002	5,723,163	6,645,099
Premises Related	741,920	741,920	741,920
Secondary Recharges	(322,043)	(315,893)	(315,893)
Supplies/Services	1,202,901	772,111	860,111
Third Party Payments	1,499,198	1,352,980	1,352,980
Transfer Payments	0	677,496	677,496
Transport Related	34,420	34,420	34,420
Expenditure	8,840,777	9,127,576	10,162,512
Customer & Client Receipts	(345,876)	(733,890)	(1,164,390)
Other Grants, Reimbursements	(437,247)	(560,000)	(560,000)
Income	(783,123)	(1,293,890)	(1,724,390)
Assurance Total	8,057,654	7,833,686	8,438,122

Childrens Family Services			
Directorate Breakdown	2021/22 Original Budget	2021/22 Current Budget	2022/23 Proposed Budget
Capital Financing	(250,500)	(450,500)	(250,500)
Employee Related	35,744,469	35,794,999	36,583,104
Premises Related	1,062,848	1,072,128	1,071,578
Secondary Recharges	(6,027,864)	(6,624,122)	(6,281,354)
Supplies/Services	15,021,945	17,008,819	16,427,896
Third Party Payments	27,747,622	30,117,493	31,403,229
Transfer Payments	7,997,993	7,485,016	8,050,993
Transport Related	364,410	360,169	458,310
Expenditure	81,660,923	84,764,002	87,463,256
Customer & Client Receipts	(1,174,821)	(1,174,821)	(1,174,821)
Government Grants	(4,154,342)	(3,919,342)	(4,564,696)
Other Grants, Reimbursements	(5,830,491)	(5,830,491)	(5,830,491)
Income	(11,159,654)	(10,924,654)	(11,570,008)
Children's Family Services Total	70,501,269	73,839,348	75,893,248

Environment			
Directorate Breakdown	2021/22 Original Budget	2021/22 Current Budget	2022/23 Proposed Budget
Capital Accounting Charges	0	0	0
Capital Financing	0	0	0
Employee Related	23,392,591	25,213,889	24,993,889
Premises Related	1,592,622	1,472,622	1,472,622
Secondary Recharges	(1,828,491)	(1,808,491)	(1,788,491)
Supplies/Services	17,892,007	17,173,876	18,415,926
Third Party Payments	320,030	341,637	406,637
Transport Related	4,229,436	4,266,784	4,266,784
Expenditure	45,598,195	46,660,317	47,767,367
Customer & Client Receipts	(36,242,148)	(33,742,148)	(33,392,578)
Government Grants	(40,628)	(40,628)	(40,628)
Other Grants, Reimbursements	0	0	200,000
Income	(36,282,776)	(33,782,776)	(33,233,206)
Environment Total	9,315,419	12,877,541	14,534,161

Growth and Corporate Services			
Directorate Breakdown	2021/22 Original Budget	2021/22 Current Budget	2022/23 Proposed Budget
Capital Financing	(316,000)	(621,031)	(721,731)
Employee Related	6,449,614	6,892,112	7,192,112
Premises Related	4,386,761	5,605,011	5,616,011
Secondary Recharges	(10,869,627)	(10,534,942)	(10,534,942)
Supplies/Services	69,078,281	68,750,608	68,450,626
Third Party Payments	23,819,759	22,902,000	22,593,657
Transfer Payments	1,020,000	1,471,000	1,471,000
Transport Related	67,881	77,949	77,949
Expenditure	93,636,669	94,542,707	94,144,682
Customer & Client Receipts	(48,766,421)	(49,232,522)	(49,548,522)
Government Grants	(950,000)	(2,183,703)	(2,183,703)
Interim Budgets	0	0	0
Other Grants, Reimbursements	(991,789)	(1,110,576)	(1,110,576)
Income	(50,708,210)	(52,526,801)	(52,842,801)
Growth and Corporate Services Total	42,928,459	42,015,906	41,301,881

Public Health			
Directorate Breakdown	2021/22 Original Budget	2021/22 Current Budget	2022/23 Proposed Budget
Employee Related	1,962,219	2,134,220	2,134,220
Secondary Recharges	3,079,847	3,299,000	3,299,000
Supplies/Services	85,634	171,634	171,634
Third Party Payments	12,761,793	12,707,938	13,420,636
Transport Related	1,215	1,215	1,215
Expenditure	17,890,708	18,314,007	19,026,705
Customer & Client Receipts	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)
Income	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)
Public Health	17,820,708	18,244,007	18,956,705

Resources			
Directorate Breakdown	2021/22 Original Budget	2021/22 Current Budget	2022/23 Proposed Budget
Capital Financing	43,119,774	32,242,342	29,749,826
Employee Related	9,765,170	12,110,303	12,046,123
Secondary Recharges	(2,271,510)	(1,797,510)	(1,797,510)
Supplies/Services	16,718,011	18,877,513	18,877,511
Third Party Payments	14,531,449	14,531,449	10,322,198
Transfer Payments	217,592,943	200,141,418	200,141,418
Expenditure	299,455,837	276,105,515	269,339,566
Customer & Client Receipts	(2,159,000)	(2,159,000)	(2,159,000)
Government Grants	(210,752,670)	(195,539,350)	(195,539,350)
Interest	0	0	0
Other Grants, Reimbursements	(4,276,718)	(3,148,513)	(3,148,513)
Income	(217,188,388)	(200,846,863)	(200,846,863)
Resources	82,267,449	75,258,652	68,492,703
<i>Total Pay inflation to be allocated to services</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2,727,000</i>
<i>Total Non-Pay inflation to be allocated to services</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>7,443,000</i>
<i>Covid-19 Grant grossing up</i>			<i>(10,224,778)</i>
Resources - Revised Total	82,267,449	75,258,652	68,437,925

Total Service Net Expenditure Budget	332,017,220	333,101,628	336,592,022
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Revenue Budget - Council Tax Summary Information

Property values (Based on 1 April 1991 valuations)	2021/22 Rate (£)	2022/23 Rate (£)	2022/23 Tax Yield £
Band A: Up to £40,000	1,133.99	1,164.20	3,032,089
Band B: Over £40,000 & Up To £52,000	1,323.00	1,358.23	8,228,239
Band C: Over £52,000 & Up To £68,000	1,511.99	1,552.26	35,087,859
Band D: Over £68,000 & Up To £88,000	1,700.99	1,746.29	53,013,352
Band E: Over £88,000 & Up To £120,000	2,078.98	2,134.36	59,922,413
Band F: Over £120,000 & Up To £160,000	2,456.99	2,522.42	45,645,006
Band G: Over £160,000 & Up To £320,000	2,834.98	2,910.49	44,199,749
Band H: Over £320,000	3,401.98	3,492.59	14,271,386
Total			263,400,094

Band D Equivalentents	2021/22 Band D Equivalentents	2022/23 Band D Equivalentents	2022/23 Tax Yield £
Total Properties	179,060	180,654	315,475,381
Exemptions, disabled relief, discounts and premiums	(15,448)	(15,904)	(27,772,464)
Ministry of Defence Contributions	4	4	6,985
Council Tax Support Scheme Discount	(14,774)	(14,741)	(25,742,387)
Adjustments (projections):			
New properties	1,628	3,117	5,443,745
Exemptions (Students)*	(120)	0	0
Non-collection @ 1.5%	(2,256)	(2,297)	(4,011,167)
Total Council Tax Base and Yield (£)	148,094	150,834	263,400,094

*Students exemptions are not adjusted for in 2022/23 due to a reduction in numbers at Middlesex University of over 1,000 in Oct/Nov and the recent Omicron wave

Revenue Budget - Council Tax Requirement Summary			
Council Tax Requirement Summary	2021/22 Original	2021/22 Current	2022/23 Original
	£	£	£
Total Service Expenditure	332,017,220	333,100,118	336,592,022
Contribution to / (from) Specific Reserves	0	0	0
Net Expenditure	332,017,220	333,100,118	336,592,022
Other Grants	(69,615,258)	(70,301,157)	(60,985,325)
Budget Requirement	262,401,962	262,798,961	275,606,697
Business Rates Retention	(38,302,644)	(38,699,644)	(42,825,304)
Business rates top-up	(19,731,251)	(19,731,251)	(19,731,211)
Business Rates & authority pool income	0	0	(2,800,000)
Business Rates Income	(58,033,895)	(58,430,896)	(65,356,516)
RSG	(6,317,958)	(6,317,958)	(6,518,401)
Barnet's Element of Council Tax Requirement	198,050,108	198,050,108	203,731,781
Greater London Authority – Precept	53,855,755	53,855,755	59,668,313
Total Council Tax Requirement	251,905,863	251,905,863	263,400,094
Components of Band D Council Tax Rate (£)	2021/22	2022/23	Change
Mayors Office for Policing and Crime	267.13	277.13	3.74%
London Fire & Emergency Planning Authority and Mayor, Administration, Transport for London, Olympic Games and Boroughs' Collection Fund balances.	96.53	118.46	22.72%
GLA Precept	363.66	395.59	8.78%
London Borough of Barnet	1,337.33	1,350.70	1.00%
Total Council Tax Rate (£) Band D Equivalent	1,700.99	1,746.29	2.66%

Budget Summary and Forward Plan

Adults and Health	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
Original Budget	103,032,488	109,029,979	111,426,039	113,151,593
Savings				
<p>Extra Care development of fully integrated service for older people to rent, offering a wide range of services as an alternative to more expensive residential care. Proposed scheme of 50 units based with 50% high needs, 25% medium needs and 25% low needs. Saving is modelled on a 10K saving per person per year, based on the difference between the costs of residential care and extra-care. Saving will be achieved if the scheme is targeted at those who would otherwise have their needs met by residential care.</p>	(30,000)	(100,000)	(70,000)	0
<p>Plans are in place to develop a third Extra-Care Housing scheme at Cheshir House, with 75 units. Current savings projections are based on conservative assumptions using evidence from the first scheme.</p>	0	(50,000)	(210,000)	0
<p>This saving is a continuation and evolution of the previous savings in older adults. We will be continuing to apply a strengths-based approach to care reviews for older adults and people with physical disabilities, ensuring that social care needs are met in a way that maximises independence and utilises people's strengths and assets within their communities. Evidence to date that this reduces the cost of formal care and support. We will be continuing to apply this approach with people in the community, including those recently discharged from hospital.</p>	(200,000)	0	0	0
<p>This saving is a continuation and evolution of the previous savings line "R8: Support for Working age adults". The work is based on the principle of 'progression', which is that each person with a learning disability has the potential to increase independence if they are given the appropriate care and support. There are several strands of work to achieve this saving, which will include work with people known to the adult social care learning disabilities service and those who are due to transition into that service at the age of 25 (from Families Services). These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuing to review support packages and develop support plans to increase independence, improve wellbeing and reduce costs. Some people will require less support in their current accommodation, while others may move to a different type of accommodation to promote independence and progression. There will also be a focus on supporting individuals to gain and maintain employment. - Expanding the Shared Lives (https://sharedlivesplus.org.uk/) service within LBB and increasing the number of referrals and placements - Working closely with providers to ensure that their models of support promote independence and progression - Utilising technology to promote independence and ensure appropriate levels of care and support. This will include the use of Electronic Call Monitoring (ECM) systems in Supported Living settings 	(225,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	0
<p>LD - Continuation of progression reviews, supported by care cubed and new negotiator role (inc. OoB, DP), check any areas where daycare seems to be 'double-funded', and legacy arrangements with providers</p>	(275,000)	0	0	0

Adults and Health	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
<p>As part of the response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the council and NHS colleagues have created an integrated team to ensure that people can be discharged (with the necessary care and support) more quickly from hospital, once they are medically fit to do so. Following on from this, we are now planning to increase the number of these clients (and also those who are referred for social care from their community) who receive enablement services, and ensure that we are maximising the impact of our enablement offer. A saving will be realised when the additional people receiving enablement services become more independent and require less ongoing care and support than they otherwise would have needed. We will also develop enablement services, and increase the use of rehabilitation beds, for those with cognitive or mental health conditions. The full impact of this will be seen in 2022/23.</p> <p>The saving from 21/22 onwards is based on Prevention Co-ordinators working with more people at the first point of contact for adults requesting care and support (the 'Front Door'), to delay the development of care needs and ensure that preventative / alternative options to formal care are fully considered and utilised.</p> <p>Additional savings from 23/24 onwards are based on building and utilising additional capacity in the community to prevent, reduce, or delay people's development of care needs, building on social prescribing and local area co-ordination models. These will be subject to further assessment and evaluation prior to implementation.</p> <p>Homecare -work with providers to reduce hourly rates and ensure accurate monitoring of hours delivered. Review brokerage processes to manage costs.</p> <p>Bedded Care - Increase block contracts level for resi / nursing (dementia / more complex care), in line with demand</p> <p>Review options for constraining high cost spot purchases</p> <p>Reablement - Continued service development leading to increased utilisation of block contracted hours, and increased levels of independence for those having gone through reablement</p> <p>MH - Continuation of reviews / step down work and increased use of Shared Lives</p>	(100,000)	0	0	0
	0	(200,000)	(200,000)	0
	(150,000)	0	0	0
	(100,000)	0	0	0
	(100,000)	0	0	0
	(250,000)	0	0	0
Savings Total	(1,430,000)	(425,000)	(555,000)	0
Income generation				
Working with our leisure services provider to maximise the VAT efficiency of their contract and service, with the Council benefitting from the saving.	(159,000)	(184,000)	0	0
Over-delivery against projected income from the GLL leisure services contract	(373,000)	(258,000)	0	0
Income generation Total	(532,000)	(442,000)	0	0
Grossing up of grants				
ASC reform funding	977,055			
Grossing up of grants total	977,055	0	0	0
Pressures				
Transitions cases from Childrens Services to Adults	1,384,000	1,384,000	1,384,000	1,384,000
Increasing Demographic 1 - FYE of increase in service user numbers presented during financial year 2020/21	3,853,080	0	0	0
Cost of funding the London Living Wage across specific residential settings	375,000	0	0	0
Increasing Demographic 2 - estimated cost of the continued upward movement in service user numbers during 2022/23	870,356	879,060	896,554	914,223

Adults and Health	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
Leisure - pressure relating to a reduction in expected income levels as a direct consequence of the pandemic and related disruption to the leisure industry.	500,000	1,000,000	0	0
Pressures Total	6,982,436	3,263,060	2,280,554	2,298,223
Budget	109,029,979	111,426,039	113,151,593	115,449,816

Adults and Health

	Original Estimate 2021/22	Current Estimate 2021/22	Original Estimate 2022/23
ASC Prevention Services	2,742,457	2,708,507	2,708,507
A&H Prevention Services	2,742,457	2,708,507	2,708,507
ASC Workforce	17,304,694	17,656,875	17,656,875
A&H Workforce	17,304,694	17,656,875	17,656,875
Integrated Care - Learning Disabilities	29,364,321	29,398,271	30,507,271
Integrated care - Mental Health	9,421,542	9,421,542	9,171,542
Integrated Care - Older Adults	34,059,993	35,513,209	40,683,700
Integrated Care - Physical Disabilities	10,037,377	10,037,377	10,037,377
Strategic Commissioning	82,883,233	84,370,399	90,399,890
Leisure, Sports and Physical Activity	(1,804,122)	(1,703,293)	(1,735,293)
Leisure, Sports and Physical Activity	(1,804,122)	(1,703,293)	(1,735,293)
Adults and Health	101,126,262	103,032,488	109,029,979

Budget Summary and Forward Plan				
Assurance	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
Original Budget	7,822,686	8,438,122	8,438,122	8,438,122
Savings				
Savings Total	0	0	0	0
Income Generation				
FPN / Enforcement penalties by CST (littering Fly tipping trade waste etc) estimated	(430,500)	0	0	0
Income generation Total	(430,500)	0	0	0
Pressures				
Electoral Services - > Household Notification Letter costs pressures previously funded by Individual Electoral Reform (IER).	70,000	0	0	0
> On-going budget increase to the reserve contribution to meet £0.7m requirement to cover costs of Local Elections every 4 years.	25,000	0	0	0
Counter Fraud, Community Safety and Protection Review - > Community Safety restructure and service re-design	877,212	0	0	0
Corporate and LGSCO Complaints - Implementation of new Complaints Case Management system including cost for on-going annual service charges	29,000	0	0	0
Business Support Officer - Creation of new post (expected to be Grade G) in the last quarter of 2021/22. Ongoing salary pressure for future years.	44,724	0	0	0
Pressures Total	1,045,936	0	0	0
Budget	8,438,122	8,438,122	8,438,122	8,438,122

Assurance

	Original Estimate 2021/22	Current Estimate 2021/22	Original Estimate 2022/23
Assurance & Business Development	732,838	801,495	875,219
Counter Fraud Operations	249,446	249,446	249,446
Electoral Service	682,139	682,139	777,139
Governance	2,255,527	2,200,527	2,200,527
Internal Audit	385,460	385,460	385,460
Community Safety	2,109,530	1,295,495	1,742,207
Assurance Management	785,632	861,724	861,724
Organisational Resilience	846,400	1,346,400	1,346,400
Assurance	8,046,972	7,822,686	8,438,122
Legal Advice and Monitoring	10,682	11,000	0
Legal Advice and Monitoring	10,682	11,000	0
Assurance	8,057,654	7,833,686	8,438,122

Budget Summary and Forward Plan

Children's Family Services	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
Original Budget	75,639,346	75,893,248	77,126,161	77,707,217
Savings				
Inflationary increases to third party contracts are built into the budget. These savings would be achieved by improving contract management and negotiating better rates across contracts including: secure accommodation, fostering support, and short breaks	(334,000)	0	0	0
Remodelling of placements to reduce number of children in high cost placements. Range of measures from increased recruitment of internal foster carers and supported lodgings hosts, developing in-house therapeutic provision to expanding lower cost internal semi-independent options	(392,055)	0	0	0
Savings delivered through reducing the number of agency workers by increasing Newly Qualified Social Work capacity for one year alongside a targeted international recruitment campaign to increase the number of permanent social work staff	(226,784)	0	0	0
Savings on the provision of Passenger Assistants for SEN transport through closer alignment with the SEN team and management efficiencies.	(20,000)	0	0	0
Due to more than 0.07% of the child population in Barnet being Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children, an additional 25% enhanced rate per child is expected from the Home Office	(410,354)	0	0	0
Managing demand for SEND to reduce the need for the additional staff that were previously agreed for a two year period with the Barnet Education and Learning Service	0	(265,000)	0	0
Managing the demand on the Section 17 budget by reducing the number of families facing homelessness	(100,000)	0	0	0
In line with the Public Law Outline review, increase the use of pre-proceedingsto address recognised needs and reduce the number of families going to court, which will reduce costs	0	(100,000)	0	0
Savings Total	(1,483,193)	(365,000)	0	0
Income generation				
Additional income generated through the new Parenting Hub	0	(150,000)	0	0
Remodelling of contact centre to create staffing savings and increase income generation by selling to other local authorities	0	0	(150,000)	(200,000)
Following Covid impact on income, move to full cost recovery for Traded Services: DofE and Finchley Youth Theatre in 23/24 and Newstead and Greentops in 24/25.	0	(124,000)	(311,000)	0
Income generation Total	0	(274,000)	(461,000)	(200,000)
Pressures				

Children's Family Services	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
Demographics and complexity- there has been an increase in demand for family assessments and remand services and an increase in cost of Independent Fostering Agencies.	791,185	750,000	750,000	750,000
There are increasing numbers of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children care leavers in Barnet. This will reduce in later years and bring a saving as this group of care leavers leaves the system.	115,000	125,000	(70,000)	(70,000)
The Troubled Families reserve, which delivered a saving in previous years, has been fully used	242,650	207,350	0	0
Agency staffing pressures within the Intervention and Planning and Duty and Assessment Teams	373,016	59,548	60,548	61,548
Recognition of budget pressures and efficiencies in several service areas, addressing the overall funding shortfall	122,894	222,365	301,508	228,432
Home to school transport cost pressure as a result of rising EHCP's	92,350	507,650	0	0
Pressures Total	1,737,095	1,871,913	1,042,056	969,980
Budget	75,893,248	77,126,161	77,707,217	78,477,196

Children's Family Services

	Original Estimate 2021/22	Current Estimate 2021/22	Original Estimate 2022/23
Assessmnt, Intervention & Planning	8,482,454	9,871,699	8,947,871
Clinical Services	1,358,121	1,409,005	1,371,193
CSC 18-25	6,022,963	7,023,963	8,823,963
Permanence, Transitions & Corporate Parenting	3,252,656	3,324,704	3,224,704
Placements	19,924,189	19,402,750	19,981,525
Safeguarding, QA & Work force Development	3,023,027	3,044,796	3,044,796
Social Care Management	1,350,126	1,327,552	1,352,552
Children's Homes	1,943,082	2,217,816	2,217,816
Leaving Care	1,646,337	1,762,012	1,577,012
Children with disabilities	3,159,169	3,163,124	3,163,124
YOT, Risk and Vulnerability	2,910,345	3,055,694	2,916,914
Children's Social Care	53,072,469	55,603,115	56,621,470
Central Education (Commissioning)	(250,996)	139,690	139,690
Communications, Complaints & Business Support	1,554,024	1,578,217	1,561,764
Commissioning	1,252,692	1,259,805	1,259,805
Early Help 0-19	4,850,149	4,964,906	5,125,172
Education Skills	5,750,915	5,933,477	5,807,827
Libraries	3,775,506	3,791,340	3,791,340
Partnership and Voice of Child	140,524	130,711	130,711
Performance Improvement & Customer Engagement	1,290,217	1,240,211	1,294,476
Early Intervention & Prevention	18,363,031	19,038,357	19,110,785
Family Services Management	(934,231)	(802,124)	160,993
Family Services Management	-934,231	-802,124	160,993
Children's Family Services	70,501,269	73,839,348	75,893,248

Budget Summary and Forward Plan

Environment	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
Original Budget	12,877,541	14,534,161	15,923,661	14,746,311
Savings				
<p>Parking - A review of services and policies to ensure a consistent, fair approach to improving traffic, highway air quality and road safety. Meeting existing unaddressed needs and demands on the highway.</p>	0	(750,000)	(750,000)	0
<p>Fundamental Service Review of existing waste collection arrangements, following the passage of the environment bill and issue of all relevant guidance.</p>	0	0	(1,000,000)	0
<p>Highways and Transportation, Post 2023 Service Redesign - The end of the current Highways service arrangement offers an opportunity to redesign a new service which offers the potential to deliver savings and efficiencies. The year 6/7 review will provide an options analysis for the new service which will enable the authority to ascertain which service model best meets the needs of the borough.</p>	0	0	(900,000)	0
<p>Street Lighting Service Delivery Proposed Changes - Amending the contractual requirements in respect to the roads that are included within the Post Core Investment Programme (PCIP). This programme includes the replacement of some 2,500 lighting columns over the next 6/7 years. This could be accommodated whilst still complying with recommended lighting standards.</p>	0	0	0	0
<p>Making best use of the new street lighting control systems installed as part of the LED conversion project to optimise lighting levels as appropriate at various times, whilst still ensuring compliance with recommended lighting standards.</p>				
<p>Delivery of West Hendon Playing Fields Masterplan, Progress with Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) .The stages will include professional fees required to deliver planning consent; including but not limited to site surveys and investigations, multi disciplinary design team, project management, cost consultancy, civil and structural engineering and planning fees. Potential phased development of proposal would return savings from prioritised facilities. Saving is predicated on securing capital investment to deliver financial benefit. Detail will be presented in the Outline Business Case to be presented to Committee for approval.</p>	0	0	(200,000)	0
<p>Introduction of semi-permanent café buildings at five sites within the Borough, generating revenue through lease arrangements. Purchase and installation of five cafes at £150k each, funded by ten-year loan. First year surplus estimated at £24k for five sites, allowing for loan repayment and interest. Saving is predicated on securing capital investment to deliver financial benefit.</p>	0	(24,000)	(24,000)	0
<p>Improvement plan for tennis delivery and facilities within Barnet. Introduction of booking system and programme of investment in facilities, with the intention of establishing sustainable, revenue-generating model. Saving is predicated on securing capital investment to deliver financial benefit, detail will be outlined in the Business Case.</p>	(20,000)	(38,000)	(37,000)	0

Environment	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
Consideration as to the possibility of establishing a trading arm for trees service, offering tree management and policy services to neighbouring local authorities as a commercial enterprise. Initial investment required to confirm feasibility and approach to matters including legal, governance and resources required.	0	(20,000)	(20,000)	0
Improved Management of Skips placed on the Public Highway - Utilise available legislation to better manage the safety impact of skips being placed on the Public Highway, including ensuring that all skips placed have been approved with appropriate Licences and that such licence conditions are fully compliant. Whilst there will be costs involved in increased resources to monitor this activity there are also mechanisms within the legislation to recover costs where non-compliance is evident. Currently a low level of compliance is occurring and this raises safety concerns for all highway users and therefore increased focus in this area will be beneficial for all.	(25,000)	(50,000)	(25,000)	0
Green Waste Cost Recovery - Medium Term Financial Strategy associated with this chargeable service following launch in 2019/20 and continuation in 2020/21.	0	0	0	0
Rebanding. Assumes approved (GLA) and implemented for full year.	(966,000)	0	0	0
Review of disposal costs associated with the new disposal point at Wembley (£305k); savings from reduction in ULEZ vehicle hire and other operating efficiencies.	(412,000)	0	0	0
Senior Management Review	(200,000)	0	0	0
Savings Total	(1,623,000)	(882,000)	(2,956,000)	0
Pressures				
Mortuary Service	65,000	71,500	78,650	86,515
Shortfall of advertising income due to unmitigated pressures in base budget	131,000	0	0	0
Income shortfall in base budget due to unforeseen constraints on Digital Ad Sites and Lamp Post Banners	45,000	0	0	0
Paid parking income. Significantly affected by changed work and leisure patterns due to Covid. Assuming recovery to 85% of pre-Covid levels based on current coverage and no change to fees. However this is dependent on, but not limited to recovery of rail commuter car parks.	377,560	0	0	0
Cleansing, litter picking and minor maintenance work of car parks	112,000	0	0	0
Increase in business rates liability	58,550	0	0	0
EV Charging & 5G	50,000	0	0	0
Moving traffic income. Reduced peak traffic flow reduces contravention, also affected by increased compliance over time resulting from effective enforcement and changes to traffic management arrangements. Assuming recovery to 85% of pre-Covid levels based on existing sites.	501,000	0	0	0
Paid parking income. Significantly affected by changed work and leisure patterns due to Covid. Assuming recovery to 85% of pre-Covid levels based on current coverage and no change to fees. (Included in paid parking income above)	0	0	0	0

Environment	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
Permit parking fees. Moderate effect from Covid. Assuming some reduction to income based on changing profile of vehicle emissions from vehicle turnover and effective incentives (VED, permit pricing, ULEZ). Assuming 95% of 2019-20 levels based on current CPZ coverage and no changes to fees.	128,000	0	0	0
Parking Penalties and Suspensions. Significantly affected by changed work and leisure patterns. Assuming recovery to 85% of pre-Covid levels	1,583,010	0	0	0
Increased debt registration and TEC charges: Proportional to PCN issue, with delay and fluctuation.	100,000	0	0	0
Fees and charges review. Assumes implemented for Q4. 15% on permit and paid parking. (net against paid parking income - see above)	0	0	0	0
CPZ programme - a review of services and policies to ensure a consistent, fair approach to improving traffic, highway air quality and road safety. Meeting existing unaddressed needs and demands on the highway.	(1,500,000)	0	0	0
New MTC sites. Assumes 4 new sites, income of £75k per annum per site. Net revenue effect, excludes all capital costs. (Net against Moving Traffic Income pressure - see above)	0	0	0	0
Fees and charges review. Assumes implemented for Q4. 15% on permit and paid parking. (Net against Moving Traffic Income pressure - see above)	0	0	0	0
Parking suspensions. Increased income expected to be sustained provided fee structure retained and supported by removals service. (net against penalties and suspensions above)	0	0	0	0
Bus Lane PCNs. Increased income from 2019-20 based on new enforcement equipment expected to be sustained, supported by additional enforcement locations. Possible small increase if A1000 bus lane retained. (Net against parking penalties - see above)	0	0	0	0
Removals service costs required to continue to support suspensions service.	100,000	0	0	0
Abandoned vehicles excess cost over income	74,000	0	0	0
Removal of current levy refunds due to COVID19 as businesses re-emerge from pandemic	200,000	0	0	0
Tree Management – existing tree contract has been extended to 2022. The current contract is circa 7 years old and will be re-procured. It is expected that due to existing market conditions and the establishment of a new contract the value will increase circa 20% (estimated).	110,000	0	0	0
Resourcing – no existing budget to accommodate new proposals such as introduction of a Park Patrol Service. Anticipated cost = growth £200,000 pa.	200,000	0	0	0
Rate pressure due to change in maintenance contractors from Conway to Kier Tarmac	225,000	0	0	0
Tarmac Kier Pension contribution in line with DoV and Contract (Contract commitment)	35,000	0	0	0
Support the ongoing maintenance of the signs and lines across the network to avoid them falling into further decline	50,000	0	0	0

Environment	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
The level of damage to public highways is increasing as a result of the level of development being undertaken in the borough. Even though efforts are taken to recover costs they are insufficient at this point in time to cover the level of repair required to the footway network	30,000	0	0	0
Maintain the Confirm System which underpins the Street Works service (major Guaranteed Income generator) and wider Asset Management system there is a need for the licences to continue from 2223	52,500	0	0	0
Costs identified to cover hosting and ongoing maintenance of new standalone database.	30,000	0	0	0
IT licences to deliver the asset management systems and associated KPI reporting	22,000	0	0	0
Re - Highways Decapitalisation	500,000	500,000	0	0
recommended additional pressure	0	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Pressures Total	3,279,620	2,271,500	1,778,650	1,786,515
Budget	14,534,161	15,923,661	14,746,311	16,532,826

Environment

	Original Estimate 2021/22	Current Estimate 2021/22	Original Estimate 2022/23
Environment Management	1,916,330	1,988,827	2,053,827
Highways and Transport Management	528,199	529,985	1,474,485
Environment Management	2,444,529	2,518,812	3,528,312
Green Spaces & Leisure	1,388,319	1,467,556	1,757,556
Green Spaces & Leisure	1,388,319	1,467,556	1,757,556
Commercial Services Streetscene	(2,138,981)	(2,137,671)	(2,137,671)
Fleet and Transport	960,327	881,349	881,349
Ground Maintenance (Front line)	2,631,075	2,896,790	3,046,790
Management and Service Support	2,257,228	1,292,760	1,292,760
Street Cleansing (Front Line)	4,708,390	5,172,334	5,022,334
Street Scene Management	1,193,996	1,319,705	1,319,705
Waste (Front Line)	6,733,291	7,440,521	7,003,521
Smarter Cities	(75,000)	(75,000)	(25,000)
Advertising	(490,000)	(490,000)	(314,000)
Streetscene	15,780,326	16,300,788	16,089,788
Highway Inspection/Maintenance	765,973	773,538	773,538
Parking	(730,350)	(730,350)	(485,800)
Street Lighting	6,484,525	6,640,852	6,640,852
Transportation and Highways	6,520,148	6,684,040	6,928,590
Special Parking Account	(16,817,903)	(14,093,655)	(13,770,085)
Special Parking Account	-16,817,903	-14,093,655	-13,770,085
Environment	9,315,419	12,877,541	14,534,161

Budget Summary and Forward Plan

Growth and Corporate Services	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
Original Budget	41,683,424	41,301,881	40,676,436	39,252,251
Savings				
500 additional acquisitions of properties for use as affordable temporary accommodation by Open Door Homes supported by Loan from Council, as a cheaper alternative to existing temporary arrangements which utilise the private rented sector.	(664,017)	(435,190)	(417,482)	0
The delivery of 52 homes on Hermitage Lane, of which 15 will be affordable and available for letting to Barnet housing applicants. The council has approved the investment of £1m, of which £0.25m is already committed.	0	0	(48,300)	0
Provision of this affordable supply would result in increased temporary accommodation cost avoidance.				
The delivery of 250 homes across 3 schemes. Units will be funded through Housing Revenue Account borrowing and delivered in 2023/24 and 2024/25.				
Provision of this affordable supply would result in increased temporary accommodation cost avoidance and a general fund benefit.	0	0	(320,000)	(160,000)
Additional 72 homes for affordable rent built by Open Door Homes. Savings Achieved as these homes will provide a cheaper alternative to temporary accommodation and Open Door Homes will pay an premium to the council for each property.	0	0	(209,300)	(22,540)
Build 87 new council homes for rent on top of existing council housing blocks .Savings achieved as these homes will provide a cheaper alternative to temporary accommodation. Statutory consultation required as for any planning applications.	0	0	(278,400)	0
Buyback of properties through GLA Buyback grant, which the council will use for temporary accommodation.	(56,000)	(95,000)	(21,500)	0
Solar panels - To accelerate de-carbonisation and either to sell energy back to grid or offset existing council energy bills..	0	0	(50,000)	(100,000)
Review of Commercial, Performance and Executive Support Budgets have identified an on-going budget reduction in the Commercial team legal budget.	(134,200)	0	0	0
Savings Total	(854,217)	(530,190)	(1,344,982)	(282,540)
Income generation				
Registrars income increase. 2021/22 is forecasted to see a £0.200m increase due to a backlog of services post-pandemic. 2022/23 will require additional investment in the town hall (carpets, paint etc.) and promotion. Current plans aim to achieve increased targets for weddings.	(75,000)	(75,000)	0	0
Income received as dividends on completed affordable homes on Hermitage Lane, of which 15 will be affordable and available for letting to Barnet housing applicants	0	(30,000)	0	0
Income received as dividends on completion of the additional 72 homes for affordable rent built by Open Door Homes.	0	0	(130,000)	(14,000)

Growth and Corporate Services	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
Additional income from the existing commercial portfolio, including new lettings and rent reviews	(50,000)	0	(10,000)	0
Income received from renting floor space in Colindale Office	(75,000)	0	0	0
Income received as dividends on completed affordable homes delivered by Opendoor Homes	(116,000)	(71,000)	0	0
Income generation Total	(316,000)	(176,000)	(140,000)	(14,000)
Pressures				
Increased O365 Licence costs due to increased staff numbers	77,000	0	0	0
Brent Cross - Revenue pressures and loss of income from property disposals	300,000	0	0	0
Housing General Fund - Temporary Accommodation (Current change notices and TA support required)	26,674	123,544	94,098	75,246
Kick start of Feasibility studies, considering bringing forward sites for new regen schemes. Will result in increased Council tax and improved local environment if schemes are brought on earlier. (design/ financial modelling/ survey)	229,500	(59,500)	0	0
Housing Pressures - The Barnet Group (including NIC, Pensions, disrepair claims, Wage inflation)	155,500	16,700	(33,300)	(8,600)
Pressures Total	788,674	80,744	60,798	66,646
Budget	41,301,881	40,676,436	39,252,251	39,022,357

Growth and Corporate Services

	Original Estimate 2021/22	Current Estimate 2021/22	Original Estimate 2022/23
Commercial Management	927,023	907,023	772,823
Customer Services & Digital	660,221	1,222,221	1,224,221
Programmes, Performance & Risk	802,069	830,069	830,069
Commercial and ICT	2,389,313	2,959,313	2,827,113
CSG Managed Budget	4,041,070	3,891,070	3,902,070
CSG Management Fee	23,047,332	22,181,210	22,181,210
Customer Support Group	27,088,402	26,072,280	26,083,280
Re Managed Budgets	1,703,022	1,703,022	1,703,022
RE Management Fee	17,245,502	17,778,786	17,778,786
Guaranteed Income	(15,818,188)	(16,351,472)	(16,351,472)
RE	3,130,336	3,130,336	3,130,336
Deputy Chief Executive	514,090	867,090	867,090
Deputy Chief Executive	514,090	867,090	867,090
Employment Skills & Economic Development	756,132	626,132	626,132
Estates	841,308	1,445,308	1,320,308
Growth and Housing	502,813	592,633	876,933
Housing Strategy	5,996,844	5,996,843	5,187,500
Brent Cross Revenue	(257,200)	(2,313,232)	(2,013,232)
Transformation Programme - DCE	0	242,782	0
Growth and Development	7,839,897	6,590,466	5,997,641
Strategy & Communications	1,966,421	2,396,421	2,396,421
Strategy & Communications	1,966,421	2,396,421	2,396,421
Growth & Corporate Services	42,928,459	42,015,906	41,301,881

Budget Summary and Forward Plan

Public Health	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
Original Budget	18,244,007	18,956,705	18,956,705	18,956,705
Grossing up of grants Public Health Grant	712,698			
Grossing up of grants total	712,698	0	0	0
Budget	18,956,705	18,956,705	18,956,705	18,956,705

Environment

	Original Estimate 2021/22	Current Estimate 2021/22	Original Estimate 2022/23
Public Health	17,820,708	18,244,007	18,956,705
Public Health	17,820,708	18,244,007	18,956,705
Environment	17,820,708	18,244,007	18,956,705

Budget Summary and Forward Plan				
Resources	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
Original Budget	73,802,136	68,437,925	67,576,724	66,761,598
Savings				
Human Resources staffing	(6,000)	(54,000)	(50,000)	0
Finance Business Partnering - staffing	(116,184)	0	0	0
Investments & Innovations	(109,829)	(601,941)	(593,866)	0
Capital Finance - additional interest income	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	0
	0			
Savings Total	(732,013)	(1,155,941)	(1,143,866)	0
Income generation				
Investments & Innovations	(553,000)	(34,000)	0	0
Income generation Total	(553,000)	(34,000)	0	0
Pressures				
Human Resources staffing	0	53,500	53,500	0
Accountancy Staffing	83,767	0	0	0
Finance Business Partnering - staffing	101,064	0	0	0
Investments & Innovations	0	56,080	56,080	0
Pressures Total	184,831	109,580	109,580	0
Other Changes				
Total Pay inflation to be allocated to services	2,727,000			
Total Non-Pay inflation to be allocated to services	7,443,000			
Covid-19 Grant grossing up	(10,225,820)			
North London Waste Authority levy	1,000,000			
Discretionary CT support	(1,000,446)			
Concessionary Fares (Freedom Pass)	(4,207,763)			
Inflation Total	(4,264,029)	219,160	219,160	0
Budget	68,437,925	67,576,724	66,761,598	66,761,598

Resources

	Original Estimate 2021/22	Current Estimate 2021/22	Original Estimate 2022/23
Finance	2,483,481	14,647,155	9,326,722
Revs & Bens	492,898	492,898	492,898
Grants	29,001	29,001	29,001
Central Expenses	30,473,304	9,354,312	7,914,796
Levies and Capital Financing	47,016,276	48,707,308	48,707,308
Finance	80,494,960	73,230,674	66,470,725
Human Resources	1,772,489	2,027,978	2,021,978
Human Resources	1,772,489	2,027,978	2,021,978
Total Pay inflation to be allocated to services	0	0	2,727,000
Total Non-Pay inflation to be allocated to servic	0	0	7,443,000
Covid-19 Grant grossing up	0	0	(10,224,778)
Inflation	0	0	-54,778
Resources	82,267,449	75,258,652	68,437,925

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Appendix E - Summary of Savings & Income Generation Proposals

Total Savings & Income generation					
Department	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	Total savings £'000
Adults and Health	(1,962)	(867)	(555)	0	(3,384)
Assurance	(431)	0	0	0	(431)
Childrens and Family Services	(1,483)	(639)	(461)	(200)	(2,783)
Environment	(1,623)	(882)	(2,956)	0	(5,461)
Growth and Corporate Services	(1,170)	(706)	(1,485)	(297)	(3,658)
Public Health	0	0	0	0	0
Resources	(1,285)	(1,190)	(1,144)	0	(3,619)
Total	(7,954)	(4,284)	(6,601)	(497)	(19,336)

Adults & Health - Savings

Line Ref	Theme Committee	Title	Outcome	Description of saving	Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact Assessment				Total savings (All years)			
						Impact on Service Delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction	Equalities Impact All published EqIAs are online at: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity	2022/23 £'000		2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
A&S13	Adults and Safeguarding	Extra-Care Housing 2 (Stagg house)	Healthy	Extra Care development of fully integrated service for older people to rent, offering a wide range of services as an alternative to more expensive residential care. Proposed scheme of 50 units based with 50% high needs, 25% medium needs and 25% low needs. Saving is modelled on a 10K saving per person per year, based on the difference between the costs of residential care and extra-care. Saving will be achieved if the scheme is targeted at those who would otherwise have their needs met by residential care.	Design principles agreed through consultation on Extra Care 1 (Ansell Court) will be applied in extra care 3, e.g. all flats fully wheelchair accessible. Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required.	This change will increase the range and choice of services available in Barnet.	Satisfaction should increase for users who should live more independent lives.	Equalities impact assessments will be undertaken as the scheme progresses and potential residents are identified.	(30)	(100)	(70)		(200)
A&S14	Adults and Safeguarding	Extra-Care Housing 3 (Cheshir House)	Healthy	Plans are in place to develop a third Extra-Care Housing scheme at Cheshir House, with 75 units. Current savings projections are based on conservative assumptions using evidence from the first scheme.	Design principles agreed through consultation on Extra Care 1 and 2 will be applied in extra care 3, e.g. all flats fully wheelchair accessible. Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required.	This change will increase the range and choice of services available in Barnet.	Satisfaction should increase for users who should live more independent lives.	Equalities impact assessments will be undertaken as the scheme progresses and potential residents are identified.		(50)	(210)		(260)
A&S21	Adults and Safeguarding	Strengths-based provision for older adults and people with physical disabilities	Healthy	This saving is a continuation and evolution of the previous savings in older adults. We will be continuing to apply a strengths-based approach to care reviews for older adults and people with physical disabilities, ensuring that social care needs are met in a way that maximises independence and utilises people's strengths and assets within their communities. In 2022/23, this saving includes potential savings from reviews of Direct Payment packages where needs can be met at a lower cost.	Individual consultation and engagement with individuals and their families as part of the care and support planning process. Individuals and families will continue to be at the centre of the process as any plans are developed and supported.	Review work will lead to changes in the way in which the needs of eligible individuals are met but eligible needs will continue to be met.	Moderate - likely to require changes to packages of care for some people. Eligible needs will still be met but some users and their families may have preferred to continue with original packages. Others may be more satisfied given increased levels of independence and meeting personal goals.	The equalities impact assessment has been refreshed and to continue to show positive impact on service users.	(200)				(200)
A&S22	Adults and Safeguarding	Progression for people with a learning disability	Healthy	This is a continuation of a saving based on the principle of 'progression', which is that each person with a learning disability has the potential to increase independence if they are given the appropriate care and support. There are several strands of work to achieve this saving, which will include work with people known to the adult social care learning disabilities service and those who are due to transition into that service at the age of 25 (from Families Services). These are: - Continuing to review support packages and develop support plans to increase independence, improve wellbeing and reduce costs. Some people will require less support in their current accommodation, while others may move to a different type of accommodation to promote independence and progression. There will also be a focus on supporting individuals to gain and maintain employment. - Expanding the Shared Lives (https://sharedlivesplus.org.uk/) service within LBB and increasing the number of referrals and placements - Working closely with providers to ensure that their models of support promote independence and progression	Individual consultation and engagement with individuals and their families as part of the care and support planning process. Individuals and families will continue to be at the centre of the process as any plans are developed and supported.	Will lead to changes in the way in which the needs of eligible individuals are met but eligible needs will continue to be met.	Moderate - likely to require changes to packages of care. Eligible needs will still be met but some users and their families may prefer alternative care and this could lead to dissatisfaction. Others may be more satisfied given increased levels of independence and meeting personal goals.	The equalities impact assessment has been refreshed and continues to show positive impact	(225)	(75)	(75)		(375)

Line Ref	Theme Committee	Title	Outcome	Description of saving	Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact Assessment					Total savings (All years)		
						Impact on Service Delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction	Equalities Impact All published EqIAs are online at: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
				- Utilising technology to promote independence and ensure appropriate levels of care and support. This will include the use of Electronic Call Monitoring (ECM) systems in Supported Living settings									
	Adults and Safeguarding	LD Progression Reviews	Healthy	LD - Continuation of progression reviews, supported by care cubed and new negotiator role (inc. OoB, DP), check any areas where day-care seems to be 'double-funded', and legacy arrangements with providers	Consultation not required as there will be no change to the services people receive.	None	None	Not required	(275)	0	0		(275)
A&S27	Adults and Safeguarding	Increasing independence through reablement	Healthy	This is a continuation of the saving line to increase the number of these clients who receive enablement services, and ensure that we are maximising the impact of our enablement offer. A saving will be realised when the additional people receiving enablement services become more independent and require less ongoing care and support than they otherwise would have needed.	Individual consultation and engagement with individuals and their families as part of the care and support planning process. Individuals and families will continue to be at the centre of the process as any plans are developed and supported.	This change will increase the range and choice of services available in Barnet.	Satisfaction should increase for users who should live more independent lives.	An equalities impact assessment has been undertaken and shows an overall positive impact.	(200)				(200)
A&S31	Adults and Safeguarding	Increased use of prevention services	Healthy	The saving from 21/22 onwards is based on Prevention Co-ordinators working with more people at the first point of contact for adults requesting care and support (the 'Front Door'), to delay the development of care needs and ensure that preventative / alternative options to formal care are fully considered and utilised. Additional savings from 23/24 onwards are based on building and utilising additional capacity in the community to prevent, reduce, or delay people's development of care needs, building on social prescribing and local area co-ordination models. These will be subject to further assessment and evaluation prior to implementation.	Individual consultation and engagement with individuals and their families as part of the care and support planning process. Individuals and families will continue to be at the centre of the process as any plans are developed and supported.	This change will increase the range and choice of services available in Barnet.	Satisfaction should increase for people, who should live more independent lives. Wherever a person requires or requests a social care needs assessment, these will continue to be carried out in accordance with the Care Act (2014).	An equalities impact assessment has been undertaken and shows an overall positive impact		(200)	(200)		(400)
A&S32	Adults and Safeguarding	Increasing independence in Mental Health	Healthy	Following completion of transformation work in mental health services, working with people who use care and support services to be more independent and where appropriate to be supported with less intensive forms of support.	Individual consultation and engagement with individuals and their families as part of the care and support planning process. Individuals and families will continue to be at the centre of the process as any plans are developed and supported.	Will lead to changes in the way in which the needs of eligible individuals are met but eligible needs will continue to be met.	Moderate - likely to require changes to packages of care. Eligible needs will still be met but some users and their families may prefer alternative care and this could lead to dissatisfaction. Others may be more satisfied given increased levels of independence and meeting personal goals.	An equalities impact assessment has been undertaken and shows an overall positive impact.	(250)				(250)
A&S33	Adults and Safeguarding	Homecare costs	Healthy	Reductions in homecare costs through (a) working with providers to manage their costs, constraining or reducing prices the council pays and (b) commissioning of specific services for people require 24-hour or complex live-in care, meaning the council pays a lower cost while continuing to meet needs	Consultation not required as there will be no change to the services people receive.	None	None	An equalities impact assessment will be undertaken as part of recommissioning work for complex live-in care, however this is likely to have a positive impact as it will support the availability of services for people	(150)				(150)
A&S34	Adults and Safeguarding	Residential / nursing care costs	Healthy	Increasing the level of beds under 'block' contracts, especially for more complex needs including dementia care. This will reduce the amount paid per bed compared to 'spot' purchased provision, assuming block contracted beds are not void.	Consultation not required as there will be no change to the services people receive.	None	None	Not required	(100)				(100)
Total Adults and Health Savings									(1,430)	(425)	(555)	0	(2,410)

Adults & Health - Income Generation

Line Ref	Theme Committee	Title	Outcome	Description of saving	Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact Assessment			2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	Total savings (All years)
						Impact on Service Delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction	Equalities Impact All published EqIAs are online at: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity					
A&S8	Adults and Safeguarding	VAT efficient leisure contract (Income)	Healthy	Working with our leisure services provider to maximise the VAT efficiency of their contract and service, with the Council benefitting from the saving.	Service specific consultation not required	No resident or staff impact	No resident or staff impact	An equalities impact assessment is not required as there is no change to the service provided to residents and no impact on LBB staff.	(159)	(184)			(343)
A&S9	Adults and Safeguarding	Leisure Management Contract – Annual Payment (subject to market conditions) (Income)	Healthy	Over-delivery against projected income from the GLL leisure services contract	Service specific consultation not required	No resident or staff impact	No resident or staff impact	An equalities impact assessment is not required as there is no change to the service provided to residents and no impact on LBB staff.	(373)	(258)			(631)
Total Adults and Health Income Generation									(532)	(442)	0	0	(974)

Assurance - Income Generation

Directorate	Description	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	Total savings £'000
Assurance	FPN / Enforcement penalties by CST (littering Fly tipping trade waste etc) estimated (*1)	(431)	0	0	0	(431)
Total Assurance Income Generation		(431)	0	0	0	(431)

(*1) Reports to Environment Committee

Children and Family Services - Savings

Impact Assessment											
Saving reference	Service area responsible	Has this saving been agreed previously?	Description of saving/additional income	Consultation (how we are consulting on this proposal)	Impact on service delivery	Equalities Impact All published EqlAs are online at: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	Total savings £'000
CES1	Family Services Management	This saving was previously agreed by the Children Education and Safeguarding Committee on 30th November 2020 as part of Business Planning for 21/22 and subsequently recommended by Policy and Resources Committee to full council where it was approved in March 2021.	Inflationary increases to third party contracts are built into the budget. These savings would be achieved by improving contract management and negotiating better rates across contracts including: secure accommodation, fostering support, and short breaks.	No service specific consultation required	This proposal increases the efficiency of third party contract spending. It is not expected to impact on service delivery	Initial analysis indicates that no staff and/or service user Equalities Impact Assessment is required because the proposal does not impact on service delivery or staff.	(334)	0	0	0	(334)
CES8	Family Services- Placements	This saving was previously agreed by the Children Education and Safeguarding Committee on 30th November 2020 as part of Business Planning for 21/22 and subsequently recommended by Policy and Resources Committee to full council where it was approved in March 2021.	Remodelling of placements to reduce number of children in high cost placements. Range of measures from increased recruitment of internal foster carers and supported lodgings hosts, developing in-house therapeutic provision to expanding lower cost internal semi-independent options.	This will not require formal consultation. Engagement is taking place with service users and staff where applicable to different strands and as part of the Corporate Parenting Strategy	The programme is shifting demand and having an impact on parts of our service delivery, such as increased provision of floating support, and changes from external providers to in-house provision of services. It is anticipated that changes will improve outcomes	Equality implications will be considered on a case by case basis and operational decisions will continue to be made in the best interests of children. Overall EQIA will be undertaken if appropriate.	(392)	0	0	0	(392)
CES14	Family Services- Assessment, Intervention and Planning	This saving was previously agreed by the Children Education and Safeguarding Committee on 30th November 2020 as part of Business Planning for 21/22	Savings delivered through reducing the number of agency workers by increasing Newly Qualified Social Work capacity for one year alongside a targeted international recruitment campaign to increase the number of permanent social work staff	No service specific consultation required	There will be no negative impact on service delivery and potentially a positive impact due to more permanent staff	No equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this proposal	(227)	0	0	0	(227)
CES31	Barnet Education and Learning Service	This saving was previously agreed by the Children Education and Safeguarding Committee on 30th November 2020 as part of Business Planning for 21/22	Savings on the provision of Passenger Assistants for SEN transport through closer alignment with the SEN team and management efficiencies.	This change has already been delivered and this is the full year effect of this saving	Positive impact due to closer alignment with SEN service	No equalities impact as a result of this proposal	(20)	0	0	0	(20)
NEW SAVING CFS 001	Family Services- Placements	This is a new saving	Due to more than 0.07% of the child population in Barnet being Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children, an additional 25% enhanced rate per child is expected from the Home Office	No service specific consultation required	There will be no impact on service delivery	No equalities impact as a result of this proposal	(410)	0	0	0	(410)
NEW SAVING CFS 002	Barnet Education and Learning Service	This is a new saving	There was an initial investment of £265,000 into additional staffing in the Barnet Education and Learning Service to support children with Special Education Needs and Disabilities to manage a peak in numbers. This would be the end of that investment.	Staff consultation will be undertaken if required	It is anticipated that there will be no impact on service delivery but this will be reviewed next year when the pattern of demand is clear	It is anticipated that there will be no equalities impact as a result of this proposal but this will be reviewed next year	0	(265)	0	0	(265)
NEW SAVING CFS 003	Family Services- Assessment, Intervention and Planning	This is a new saving	Managing the demand on the Section 17 budget by reducing the number of families facing homelessness	No service specific consultation required	Positive impact due to earlier intervention and reducing the number of families facing homelessness	No equalities impact as a result of this proposal	(100)	0	0	0	(100)

Impact Assessment											
Saving reference	Service area responsible	Has this saving been agreed previously?	Description of saving/additional income	Consultation (how we are consulting on this proposal)	Impact on service delivery	Equalities Impact All published EqIAs are online at: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	Total savings £'000
NEW SAVING CFS 004	Family Services- Assessment, Intervention and Planning	This is a new saving	In line with the Public Law Outline review, increase the use of pre-proceedings to address recognised needs and reduce the number of families going to court, which will reduce costs	No service specific consultation required	Positive impact due to earlier intervention and reduction in the number of families going to court	No equalities impact as a result of this proposal	0	(100)	0	0	(100)
Total Children and Family Services Savings							(1,483)	(365)	0	0	(1,848)

Children and Family Services - Income Generation

Impact Assessment											
Income reference	Service area responsible	Has this saving been agreed previously?	Description of saving/additional income	Consultation (how we are consulting on this proposal)	Impact on service delivery	Equalities Impact	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	Total savings £'000
NEW INCOME CFS 001	Family Services- Early Help 0-19	This is a new saving	Additional income generated through the new Parenting Hub	No service specific consultation required	There will be no impact on service delivery	No equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this proposal	0	(150)	0		(150)
NEW INCOME CFS 002	Family Services- Corporate Parenting	This is a new saving	Remodelling of contact centre to increase income generation by selling to other local authorities	Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required.	Impact on service delivery through greater focus on income generation.	No equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this proposal	0	0	(150)	(200)	(350)
NEW INCOME CFS 003	Family Services- Early Help 0-19	Full cost recovery for Traded Services was agreed at CES in June 2018 with a Full Business Case https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/g9466/Public%20reports%20pack%2006th-June-2018%2019.00%20Children%20Education%20Safeguarding%20Committee.pdf?T=10	Following Covid impact on income, move to full cost recovery for Traded Services, DoFE and Finchley Youth Theatre in 23/24 and Newstead and Greentops in 24/25, as well as identifying other traded services income opportunities.	No service specific consultation required as there is no change in policy.	There will be no impact on service delivery.	No equalities impact is anticipated as a result of this proposal	0	(124)	(311)	0	(435)
Total Children and Family Services Income Generation							0	(274)	(461)	(200)	(935)

Environment - Savings

New Savings Reference	Department	Corporate Plan Outcome	Theme Committee	Description of saving	Impact Assessment			Equalities Impact All published EqIAs are online at: https://barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity/equality-impact-assessments	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	Total savings £'000
					Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact on Service Delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction						
ENV5	Environment	Outcome 4: Clean, Safe & Well Run	Environment	Parking - A review of services and policies to ensure a consistent, fair approach to improving traffic, highway air quality and road safety. Meeting existing unaddressed needs and demands on the highway.	Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required.	This saving requires a change to service delivery.	This saving is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction and it is possible that it may enhance perception that the Council provides value for money.	0	(750)	(750)	0	(1,500)	
ENV7	Environment	Outcome 4: Clean, Safe & Well Run	Environment	Fundamental Service Review of existing waste collection arrangements, following the passage of the environment bill and issue of all relevant guidance.	Service specific consultation to be undertaken as part of feasibility / statutory planning consultation will be required as proposals are taken forward.	This saving requires a change to service delivery.	Potential negative effect on satisfaction in the short term resulting from any change to existing arrangements.	0	0	(1,000)	0	(1,000)	
ENV8	Environment	Outcome 4: Clean, Safe & Well Run	Environment	Highways and Transportation, Post 2023 Service Redesign - The end of the current Highways service arrangement offers an opportunity to redesign a new service which offers the potential to deliver savings and efficiencies. The year 6/7 review will provide an options analysis for the new service which will enable the authority to ascertain which service model best meets the needs of the borough.	Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required once a review has been undertaken.	It is anticipated the service would operate better, more efficient and with some financial savings in the long term.	Part of the aim of this review is to ensure a sound structure is put in place where customers can see the benefits either through better communication network and/or service outcome on the highway network	0	0	(900)	0	(900)	
ENV10	Environment	Outcome 4: Clean, Safe & Well Run	Environment	Street Lighting Service Delivery Proposed Changes - Amending the contractual requirements in respect to the roads that are included within the Post Core Investment Programme (PCIP). This programme includes the replacement of some 2,500 lighting columns over the next 6/7 years. This could be accommodated whilst still complying with recommended lighting standards. Making best use of the new street lighting control systems installed as part of the LED conversion project to optimise lighting levels as appropriate at various times, whilst still ensuring compliance with recommended lighting standards.	The proposed changes would still ensure compliance with recommended road lighting standards and therefore a service specific consultation is not required.	This would involve taking a different risk based approach to lighting column replacement timescales and changing the profile of when they will be replaced to a later date, whilst ensuring that the structural integrity and hence safety is maintained through an alternative testing programme with replacements only taking place following a testing failure. No noticeable impact as road lighting compliance is still achieved.	Unlikely to be an issue. A general satisfaction service will be conducted in respect to the overall service to determine views.	0	0	0	0	0	
ENV11	Environment	Outcome 2: Family Friendly	Environment	Delivery of West Hendon Playing Fields Masterplan. Progress with Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA). The stages will include professional fees required to deliver planning consent, including but not limited to site surveys and investigations, multi disciplinary design team, project management, cost consultancy, civil and structural engineering and planning fees. Potential phased development of proposal would return savings from prioritised facilities. Saving is predicated on securing capital investment to deliver financial benefit. Detail will be presented in the Outline Business Case to be presented to Committee for approval.	Service specific public consultation undertaken in 2018 and 2019. Report presented to Environment Committee. Key stakeholders including statutory bodies. https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/we-asked-you-said-we-did	It is anticipated that subject to investment and scheme approval, there will be a responsibility for the service to manage contracts/ slaps/ partnerships as a result of delivery. This will be reviewed as part of a management options appraisal, detailed within the Outline Business Case.	Investment into West Hendon Playing Fields will transform opportunities for local residents, providing a range of facility mixes and improved environmental benefits.	0	0	(200)	0	(200)	
ENV13	Environment	Outcome 2: Family Friendly	Environment	Introduction of semi-permanent café buildings at five sites within the Borough, generating revenue through lease arrangements. Purchase and installation of five cafes at £150k each, funded by ten-year loan. First year surplus estimated at £24k for five sites, allowing for loan repayment and interest. Saving is predicated on securing capital investment to deliver financial benefit.	Market engagement to review interest in proposal.	increase in facilities across the parks and open spaces portfolio. Anticipated that specific lease agreements will be secured with market providers / organisations to deliver offer.	The opportunity is anticipated to improve customer satisfaction, providing venues within parks for the community.	0	(24)	(24)	0	(48)	
ENV14	Environment	Outcome 2: Family Friendly	Environment	Improvement plan for tennis delivery and facilities within Barnet. Introduction of booking system and programme of investment in facilities, with the intention of establishing sustainable, revenue-generating model. Saving is predicated on securing capital investment to deliver financial benefit, detail will be outlined in the Business Case.	As proposals are developed, service consultation and engagement will be undertaken as required.	Strategic approach to tennis management and delivery across Barnet, improved operations and efficiency with booking process. Opportunity to generate income which can be reinvested back into creating sustained service.	Potential resident objection in respect of introducing charges for court hire which may have previously been at nil cost. The Outline Business Case will detail a proposed pricing structure to ensure where appropriate concessions are offered in order to co-ordinate a balanced programme.	(20)	(38)	(37)	0	(95)	
ENV16	Environment	Outcome 2: Family Friendly	Environment	Consideration as to the possibility of establishing a trading arm for trees service, offering tree management and policy services to neighbouring local authorities as a commercial enterprise. Initial investment required to confirm feasibility and approach to matters including legal, governance and resources required.	Consultation and engagement plan to be drafted. Changes will not impact on Barnet residents so no consultation is required.	Options appraisal to address review of resources / model required for implementation and provide recommendations. To be factored into business model proposed.	The opportunity is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	0	(20)	(20)	0	(40)	
ENV27	Environment	Outcome 4: Clean, Safe & Well Run	Environment	Improved Management of Skips placed on the Public Highway - Utilise available legislation to better manage the safety impact of skips being placed on the Public Highway, including ensuring that all skips placed have been approved with appropriate Licences and that such licence conditions are fully compliant. Whilst there will be costs involved in increased resources to monitor this activity there are also mechanisms within the legislation to recover costs where non-compliance is evident. Currently a low level of compliance is occurring and this raises safety concerns for all highway users and therefore increased focus in this area will be beneficial for all.	As required by the specific Legislation related to this area of activity.	Improved safety on the Public Highway	Likely to be positive for the majority of Highway users	(25)	(50)	(25)	0	(100)	

New Savings Reference	Department	Corporate Plan Outcome	Theme Committee	Description of saving	Impact Assessment			Equalities Impact					
					Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact on Service Delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction	All published EqIAs are online at: https://barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity/equality-impact-assessments	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	Total savings £'000
ENV28	Environment	Outcome 4: Clean, Safe & Well Run	Environment	Green Waste Cost Recovery - Medium Term Financial Strategy associated with this chargeable service following launch in 2019/20 and continuation in 2020/21.	Service specific consultation undertaken during the original decision making process to introduce a chargeable service - https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/garden-waste-charging-2019	None	None	No equalities impact assessment required as no changes proposed to current service offer. Original EqIA - https://www.barnet.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2020-09/Garden%20waste%20EqIA%20-%20September%202020%20review.pdf Updated EqIA - https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity#title-5	0	0	0	0	0
ENV29 (NEW)	Environment	Outcome 4: Clean, Safe & Well Run	Environment	Rebanding. Assumes approved (GLA) and implemented for full year (https://www.london.gov.uk/decisions/md2875-lb-barnet-request-change-penalty-charge-notice-levels)	Part of general budget consultation	Increased efficiency/reduced overall costs	Improved traffic flows and so improved satisfaction	Initial analysis indicates that no staff and/or service user Equalities Impact Assessment is required as service performance should not be affected; this will be held under review and EQIA undertaken if appropriate.	(966)				(966)
ENV30 (NEW)	Environment	Outcome 4: Clean, Safe & Well Run	Environment	Review of disposal costs associated with the new disposal point at Wembley (£305k); savings from reduction in ULEZ vehicle hire and other operating efficiencies.	Operational - no need to consult other than general budget consultation	Increased efficiency/reduced operational costs	None	Initial analysis indicates that no staff and/or service user Equalities Impact Assessment is required as service performance should not be affected; this will be held under review and EQIA undertaken if appropriate.	(412)				(412)
ENV31 (NEW)	Environment	Outcome 4: Clean, Safe & Well Run	Environment	Senior Management Review	Operational - no need to consult other than general budget consultation	None	None	Initial analysis indicates that no staff and/or service user Equalities Impact Assessment is required as service performance should not be affected; this will be held under review and EQIA undertaken if appropriate.	(200)				(200)
									(1,623)	(882)	(2,956)	0	(5,461)

Growth & Corporate Services - Savings

Line Ref	Outcome	Theme Committee	Description of saving	Consultation (How are we consulting on this proposal)	Impact on Service Delivery	Impact on Customer Satisfaction	Impact Assessment				Total savings £'000	
							All published EqlAs are online at: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000		2025/26 £'000
G&CS 22 sav 4	Outcome 1: Thriving	Housing & Growth	500 additional acquisitions of properties for use as affordable temporary accommodation by Open Door Homes supported by Loan from Council, as a cheaper alternative to existing temporary arrangements which utilise the private rented sector.	No service specific consultation required There was an opportunity to comment on our vision and plans for housing and homelessness over the next five years through the Housing and Homelessness Strategy consultations that took place in 2019: https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/Housing_Homeless_and_Rough_Sleeping	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	This saving will not have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been completed, which indicated there were no expected negative impacts. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop. Link: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity/equality-impact-assessments	(664)	(435)	(418)	0	(1,517)
G&CS 22 sav S10	Outcome 1: Thriving	Housing & Growth	The delivery of 52 homes on Hermitage Lane, of which 15 will be affordable and available for letting to Barnet housing applicants. Provision of this affordable supply will result in increased temporary accommodation cost avoidance.	Service specific consultation has been undertaken on the scheme as it has been developed.	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	This saving will not have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been completed, which indicated there were no expected negative impacts. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop. Link: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity/equality-impact-assessments	0	0	(48)	0	(48)
G&CS 22 sav 11	Outcome 1: Thriving	Housing & Growth	The delivery of 250 homes across 3 schemes. Units will be funded through Housing Revenue Account borrowing and delivered in 2023/24 and 2024/25. Provision of this affordable supply will result in increased temporary accommodation cost avoidance and a general fund benefit.	Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required.	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	This saving will not have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been completed, which indicated there were no expected negative impacts. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop. Link: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity/equality-impact-assessments	0	0	(320)	(160)	(480)
G&CS 22 sav 6	Outcome 1: Thriving	Housing & Growth	Additional 72 homes for affordable rent built by Open Door Homes. Savings Achieved as these homes will provide a cheaper alternative to temporary accommodation and Open Door Homes will pay an premium to the council for each property.	There was an opportunity to comment on our vision and plans for housing and homelessness over the next five years through the Housing and Homelessness Strategy consultations that took place in 2019 https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/Housing_Homeless_and_Rough_Sleeping . Service specific consultation will be undertaken with residents living on affected estates.	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	This saving will not have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	An equality impact assessment has been completed. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop.	0	0	(209)	(23)	(232)
G&CS 22 sav S7	Outcome 1: Thriving	Housing & Growth	Build 87 new council homes for rent on top of existing council housing blocks. Savings achieved as these homes will provide a cheaper alternative to temporary accommodation.	There was an opportunity to comment on our vision and plans for housing and homelessness over the next five years through the Housing and Homelessness Strategy consultations that took place in 2019 https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/Housing_Homeless_and_Rough_Sleeping . Service specific consultation will be undertaken with residents living on affected estates.	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	Satisfaction of existing residents living in blocks could be affected, who will be consulted as specific proposals	An equality impact assessment has been completed. This will kept under review as the specific proposals develop. Link: https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity/equality-impact-assessments	0	0	(278)	0	(278)
G&CS 22 sav 1	Outcome 1: Thriving	Housing & Growth	Buyback of properties through GLA Buyback grant, which the council will use for temporary accommodation.	Service specific consultation has been undertaken on the schemes as part of the planning process.	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	This saving will not have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	An EqIA is not required.	(56)	(95)	(22)	0	(173)
G&CS 22 sav 28	Outcome 1: Thriving	Housing & Growth	Solar panels on operational council owned buildings – To accelerate de-carbonisation and either sell energy back to grid or offset existing council energy bills.	Service specific consultation will be undertaken if required once the proposals have been developed in full.	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	This saving will not have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	An initial Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) will be conducted once the proposals have been developed in full.	0	0	(50)	(100)	(150)
G&CS 22 sav 14	Outcome 1: Thriving	Policy & Resources	Review of Commercial, Performance and Executive Support Budgets have identified an on-going budget reduction in the Commercial team legal budget.	No service specific consultation required	This saving is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.	This saving will not have an adverse impact on customer satisfaction.	Not required	(134)	0	0	0	(134)
Total Growth & Corporate Services Savings								(854)	(530)	(1,345)	(283)	(3,012)

Growth & Corporate Services - Income Generation

Line Ref	Description of saving	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	Total savings £'000
G&CS17	Registrars income increase. 2021/22 is forecasted to see a £0.200m increase due to a backlog of services post-pandemic. 2022/23 will require additional investment in the town hall (carpets, paint etc.) and promotion. Current plans aim to achieve increased targets for weddings. (*2)	(75)	(75)	0	0	(150)
GCS	Income received as dividends on completed affordable homes on Hermitage Lane, of which 15 will be affordable and available for letting to Barnet housing applicants	0	(30)	0	0	(30)
GCS	Income received as dividends on completion of the additional 72 homes for affordable rent built by Open Door Homes.	0	0	(130)	(14)	(144)
GCS	Additional income from the existing commercial portfolio, including new lettings and rent reviews	(50)	0	(10)	0	(60)
GCS	Income received from renting floor space in Colindale Office	(75)	0	0	0	(75)
GCS	Income received as dividends on completed affordable homes delivered by Opendoor Homes	(116)	(71)	0	0	(187)
Total Growth & Corporate Services Income Generation		(316)	(176)	(140)	(14)	(646)

(*2) Reports to Community Leadership and Libraries Committee

Resources - Savings

Department	Description	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	Total £'000
Resources	Human Resources	(6)	(54)	(50)	0	(110)
Resources	Finance Staffing Savings	(116)	0	0	0	(116)
Resources	Investments & Innovation	(110)	(602)	(594)	0	(1,306)
Resources	Capital Finance - increased interest income	(500)	(500)	(500)	0	(1,500)
Total Resources Savings		(732)	(1,156)	(1,144)	0	(3,032)

Resources - Income Generation

Department	Description	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	Total £'000
Resources	Investments & Innovation	(553)	(34)	0	0	(587)
Total Resources Income generation		(553)	(34)	0	0	(587)

Appendix F - Fees and Charges 2022-23

Fees and Charges 2022/23

Department: **Housing Revenue Account**
 Area: **Leaseholder Service Charges**

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Service Lead	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)	Comments
Leaseholder Services												
LHS	Pre-assignment - standard fee	Ops - LHS	Service charge related info requested by the sellers solicitor to go to the buyers solicitor.	TBG		£235.00	£290.00	£55.00	23%	N/A	Discretionary charge pursuant to s 93 of Local Government Act 2003	
LHS	Pre-assignment - express fee	Ops - LHS	Service charge related info requested by the sellers solicitor to go to the buyers solicitor.	TBG		£290.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	s 93 of Local Government Act 2003	Discretionary	Express fee option to be removed.
LHS	Enfranchisement statutory and voluntary	Ops - LHS	Charges related to approval of proposed areas/inspection	TBG		£241.50	£241.50	£0.00	0%	s 33 of the Leasehold Reform Housing and Urban Development Act 1993 for statutory claims and s 93 of Local Government Act 2003 for voluntary	Statutory discretionary (s 42) and Discretionary (Voluntary)	
LHS	Deed of Variation	Ops - LHS	Windows and doors	TBG		£108.00	£108.00	£0.00	0%	s 93 of Local Government Act 2003	Discretionary	
LHS	Lease extension- Section 42 -Statutory and Voluntary	Ops - LHS	Lease extension- Section 42 - Statutory and Voluntary	TBG		£241.50	£241.50	£0.00	0%	n/a	n/a	
LHS	Request copy lease	Ops - LHS	Request copy lease	TBG		£15.00	£15.00	£0.00	0%	s 93 of Local Government Act 2003	Discretionary	
LHS	Deed of Postponement	Ops - LHS	Deed of Postponement	TBG		£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0%	N/A	N/A	
LHS	Alterations request: minimum fee	Ops - LHS	Request for landlord's consent to make alteration to property	TBG		£128.50	£40.00	-£88.50	-69%	s 19 (3) of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1927	Statutory discretionary	Introduce a lower "minimum fee" that is fairer for leaseholders, for minor desktop-based exercises where no site visit is required and the admin work is minimal. Used only in exceptional circumstances.
LHS	Alterations request: standard fee	Ops - LHS	Request for landlord's consent to make alteration to property	TBG		£128.50	£175.00	£46.50	36%	s 19 (3) of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1927	Statutory discretionary	Fee includes the cost of any site visits from specialist colleagues.
LHS	Alterations request: enhanced fee	Ops - LHS	Request for landlord's consent to make alteration to property	TBG		£128.50	£300.00	£171.50	133%	s 19 (3) of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1927	Statutory discretionary	For works including multiple alterations requests, works that affect the layout of the property, whole property refurbishments - inclusive of cost of site visits.
LHS	Alterations request: additional cost for detailed survey report	Ops - LHS	Request for landlord's consent to make alteration to property	TBG		£0.00	£50.00	£50.00	0%	s 19 (3) of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1930	Statutory discretionary	
LHS	Alterations request: additional cost for any significant administrative work required to resolve matters arising from a failure by the leaseholder to undertake their responsibilities with regards to the works they carry out.	Ops - LHS	Request for landlord's consent to make alteration to property	TBG	hourly	£0.00	£20.00	£20.00	0%	s 19 (3) of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1931	Statutory discretionary	
LHS	Remortgage administration (not currently)	Ops - LHS	Remortgage administration (not currently)	TBG		£235.00	£235.00	£0.00	0%	s 93 of Local Government Act 2003	Discretionary	
LHS	Service charge data - if LH wants to go back more than 12 months - hourly rate	Ops - LHS	Service charge data - if LH wants to go back more than 12 months - hourly rate	TBG	hourly	hourly	hourly	n/a	n/a	s 93 of Local Government Act 2003	Discretionary	

Department: **Re**
Area: **Land Charges**

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Service Lead (person submitting charge)	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Comments
Re	LC 1 Land Charges	Land Charges	Full Search	Christopher James	Each	£232.99	£237.65	£4.66	2.00%	1. Local Authorities (England)(Charges for Property Searches) Regulations 2008 2. Local Land Charges Rules 1977/985 3. s13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Statutory Discretionary and Prescribed	
Re	LC 2 Land Charges	Land Charges	Expedited 24 hr Full Search	Christopher James	Each	£279.59	£285.18	£5.59	2.00%	1. Local Authorities (England)(Charges for Property Searches) Regulations 2008 2. Local Land Charges Rules 1977/985 3. s13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Statutory Discretionary and Prescribed	
Re	LC 3 Land Charges	Land Charges	Certificate of Search (LLC1)	Christopher James	Each	£75.47	£76.98	£1.51	2.00%	Rule 14 and Schedule 3 item 6(b)(ii) Local Land Charges Rules 1977/985	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	LC 4 Land Charges	Land Charges	Additional Enquiries (each)	Christopher James	Each	£51.41	£52.44	£1.03	2.00%	s.5-8 Local Authorities (England)(Charges for Property Searches) Regulations 2008	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	LC 5 Land Charges	Land Charges	Extra Parcels of Land (each)	Christopher James	Each	£51.41	£52.44	£1.03	2.00%	Rule 14 and Schedule 3 item 6(b)(ii) Local Land Charges Rules 1977/985	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	LC 6 Land Charges	Land Charges	CON29 ONLY	Christopher James	Each	£157.02	£160.16	£3.14	2.00%	s.5-8 Local Authorities (England)(Charges for Property Searches) Regulations 2008	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	LC 7 Land Charges	Land Charges	Search refresh - within 93 days of original search	Christopher James	Each	£98.77	£100.75	£1.98	2.00%	1. Local Authorities (England)(Charges for Property Searches) Regulations 2008 2. Local Land Charges Rules 1977/985 3. s13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Statutory Discretionary and Prescribed	
Personal Searches												
One Parcel of Land (view only)												
Re	LC 12 Land Charges	Land Charges	One Parcel of Land (copy of documentation provided)	Christopher James		£28.87	£29.45	£0.58	2.00%	s.8 Environmental Information Regulations 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	LC 13 Land Charges	Land Charges	Extra Parcels of Land (each)	Christopher James	Each	£1.57	£1.60	£0.03	2.00%	s.8 Environmental Information Regulations 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Copy of Official Documentation												
Re	LC 14 Land Charges	Land Charges	Copies of Planning Decisions	Christopher James	Each	£32.16	£32.81	£0.64	2.00%	s.5-8 Local Authorities (England)(Charges for Property Searches) Regulations 2008 / s93 of the Local Government Act 2003 - cost recovery	Discretionary	
Re	LC 15 Land Charges	Land Charges	Copies of Enforcement Notices	Christopher James	Each	£32.16	£32.81	£0.64	2.00%	s.5-8 Local Authorities (England)(Charges for Property Searches) Regulations 2008 / s93 of the Local Government Act 2003 - cost recovery	Discretionary	
Re	LC 16 Land Charges	Land Charges	Tree Preservation Order Full Document	Christopher James	Each	£32.16	£32.81	£0.64	2.00%	s.5-8 Local Authorities (England)(Charges for Property Searches) Regulations 2008 / s93 of the Local Government Act 2003 - cost recovery	Discretionary	
Re	LC 17 Land Charges	Land Charges	Listed Buildings	Christopher James	Each	£46.60	£47.53	£0.93	2.00%	s.5-8 Local Authorities (England)(Charges for Property Searches) Regulations 2008 / s93 of the Local Government Act 2003 - cost recovery	Discretionary	
Re	LC 18 Land Charges	Land Charges	Light Obstruction Notices	Christopher James	Each	£43.05	£43.91	£0.86	2.00%	Local Land Charges Rules 1977/985, Rule 10 and Schedule 3 items 1-4	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	LC 19 Land Charges	Land Charges	Repair Notices	Christopher James	Each	£41.28	£42.11	£0.83	2.00%	Rule 14 and Schedule 3 item 8 Local Land Charges Rules 1977/985	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	LC 20 Land Charges	Land Charges	Improvement Grants	Christopher James	Each	£41.03	£41.85	£0.82	2.00%	Rule 14 and Schedule 3 item 8 Local Land Charges Rules 1977/986	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	LC 21 Land Charges	Land Charges	Covenants	Christopher James	Each	£41.03	£41.85	£0.82	2.00%	Rule 14 and Schedule 3 item 8 Local Land Charges Rules 1977/987	Statutory Discretionary	

Re	LC 22 Land Charges	Land Charges	Agreements	Christopher James	Each	£55.72	£56.83	£1.11	2.00%	Rule 14 and Schedule 3 item 8 Local Land Charges Rules 1977/988	Statutory Discretionary				
Re	LC 23 Land Charges	Land Charges	Article 4 Directions	Christopher James	Each	£35.46	£36.16	£0.71	2.00%	Rule 14 and Schedule 3 item 8 Local Land Charges Rules 1977/989	Statutory Discretionary				
Re	LC 24 Land Charges	Land Charges	Duplicate Searches	Christopher James	Each	£53.18	£54.24	£1.06	2.00%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	Discretionary				
CON29R Enquires of local authority (2007)															
Planning and Building Regulations															
1.1. Planning and building decisions and pending applications															
Which of the following relating to the property have been granted, issued or refused or (where applicable) are the subject of pending applications?															
Re	LC 25 Land Charges	Land Charges	(a) a planning permission *	Christopher James		£18.74	£19.11	£0.37	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary				
Re	LC 26 Land Charges	Land Charges	(b) a listed building consent *	Christopher James											
Re	LC 27 Land Charges	Land Charges	(c) a conservation area consent *	Christopher James											
Re	LC 28 Land Charges	Land Charges	(d) a certificate of lawfulness of existing use or development *	Christopher James											
Re	LC 29 Land Charges	Land Charges	(e) a certificate of lawfulness of proposed use or development *	Christopher James											
Re	LC 30 Land Charges	Land Charges	(f) building regulations approval	Christopher James		£18.74	£19.11	£0.37	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary				
Re	LC 31 Land Charges	Land Charges	(g) a building regulation completion certification	Christopher James											
Re	LC 32 Land Charges	Land Charges	(h) any building regulations certificate or notice issued in respect of work carried out under a competent person self-certification scheme	Christopher James											
1.2. Planning designations and proposals															
Re	LC 33 Land Charges	Land Charges	What designations of land use for the property or the area, and what specific proposals of the property, are contained in any existing or proposed development plan?	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary				
Roads															
2.1 Roadways, footways and footpaths															
Which of the roads, footways and footpaths named in the application for this search (via boxes B and C) are:															
Re	LC 34 Land Charges	Land Charges	(a) highways maintainable at public expense *	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary				
Re	LC 35 Land Charges	Land Charges	(b) subject to adoption and, supported by a bond and bond waver	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1976	Discretionary				
Re	LC 36 Land Charges	Land Charges	(c) to be made up by a local authority who will reclaim the cost from the frontages	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1977	Discretionary				
Re	LC 37 Land Charges	Land Charges	(d) to be adopted by a local authority without reclaiming the cost from the frontages	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary				
Re	LC 38 Land Charges	Land Charges	2.2 Is any public right of way which abuts on, or crosses the property, shown in a definitive map or revised definitive map?	Christopher James		£18.99	£19.37	£0.38	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1976	Discretionary				
Re	LC 39 Land Charges	Land Charges	2.3 Are there any pending applications to record a public right of way which abuts or crosses the property, on the register?	Christopher James		£18.99	£19.37	£0.38	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1977	Discretionary				
Re	LC 40 Land Charges	Land Charges	2.4 Are there any legal orders to stop up, or divert, alter or create a public right of way which abuts on, or crosses the property, not yet implemented or shown on a revised definitive map?	Christopher James		£18.99	£19.37	£0.38	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1978	Discretionary				
Re	LC 41 Land Charges	Land Charges	2.5 If so, please attach a plan showing the approximate route.	Christopher James		£18.99	£19.37	£0.38	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1979	Discretionary				
Other Matters															
3.1 Land required for public purposes															
Re	LC 42 Land Charges	Land Charges	Is the property included in the land required for public purposes?	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1979	Discretionary				
3.2 Land to be acquired for road works															
Re	LC 43 Land Charges	Land Charges	Is the property included in land to be acquired for road works?	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1979	Discretionary				
3.3 Drainage agreements and consents															

Do either of the following exist in relation to the property?

(a) an agreement to drain buildings in combination into an existing sewer by means of a private sewer **

(b) an agreement or consent for (i) a building, or (ii) extension to a building on the property, to be built over, or in the vicinity of a drain, sewer or disposal main? **

3.4 Nearby road schemes

Is the property (or will it be) within 200 metres of any of the following?

Re	LC 44 Land Charges	Land Charges	(a) the centre line of a new trunk road or special road specified in any order, draft order or scheme	Christopher James		£19.25	£19.63	£0.38	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 45 Land Charges	Land Charges	(b) the centre line of a proposed alteration or improvement to an existing road involving construction of a subway, underpass flyover, footbridge, elevated road or dual carriageway	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1976	Discretionary	
Re	LC 46 Land Charges	Land Charges	(c) the outer limits of construction works for a proposed alteration or improvement to an existing road involving (i) construction of a roundabout (other than a mini roundabout) or (ii) widening by construction of one additional traffic lanes	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1977	Discretionary	
Re	LC 47 Land Charges	Land Charges	(d) the outer limits of (i) construction of a new road to be built by a local authority (ii) an approved alteration or improvement to an existing road involving construction of a subway, underpass, flyover, footbridge, elevated road or dual carriageway (iii) construction of a roundabout (other than a mini roundabout) or widening by construction of one or more additional traffic lanes.	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1978	Discretionary	
Re	LC 48 Land Charges	Land Charges	(e) the centre line of the line proposed route of the new road under proposals published for public consultation	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1979	Statutory - discretionary fee	
Re	LC 49 Land Charges	Land Charges	(f) the outer limits of (i) construction of a proposed alteration or improvement to an existing road involving construction of a subway, underpass, flyover, footbridge, elevated road or dual carriageway (ii) construction of a roundabout (other than a mini roundabout) (iii) widening by construction of one or more additional traffic lanes, under proposals published for public consultation	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	

3.5. Nearby railway schemes

Re	LC 50 Land Charges	Land Charges	Is the property (or will it be) within 200 metres of the centre line of a proposed railway, tram, light railway or monorail?	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1976	Discretionary	
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3.6. Traffic schemes

Has a local authority approved but not yet implemented any of the following for the roads, footways and footpaths (named in box B) which abut the boundaries of the property?

Re	LC 51 Land Charges	Land Charges	(a) permanent stopping up or diversion	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1976	Statutory - discretionary fee	
Re	LC 52 Land Charges	Land Charges	(b) waiting or loading restrictions	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1977	Discretionary	
Re	LC 53 Land Charges	Land Charges	(c) one way driving	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1978	Discretionary	
Re	LC 54 Land Charges	Land Charges	(d) prohibition of driving	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1979	Discretionary	
Re	LC 55 Land Charges	Land Charges	(e) pedestrianisation	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1980	Discretionary	
Re	LC 56 Land Charges	Land Charges	(f) vehicle width or weight restriction	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1981	Discretionary	
Re	LC 57 Land Charges	Land Charges	(g) traffic calming works including road humps	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1982	Discretionary	
Re	LC 58 Land Charges	Land Charges	(h) residents parking controls	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1983	Discretionary	
Re	LC 59 Land Charges	Land Charges	(i) minor road widening of improvement	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1984	Discretionary	
Re	LC 60 Land Charges	Land Charges	(j) pedestrian crossings	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1985	Discretionary	
Re	LC 61 Land Charges	Land Charges	(k) cycle tracks	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1986	Discretionary	
Re	LC 62 Land Charges	Land Charges	(l) bridge building	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1987	Discretionary	

3.7. Outstanding notices

Do any statutory notices which relate to the following matters subsist in relation to the property other than those revealed in a response to any other enquiry in this form?												
Re	LC 63 Land Charges	Land Charges	(a) building works	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 64 Land Charges	Land Charges	(b) environment	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 65 Land Charges	Land Charges	(c) health and safety	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 66 Land Charges	Land Charges	(d) housing	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 67 Land Charges	Land Charges	(e) highways	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 68 Land Charges	Land Charges	(f) public health	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
3.8. Contravention of building regulations												
Re	LC 69 Land Charges	Land Charges	Has a local authority authorised in relation to the property any proceedings for the contravention of any provision contained in Building Regulations?	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1976	Discretionary	
3.9 Notices, orders, directions and proceedings under Planning Acts												
Do any of the following subsist in relation to the property, or has a local authority decided to issue, serve, make or commence any of the following?												
Re	LC 70 Land Charges	Land Charges	(a) an enforcement notice	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 71 Land Charges	Land Charges	(b) a stop notice	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 72 Land Charges	Land Charges	(c) a listed building enforcement notice	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 73 Land Charges	Land Charges	(d) a breach of condition notice	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 74 Land Charges	Land Charges	(e) a planning contravention notice	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 75 Land Charges	Land Charges	(f) another notice relation to a breach of planning control	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 76 Land Charges	Land Charges	(g) a listed building repairs notice	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 77 Land Charges	Land Charges	(h) in the case of a listed building deliberately allowed to fall into disrepair, a compulsory purchase order with a direction for minimum compensation	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 78 Land Charges	Land Charges	(i) a building preservation notice	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 79 Land Charges	Land Charges	(j) a direction restricting permitted development	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 80 Land Charges	Land Charges	(k) an order revoking or modifying planning permission	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 81 Land Charges	Land Charges	(l) an order requiring discontinuance of use or alteration or removal of building works	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 82 Land Charges	Land Charges	(m) a tree preservation order	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 83 Land Charges	Land Charges	(n) proceedings to enforce a planning agreement or planning contribution	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
3.10 Community Infrastructure Levy												
Re	LC 84 Land Charges	Land Charges	(a) Is there a CIL charging schedule?	Christopher James		£18.23	£18.60	£0.36	2.00%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	Discretionary	
Re	LC 85 Land Charges	Land Charges	Yes - There are two charging schedules (i) Mayor of London CIL Charging Schedule (ii) London Borough of Barnet CIL Charging Schedule	Christopher James								
Re	LC 86 Land Charges	Land Charges	(b) If, yes, do any of the following subsist in relation to the property, or has a Local Authority decided to issue, serve, make or commence any of the following?:	Christopher James		£18.23	£18.60	£0.36	2.00%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	Discretionary	
Re	LC 87 Land Charges	Land Charges	(i) a liability notice?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 88 Land Charges	Land Charges	(ii) a notice of chargeable development?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 89 Land Charges	Land Charges	(iii) a demand notice?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 90 Land Charges	Land Charges	(iv) a default liability notice?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 91 Land Charges	Land Charges	(v) an assumption of liability notice?	Christopher James								

Re	LC 92 Land Charges	Land Charges	(vi) a commencement notice?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 93 Land Charges	Land Charges	(c) Has any demand notice been suspended?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 94 Land Charges	Land Charges	(d) Has the Local Authority received full or partial payment of any CIL liability?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 95 Land Charges	Land Charges	(e) Has the Local Authority received any appeal against any of the above?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 96 Land Charges	Land Charges	(f) Has a decision been taken to apply for a liability order?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 97 Land Charges	Land Charges	(g) Has a liability order been granted?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 98 Land Charges	Land Charges	(h) Have any other enforcement measures been taken?	Christopher James								

3.11 Conservation area

Do the following apply in relation to the property?

Re	LC 99 Land Charges	Land Charges	(a) the making of the area a conservation area before 31 August 1974	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 100 Land Charges	Land Charges	(b) an unimplemented resolution to designate the area a conservation area	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	

3.12 Compulsory purchase

Re	LC 101 Land Charges	Land Charges	Has any enforceable order or decision been made to compulsorily purchase or acquire the property?	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1976	Discretionary	
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3.13 Contaminated land

Do any of the following apply (including any relating land adjacent to or adjoining the property which has been identified as contaminated land because it is in such a condition that harm or pollution of controlled waters might be caused on the property)?

Re	LC 102 Land Charges	Land Charges	(a) a contaminated land notice	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1976	Discretionary	
Re	LC 103 Land Charges	Land Charges	(b) in relation to a register maintained under section 78R of the Environmental Protection Act 1990	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1976	Discretionary	
Re	LC 104 Land Charges	Land Charges	(i) a decision to make an entry	Christopher James							Discretionary	
Re	LC 105 Land Charges	Land Charges	(ii) an entry	Christopher James							Discretionary	
Re	LC 106 Land Charges	Land Charges	c) consultation with the owner or occupier of the property conducted under section 78G(3) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 before the service of a remediation notice	Christopher James		£12.66	£12.92	£0.25	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1976	Discretionary	

3.14 Radon gas

Do records indicate that the property is in a 'Radon Affected Area' as identified by the Health Protection Agency?

* Information available free of charge online

3.15 Assets of Community Value

Re	LC 107 Land Charges	Land Charges	(a) Has the property been nominated as an asset of community value?	Christopher James		£11.90	£12.14	£0.24	2.00%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	Discretionary	
Re	LC 108 Land Charges	Land Charges	(i) Is it listed as an asset of community value?	Christopher James						s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	Discretionary	
Re	LC 109 Land Charges	Land Charges	(ii) Was it excluded and placed on the "nominated but not listed" list?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 110 Land Charges	Land Charges	(iii) Has the listing expired?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 111 Land Charges	Land Charges	(iv) Is the Local Authority reviewing or proposing to review the listing?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 112 Land Charges	Land Charges	(v) Are there any subsisting appeals against the listing?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 113 Land Charges	Land Charges	(b) If the property is listed	Christopher James		£11.90	£12.14	£0.24	2.00%			
Re	LC 114 Land Charges	Land Charges	(i) Has the Local Authority decided to apply to the Land Registry for an entry or cancellation of a restriction in respect of listed land affecting the property?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 115 Land Charges	Land Charges	(ii) Has the Local Authority received a notice of disposal?	Christopher James								
Re	LC 116 Land Charges	Land Charges	(iii) Has a community interest group requested to be treated as a bidder?	Christopher James								

Re	LC 117 Land Charges	Land Charges	4. Road proposals by private bodies	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 118 Land Charges	Land Charges	5. Advertisements	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 119 Land Charges	Land Charges	6. Completion notices	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 120 Land Charges	Land Charges	7 Parks and Countryside	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 121 Land Charges	Land Charges	8. Pipelines	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 122 Land Charges	Land Charges	9. Houses in multiple occupation	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 123 Land Charges	Land Charges	10. Noise abatement	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 124 Land Charges	Land Charges	11. Urban development areas	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 125 Land Charges	Land Charges	12. Enterprise zones, Local Development Orders & BIDS	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 126 Land Charges	Land Charges	13. Inner urban improvement areas	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 127 Land Charges	Land Charges	14. Simplified planning zones	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 128 Land Charges	Land Charges	15. Land maintenance notices	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 129 Land Charges	Land Charges	16. Mineral Consultation and Safeguarding Areas	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 130 Land Charges	Land Charges	17. Hazardous substance consents	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 131 Land Charges	Land Charges	18. Environmental and pollution notices	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 132 Land Charges	Land Charges	19. Food safety notices	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 133 Land Charges	Land Charges	20. Hedgerow notices	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 134 Land Charges	Land Charges	21. Flood Defence and Land Drainage Consents	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	
Re	LC 135 Land Charges	Land Charges	22. Common land and town or village greens	Christopher James		£25.58	£26.09	£0.51	2.00%	S13A (1) Local Land Charges Act 1975	Discretionary	

Department:

Re
Environmental health

Area:

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Comments	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)	Additional detail for new charges / above inflation
Environmental Health												
Re	EH 1 Completion of Works	Environmental Health	To carry out work(s) in default of a notice recipient	Per case	All costs to be recorded on an hourly rate up to £91.33 from non-compliance visit and charged accordingly plus reasonable cost of works	All costs to be recorded on an hourly rate up to £94 from non-compliance visit and charged accordingly plus reasonable cost of works	£2.67	2.92%	rounding fee around inflation	Statutes containing provisions for work in default including but not limited to: Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 Building Act 1984 Housing Acts Public Health Acts 1946 & 1961	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 2 Completion of Works	Environmental Health	Empty Property Agency Service	Per case	Up to 15% of the cost of the building works, or up to 12.5% of the cost of the building works if the cost of the work is above £75k and up to 10% if the cost of the work is over £100k. Minimum fee £177.28	Up to 15% of the cost of the building works, or up to 12.5% of the cost of the building works if the cost of the work is above £75k and up to 10% if the cost of the work is over £100k. Minimum fee £184	£6.72	3.79%	rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 3 Completion of Works	Environmental Health	Voluntary Works In Default Service	Per case	Up to 15% of the cost of the building works, or up to 12.5% of the cost of the building works if the cost of the work is above £75k and up to 10% if the cost of the work is over £100k. Minimum fee £177.28	Up to 15% of the cost of the building works, or up to 12.5% of the cost of the building works if the cost of the work is above £75k and up to 10% if the cost of the work is over £100k. Minimum fee £184	£6.72	3.79%	rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 4 Home Improvement Agency Environmental Health	Environmental Health	Enquiry including historical data multiple addresses	Each	On enquiry	On enquiry	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Regulation 8, Environmental Information Regulations 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re 122	EH 5 Housing Reports	Environmental Health	Inspection of house in multiple occupation and provision of inspection report e.g. HHSRS inspection to meet visa	Each	£321.12 plus hourly rate of up to £91.33 for revisits and/or additional advice	£333 plus hourly rate of up to £94 for revisits and/or additional advice	£11.88 £2.67	3.69% 2.92%	rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	

			requirements or on a consultancy basis									
Re	EH 6 Housing Reports	Environmental Health	Housing Consultation fee	Each	£104.34(additional fees charged over two hours at up to £91.33/hour)	£108 (additional fees charged over two hours at up to £94/hour)	£3.66 £2.67	3.51% 2.92%	rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 7 Housing Reports	Environmental Health	Rent Repayment Order Support Service	Each	£104.34(additional fees charged over two hours at up to £91.33/hour)	£108 (additional fees charged over two hours at up to £94/hour)	£3.66 £2.67	3.51% 2.92%	rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 8 Housing Reports	Environmental Health	Inspection of single occupied dwelling and provision of inspection report e.g. HHSRS inspection to meet visa requirements or on a consultancy basis	Each	£256.29 plus hourly rate of up to £91.33 for revisits and/or additional advice	£266 plus hourly rate of up to £94 for revisits and/or additional advice	£9.71 £2.67	3.79% 2.92%	rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 9 Housing Reports	Environmental Health	HMO Set Up Advice Service	Each	£469.02 plus hourly rate of up to £91.33 for revisits and/or additional advice	£487 plus hourly rate of up to £94 for revisits and/or additional advice	£17.98 £2.67	3.83% 2.92%	rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 10 Housing Reports	Environmental Health	Fire risk assessment for standard HMO	Each	£625.02 for a standard HMO plus hourly rate of up to £91.33 for revisits and/or additional advice	£650 for a standard HMO plus hourly rate of up to £94 for revisits and/or additional advice	£24.98 £2.67	4.00% 2.92%	rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 11 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Waiver of fee for notices i.e. Improvement Notice , Suspended Improvement Order, Prohibition Order, Emergency Prohibition Order, Suspended Prohibition Order, Emergency Remedial Action excluding the cost of all /any works completed/certificates obtained.	Each	Fee waived if accreditation secured with the London Landlord Accreditation Scheme within 3 months of notice/order service and membership number forwarded to LBB.	Fee waived if accreditation secured with the London Landlord Accreditation Scheme within 3 months of notice/order service and membership number forwarded to LBB.	NA	NA	No change	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 12 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Service of an Improvement Notice	Each	£517.64 £91.33	£538 for standard construction plus additional costs per hour incurred in relation to tower blocks. Hourly rate up to £94/hour.	£20.36 £2.67	3.93% 2.92%	Additional fee to be made on review by the Group Manager. Discretion may be used in relation to the charge depending on the number of units where a fee is incurred	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 13 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Service of a Suspended Improvement Notice	Each	£517.64 £91.33	£538 for standard construction plus additional costs per hour incurred in relation to tower blocks. Hourly rate up to £94/hour.	£20.36 £2.67	3.93% 2.92%	Additional fee to be made on review by the Group Manager. Discretion may be used in relation to the charge depending on the number of units where a fee is incurred	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 14 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Service of a Prohibition Order	Each	£449.77 £91.33	£467 for standard construction plus additional costs per hour incurred in relation to tower blocks. Hourly rate up to £94/hour.	£17.23 £2.67	3.83% 2.92%	Additional fee to be made on review by the Group Manager. Discretion may be used in relation to the charge depending on the number of units where a fee is incurred	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 15 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Service of a Suspended Prohibition Order	Each	£449.77 £91.33	£459 for standard construction plus additional costs per hour incurred in relation to tower blocks. Hourly rate up to £94/hour.	£17.23 £2.67	2.05% 2.92%	Additional fee to be made on review by the Group Manager. Discretion may be used in relation to the charge depending on the number of units	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	

									where a fee is incurred			
Re	EH 16 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Service of an Emergency Prohibition Order	Each	£449.77 £91.33	£459 for standard construction plus additional costs per hour incurred in relation to tower blocks. Hourly rate up to £94/hour.	£17.23 £2.67	2.05% 2.92%	Additional fee to be made on review by the Group Manager. Discretion may be used in relation to the charge depending on the number of units where a fee is incurred	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 17 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Service of a Demolition Order	Each	Cost of administration up to hourly rate of £91.33 plus reasonable cost of works	Cost of administration up to hourly rate of £94 plus reasonable cost of works	£2.67	2.92%	rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 18 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Taking Emergency Remedial Action	Each	£451.8 plus the reasonable cost of work	£461 plus the reasonable cost of work	£9.20	2.04%	Additional fee to be made on review by the Group Manager. Discretion may be used in relation to the charge depending on the number of units where a fee is incurred	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 19 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Add on fee to notice/order cost if electrical certificate is obtained	Each	Actual cost plus administration costs up to £52.77/hour.	Actual fee plus administration costs of up to £54/hour	£1.23	2.33%	rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 20 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Add on fee to notice/order cost if a gas certificate is obtained	Each	Actual cost plus administration costs up to £52.77/hour.	Actual fee plus administration costs of up to £54/hour	£1.23	2.33%	rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 21 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Add on fee to notice/order cost if legal advice is obtained e.g. to interpret leasehold/freehold responsibilities	Each	Actual cost plus administration costs up to £52.77/hour.	Actual fee plus administration costs of up to £54/hour	£1.23	2.33%	rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 22 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Add on fee to notice/order cost if a structural engineers report is obtained	Each	Actual cost plus administration costs up to £52.77/hour.	Actual fee plus administration costs of up to £54/hour	£1.23	2.33%	rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 22b Housing Act	Environmental Health	Add on fee to notice/order cost if a fire engineers report or similar is required in relation to enforcement	Each	New fee	Actual fee plus administration costs of up to £54/hour	NEW	NEW	New fee, fire experts report occasionally required for enforcement	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 23 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Copying grant files and postage	Each	10.13 pence per sheet plus postage costs.	£10.13	£0.00	0.00%	No change	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 24 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Review of Suspended Prohibition Order	Each	£334.29	£347.00	£12.71	3.80%	rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 25 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Review of Suspended Improvement Notice	Each	£329.23	£342.00	£12.77	3.88%	rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 26 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Hazard Awareness Notice	Each	£303.90	£316.00	£12.10	3.98%	rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 27 Housing Act	Environmental Health	Copying enforcement files and postage	Each	10.13 pence per sheet plus postage costs.	11 pence per sheet plus postage costs.	£0.01	0.09%	Rounding only - very low volumes.	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	

Re	EH 28 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	New Licence fee up to 5 units of accommodation (paper application) for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,404.02	£1,404.02	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
				Fee 1	£648.32	£648.32	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
				Fee 2	£755.70	£755.70	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Re	EH 29 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Assisted New Licence fee up to 5 units of accommodation (paper application) for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,496.20	£1,496.20	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
				Fee 1	£756.71	£756.71	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
				Fee 2	£739.49	£739.49	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Re	EH 30 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	New Licence fee up to 5 units of accommodation (on-line application - when available) for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,263.21	£1,263.21	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
				Fee 1	£583.49	£583.49	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
				Fee 2	£679.72	£679.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Re	EH 31 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Assisted New Licence fee up to 5 units of accommodation (online application-when available) for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,347.29	£1,347.29	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
				Fee 1	£683.78	£683.78	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
				Fee 2	£663.52	£663.52	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Re	EH 32 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	New HMO Licensing Fee for a 1 year licence (paper application)	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£844.84	£844.84	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
				Fee 1	£633.13	£633.13	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
				Fee 2	£211.72	£211.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Re	EH 33 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	New HMO Licensing Assisted fee for a 1 year licence (paper application)	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£981.60	£981.60	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
				Fee 1	£769.88	£769.88	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
				Fee 2	£211.72	£211.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Re	EH 34 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	New HMO Licensing Fee for a 1 year licence (online application)	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£782.04	£782.04	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
				Fee 1	£570.32	£570.32	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
				Fee 2	£211.72	£211.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change		

Re	EH 35 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	New HMO Licensing Assisted fee for a 1 year licence (online application)	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£901.57	£901.57	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
				Fee 1	£689.85	£689.85	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
				Fee 2	£211.72	£211.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Re	EH 36 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Discount for accredited landlords	Per HMO	10% off fee 1	10% off fee 1	£0.00	0.00%	No change	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
Re	EH 37 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Discount for registered charities	Per HMO	10% off fee 1	10% off fee 1	£0.00	0.00%	No change	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
Re	EH 38 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Renewal fee up to 5 units of accommodation (paper application) for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,235.86	£1,235.86	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
				Fee 1	£480.16	£480.16	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
				Fee 2	£755.70	£755.70	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Re	EH 39 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Assisted Renewal fee up to 5 units of accommodation (paper application)for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,282.46	£1,282.46	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
				Fee 1	£526.76	£526.76	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
				Fee 2	£755.70	£755.70	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Re	EH 40 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Renewal fee up to 5 units of accommodation (on- line application, when introduced) for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,112.27	£1,112.27	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
				Fee 1	£432.55	£432.55	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
				Fee 2	£679.72	£679.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Re	EH 41 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Assisted Renewal fee up to 5 units of accommodation (on- line application, when introduced)for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,154.82	£1,154.82	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
				Fee 1	£473.07	£473.07	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
				Fee 2	£681.75	£681.75	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Re	EH 42 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Renewal fee up to 5 units of accommodation (paper application) for 1 year	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£812.43	£812.43	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
				Fee 1	£481.18	£481.18	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
				Fee 2	£331.25	£331.25	£0.00	0.00%	No change		

Re	EH 43 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Assisted Renewal fee up to 5 units of accommodation (paper application)for 1 year	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£861.05	£861.05	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary		
				Fee 1	£526.76	£526.76	£0.00	0.00%	No change				
				Fee 2	£334.29	£334.29	£0.00	0.00%	No change				
Re	EH 44 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	HMO Licensing Renewal fee for a 1 year licence (online application, when introduced)	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£645.28	£645.28	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary		
				Fee 1	£433.56	£433.56	£0.00	0.00%	No change				
				Fee 2	£211.72	£211.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change				
Re	EH 45 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	HMO Licensing Assisted Renewal fee for a 1 year licence (online application, when introduced)	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£684.79	£684.79	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary		
				Fee 1	£473.07	£473.07	£0.00	0.00%	No change				
				Fee 2	£211.72	£211.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change				
Re	EH 46 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Fee associated with an abortive visit	Per HMO	£78.51	£81.00	£2.49	3.17%	rounding fee around inflation	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary		
Re	EH 47 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Each extra unit of accommodation over 5 units (assuming a standard fee is for up to a 5 room HMO)	Per unit	£26.84	£26.84	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary		
Re	EH 48 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Licence holder changing nominated manager	Per request	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary		
Re	EH 49 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Change in Licence holder	Per request		new application fee as per EH28 - EH35, above	NEW	NEW	New application fee applies where a change of licence holder is required.	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	It is not permitted to change the name of the licence holder on an existing licence. A new application must be submitted by the new applicant.	
Re	EH 50 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Recovery fee for dishonoured cheque	Each	£54.60	£0.00	-£54.60	- 100.00%	cheques no longer accepted - delete fee	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary		
Re	EH 51 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	HMO Licensing pre inspection refund (to cover preliminary administration costs)	Each licence		Fee 2 will not be charged and a refund will be considered if a property has not been inspected. £59.77 will be retained of Fee 1 to cover the Council's administrative costs.		£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	

Re	EH 52 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	HMO Licensing post inspection, where no paperwork is drafted refund (to cover preliminary administration costs and inspecting officer costs)	Each licence	Fee 2 will not be charged. £285.67 will be retained of Fee 1 to cover the Council's administrative costs.	Fee 2 will not be charged. £285.67 will be retained of Fee 1 to cover the Council's administrative costs.	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 53 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	HMO Licensing post inspection refund when the property is found not to be licensable (to cover preliminary administration costs and inspection)	Each licence	Fee 2 will not be charged. £172.21 will be retained of Fee 1 to cover the Council's administrative costs.	Fee 2 will not be charged. £172.21 will be retained of Fee 1 to cover the Council's administrative costs.	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 54 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	Refund clarification for revocations	Each licence	Where an HMO licence is revoked there is no refund	Where an HMO licence is revoked there is no refund	£0.00	0.00%	No change	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 55 Mandatory HMO Licensing	Environmental Health	HMO Licensing additional fee for failure to pay 2nd HMO licensing fee within 48 hours of request	Each licence	£15.70 on top of Fee 2	£15.70 on top of Fee 2	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Food, Health & Safety												
Re	EH 56 Food Safety Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Level 2 Award in Food Safety - Per person	Per person	£72.00	£72.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 57 Food Safety Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Level 3 Award in Food Safety - Supervising food safety in catering,	Per person	£355.00	£355.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 58 Food Safety Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Level 3 Award in Food Safety - Supervising food safety in catering, - Block bookings by organisations	Per session	price on request	price on request	£0.00	0.00%	Block bookings are priced on request depending upon the size of the group and whether the course is to be hosted by LBB or on customers' premises. No change.	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 59 Food Safety Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Level 2 Award in Food Safety - Council Services	Per person	£62.00	£62.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 60 Food Safety Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Level 2 Award in Food Safety - examination resit	Per person	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 61 Food Safety Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Level 2 Award in Food Safety - Refresher - Per person	Per person	£55.00	£55.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 62 Food Safety Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Level 2 Award in Food Safety - Group Courses - Block Bookings)	Per session	price on request	price on request	£0.00	0.00%	Block bookings are priced on request depending upon the size of the group and whether the course is to be hosted by LBB or on customers' premises. No change.	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 63 Food Safety Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Administration charge for cancelled courses (minimum of 24 hours before course, otherwise full fee for no show)	Per person/session as applicable	30% of course fee	30% of course fee	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 64 Food Safety Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Level 1 Award in Food Safety	Per person	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 65 Food Safety Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Food Allergen training	Per person	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	

Re	EH 66 Food Safety Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Level 1 Award in Food Safety - block bookings	per course	price on request	price on request	£0.00	0.00%	Block bookings are priced on request depending upon the size of the group and whether the course is to be hosted by LBB or on customers' premises. No change.	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 67 Food Safety Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Food Allergen training courses - block bookings	per course	price on request	price on request	£0.00	0.00%	Block bookings are priced on request depending upon the size of the group and whether the course is to be hosted by LBB or on customers' premises. No change.	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 68 Health and Safety at Work Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Health & Safety at Work Courses	Per person	£72.00	£72.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 69 Health and Safety at Work Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Health & Safety at Work Courses	Registered Charities	£72.00	£72.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 70 Health and Safety at Work Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Health & Safety at Work Courses	Council Services	£62.00	£62.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 71 Health and Safety at Work Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Level 2 Certificate in Health and Safety Group Courses - Block Bookings	Per session	price on request	price on request	£0.00	0.00%	Block bookings are priced on request depending upon the size of the group and whether the course is to be hosted by LBB or on customers' premises. No change.	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 72 Health and Safety at Work Courses	Food, Health and Safety	Administration charge for cancelled courses (minimum of 24 hours before course, otherwise full fee for no show)		30% of course fee	30% of course fee	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 73 Miscellaneous Food Business Charges	Food, Health and Safety	Safer Food Better Business (SFBB) Pack (Sent by post)	Each	£18.50	£18.50	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 74 Miscellaneous Food Business Charges	Food, Health and Safety	Safer Food Better Business (SFBB) Pack (Collected)	Each	£15.00	£15.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 75 Miscellaneous Food Business Charges	Food, Health and Safety	Safer Food Better Business diary	Each	£10.00	£10.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 76 Miscellaneous Food Business Charges	Food, Health and Safety	Requested Food Hygiene Rating Scheme Re-rating Inspection	Per inspection	£243.00	£243.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 77 Miscellaneous Food Business Charges	Food, Health and Safety	Unsound Food (Business and Commercial premises) - collection and disposal	Per seizure/voluntary surrender	Actual cost of disposal + 30% transport and admin fee	Actual cost of disposal + 30% transport and admin fee	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 78 Miscellaneous Food Business Charges	Food, Health and Safety	Food Export Certificates	Per certificate	Actual cost of officer time at officer hourly rate (minimum 1 hour)	Actual cost of officer time at officer hourly rate (minimum 1 hour)	£0.00	0.00%	No change		Discretionary	

Re	EH 79 Miscellaneous Food Business Charges	Food, Health and Safety	Expenses arising from additional official controls	Hourly rate	Actual cost of officer time at officer hourly rate (minimum 1 hour)	Actual cost of officer time at officer hourly rate (minimum 1 hour)	£0.00	0.00%	No change		Discretionary	
Re	EH 80 Miscellaneous Food Business Charges	Food, Health and Safety	Sampling of Private Water Supplies (The Private Water Supplies (England) Regulations 2016)		Actual laboratory analytical fees and sampling visit charges [based on officer hourly rates] up to statutory maximums	Actual laboratory analytical fees and sampling visit charges [based on officer hourly rates] up to statutory maximums	£0.00	0.00%	No change	The Private Water Supplies (England) Regulations 2016 sch.5 para. 1	Statutory Discretionary	
Environmental Health Licensing Fees												
Re	EH 81 Dangerous wild animals (Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976)	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	New	Each	£105 application fee £410 licence fee	£105 application fee £410 licence fee	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.1(2)(e) Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 82 Dangerous wild animals (Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976)	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Renewal	Each	£105 application fee £400 licence fee	£105 application fee £400 licence fee	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.1(2)(e) Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 83 Dangerous wild animals (Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976)	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Zoo (Zoo Licensing Act 1981)	Each	Costs Occurred including administration costs	Costs Occurred including administration costs	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.1(2)(e) Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary	
Band A - Low risk and non-invasive treatments, including manicure, pedicure, ear and nose piercing using a single use piercing gun designed for the purpose, and sun beds												
Re	EH 84 Licence for Massage and Special Treatments (including cosmetic	piercing)	New licence	Each	£160 Application £100 licence	£160 Application £100 licence	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.7(6) London Local Authorities Act 1991	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 85 Licence for Massage and Special Treatments (including cosmetic	piercing)	Renewal licence	Each	£107 Application fee £100 licence	£107 Application fee £100 licence	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.7(6) London Local Authorities Act 1991	Statutory Discretionary	
Band B - medium risk non-invasive treatments including some beauty treatments and therapeutic treatments, head, neck and below the knee massage.												
Re	EH 86 Licence for Massage and Special Treatments (including cosmetic skin piercing)	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	New licence	Each	£249 Application fee £100 licence	£249 Application fee £100 licence	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.7(6) London Local Authorities Act 1991	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 87 Licence for Massage and Special Treatments (including cosmetic skin piercing)	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Renewal licence	Each	£198 application £100 licence fee	£198 application £100 licence fee	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.7(6) London Local Authorities Act 1991	Statutory Discretionary	
Band C - Higher risk or invasive treatments, including body massage (other than described in Band B), electrolysis, acupuncture, tattooing, saunas and laser/intense pulsed light treatments.												
Re 130	EH 88 Licence for Massage and Special	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	New licence	Each	£360 application £100 licence fee	£360 application £100 licence fee	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.7(6) London Local Authorities Act 1991	Statutory Discretionary	

	Treatments (including cosmetic skin piercing)											
Re	EH 89 Licence for Massage and Special Treatments (including cosmetic skin piercing)	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Renewal licence	Each	£320 application £100 licence fee	£320 application £100 licence fee	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.7(6) London Local Authorities Act 1991	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 90 Transfer and Variation Fee	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Band A	Each	£65.50	£65.50	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.7(6) London Local Authorities Act 1991	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 91 Transfer and Variation Fee	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Band B	Each	£84.00	£84.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.7(6) London Local Authorities Act 1991	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 92 Transfer and Variation Fee	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Band C	Each	£102.00	£102.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.7(6) London Local Authorities Act 1991	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 93 Transfer and Variation Fee	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Additional licensing fee for Laser Removal of hair and intense pulsed light treatments	Each	£78.00	£78.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.7(6) London Local Authorities Act 1991	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 94 Transfer and Variation Fee	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Administration fee on all aborted licence applications	Each	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.7(6) London Local Authorities Act 1991	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 95 Primary Authority Services	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Annual fee per subject area	Per annum	Up to £750 each area of regulation	Up to £750 each area of regulation	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions ACT 2008	Cost recovery	
Re	EH 96 Primary Authority Services	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Primary authority work	Per hour	Up to £60 per hour	Up to £60 per hour	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions ACT 2008	Cost recovery	
Re	EH 97 Special Treatment Licences	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	EH Special Treatment Licences - Sole trader based at home	each application	£10 discount on licence fee for all new and renewal applications	£10 discount on licence fee for all new and renewal applications	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s.7(6) London Local Authorities Act 1991	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 98 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Licence application fee under	per application	£130.00	£130.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 99 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	inspections fee animal boarding	per inspection	As per City of London published fees and charges	As per City of London published fees and charges	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 100 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	inspection fee home boarding	per inspection	As per City of London published fees and charges	As per City of London published fees and charges	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 101 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	inspection fee breeding establishments	per inspection	As per City of London published fees and charges	As per City of London published fees and charges	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	

Re	EH 102 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees		per inspection	As per City of London published fees and charges	As per City of London published fees and charges	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 103 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	inspection fee performing animals	per inspection	As per City of London published fees and charges	As per City of London published fees and charges	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 104 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees		per inspection	As per City of London published fees and charges	As per City of London published fees and charges	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 105 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	inspection fee riding establishments >30 horses	per inspection	As per City of London published fees and charges	As per City of London published fees and charges	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 106 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	inspection fee riding establishments >15 & <30 horses	per inspection	As per City of London published fees and charges	As per City of London published fees and charges	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 107 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	inspection fee riding establishments ,15 horses	per inspection	As per City of London published fees and charges	As per City of London published fees and charges	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 108 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities) - New Application	Each	Fee 1 £131 plus inspection fee 2 Annual fee £155	Fee 1 £131 plus inspection fee 2 Annual fee £155	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 109 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities) - Variation of Licence	Each Application	£130 plus inspection fee (if required)	£130 plus inspection fee (if required)	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 110 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities) - Transfer	Each Application	£130.00	£130.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 111 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities) - Change of details	Each Application	£21.00	£21.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	

Re	EH 112 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities) - Duplicate Licence	Each Application	£21.00	£21.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 113 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities) - Request revisit	Each Application	£41.50 plus inspection fee	£41.50 plus inspection fee	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 114 Animal Welfare	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities) - Annual Fee	On Grant of application and annually on grant date	£156.00	£156.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving animals) England Regulations 2018	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	EH 115 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Rats	Per treatment	£150.94	£156.50	£5.56	3.68%	Increase by inflation and rounded to £0.00 or £0.50	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 116 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Mice	Per treatment	£150.94	£156.50	£5.56	3.68%	Increase by inflation and rounded to £0.00 or £0.50	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 117 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Cockroaches	Per treatment	£150.94	£156.50	£5.56	3.68%	Increase by inflation and rounded to £0.00 or £0.50	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 118 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Bed Bugs for a 2 bedroom property	Per treatment	£232.99	£242.00	£9.01	3.87%	Increase by inflation and rounded to £0.00 or £0.50	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 119 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Bed Bugs (per additional bedroom)	Per treatment	£50.65	£52.50	£1.85	3.65%	Increase by inflation and rounded to £0.00 or £0.50	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 120 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Fleas	Per treatment	£145.87	£151.50	£5.63	3.86%	Increase by inflation and rounded to £0.00 or £0.50	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 121 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Exotic Ants	Per treatment	£194.50	£202.00	£7.50	3.86%	Increase by inflation and rounded to £0.00 or £0.50	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 122 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Wasps	Per treatment	£70.91	£73.50	£2.59	3.65%	Increase by inflation and rounded to £0.00 or £0.50	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 123 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Domestic crawling insects (Carpet beetles, larder beetles, etc.)	Per treatment	£145.87	£151.50	£5.63	3.86%	Increase by inflation and rounded to £0.00 or £0.50	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 124 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Garden Ants	Per treatment	£145.87	£151.50	£5.63	3.86%	Increase by inflation and rounded to £0.00 or £0.50	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 125 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Squirrels	Per Treatment	£282.63	£293.50	£10.87	3.85%	Increase by inflation and rounded to £0.00 or £0.50	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 126 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Site pest assessment (where treatment not requested)	Per visit	£25.33	Deleted	Deleted	Deleted	Removed charge.. Included as part of Call out fee for advice	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 127 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Call out fee for advice (refundable against the full cost of treatment)	Per visit	£30.39	£30.00	-£0.39	-1.28%	In line with other call out fees	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 128 Pest Control	Environmental Health	Discount for Barnet residents (homeowners)	Per treatment	35% off list price	35% off list price	£0.00	0.00%	Discount for Barnet Homes tenants on benefits. No change.	S93 - Local Government Act	Discretionary	

		Licensing Fees	receiving Means Tested Benefits							/ Localism Act 2011		
Re	EH 129 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Commercial Premises and monitoring contracts	Per annual contract	Price on application	Price on application	£0.00	0.00%	Price dependent upon size and complexity of the job. No change.	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 130 Pest Control	Environmental Health Licensing Fees	Discounted charges on any pest control treatment when booked concurrently for more than one premises	Per block treatment	Price on application	Price on application	£0.00	0.00%	Discount for block treatments. No change.	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999												
Re	EH 131 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Application Standard	each	£1,650.00	£1,650.00	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			
Re	EH 132 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Application Reduced fee	each	£155.00	£155.00	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			
Re	EH 133 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Application Petrol vapour I&II	each	£257.00	£257.00	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			
Re	EH 134 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Application Vehicle refinishers	each	£362.00	£362.00	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			
Re	EH 135 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Application Mobile screening and crushing plant for 1st and 2nd permits	1st & 2nd applications	£1,650 (985 3rd to 7th, 485 subsequent applications)	£1,650 (985 3rd to 7th, 485 subsequent applications)	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			
Re	EH 136 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Fee operating without a permit	each	£1,188.00	£1,188.00	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			
Re	EH 137 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Late payment fee	each	£52.00	£52.00	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			
Re	EH 138 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Annual subsistence charge		Low = £772 / Medium = £1,161 / High = £1,747	Low = £772 / Medium = £1,161 / High = £1,747	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			
Re	EH 139 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Standard	each	Low = £772 / Medium = £1,161 / High = £1,747	Low = £772 / Medium = £1,161 / High = £1,747	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			
Re	EH 140 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Reduced fee	each	Low = £79 / Medium = £158 / High = £237	Low = £79 / Medium = £158 / High = £237	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			
Re	EH 141 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Petrol vapour I&II	each	Low = £113 / Medium = £226 / High = £341	Low = £113 / Medium = £226 / High = £341	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			
Re	EH 142 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Vehicle refinishers	each	Low = £228 / Medium = £365 / High = £548	Low = £228 / Medium = £365 / High = £548	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			
Re	EH 143 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Mobile screening and crushing plant for 1st and 2nd permits	each	Low = £626 / Medium = £1034 / High = £1,551	Low = £626 / Medium = £1034 / High = £1,551	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			
Re	EH 144 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Standard Transfer and substantial change	each	Std Transfer = £169 / Partial transfer = £497 / Sub. Change = £1050	Std Transfer = £169 / Partial transfer = £497 / Sub. Change = £1050	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			
Re	EH 145 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Reduced fee Transfer and substantial change	each	Red. Fee Transfer = £78 / Partial Transfer = £47 / Substantial change = £112	Red. Fee Transfer = £78 / Partial Transfer = £47 / Substantial change = £112	£0.00	0.00%	fees set by DEFRA			

Re	EH 146 Environmental Permit	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Adopt a tube scheme p/a		£139.00	£144.00	£5.00	3.60%	rounding fee around inflation		
Re	EH 147 General Consultancy Fees	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Specialist Environmental Health Advice/Consultancy in Barnet	Per hour	Up to £120	Up to £120	£0.00	0.00%	No change	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary
Re	EH 148 General Consultancy Fees	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Specialist Environmental Health Advice/Consultancy in Barnet	Per Day	Up to £600 plus expenses	Up to £600 plus expenses	£0.00	0.00%	No change	S93 - Local Government Act / Localism Act 2011	Discretionary
Charges made for the seizure, removal and detention of equipment.											
Re	EH 149 Noise Act 1996	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Seizure, removal and storage of seized equipment	Each	£175.25	£182.00	£6.75	3.85%	rounding fee around inflation	Sch. 1 Noise Act 1996	Statutory Discretionary
Re	EH 150 Contaminated Land Enquiries	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Basic Enquiry	Each	£52.67	£54.00	£1.33	2.53%	rounding fee around inflation	Regulation 8, Environmental Information Regulations 2004	Statutory Discretionary
Re	EH 151 Contaminated Land Enquiries	Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	Enquiry including historical data multiple addresses	Each	£118.53	£123.00	£4.47	3.77%	rounding fee around inflation	Regulation 8, Environmental Information Regulations 2004	Statutory Discretionary
Home Improvement Agency											
Re	EH 152 Home Improvement Agency	Care and Repair	Full Home Improvement Agency service	Each	Fees based on sliding percentage rate of cost of works (excluding extended warranties), with splits at; less than £10k - 20% less than £15k - 19% less than £20k - 17% less than £75k - 15% more than £75k - 12.5% Minimum fee £250 (ex VAT)	Fees based on sliding percentage rate of cost of works (excluding extended warranties), with splits at; less than £10k - 20% less than £15k - 19% less than £20k - 17% less than £75k - 15% more than £75k - 12.5% Minimum fee £250 (ex VAT)	£0.00	0.00%	No change	The Housing Renewal Grants (Services and Charges) Order 1996	Statutory Discretionary
Re	EH 153 Home Improvement Agency	Care and Repair	Assisted grant process	Each	Fees based on sliding percentage rate of cost of works (excluding extended warranties), with splits at; less than £10k - 15% less than £15k - 14% less than £20k - 12% more than £20k - 10% Minimum fee £250 (ex VAT)	Fees based on sliding percentage rate of cost of works (excluding extended warranties), with splits at; less than £10k - 15% less than £15k - 14% less than £20k - 12% more than £20k - 10% Minimum fee £250 (ex VAT)	£0.00	0.00%	No change	The Housing Renewal Grants (Services and Charges) Order 1996	Statutory Discretionary
Online Training											
Re	EH 154 Online Training	Environmental Health	Food Safety Level 1	Per Course	£20.00	£20.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un-operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary
Re	EH 155 Online Training	Environmental Health	Food Safety Level 2	Per Course	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un-operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary

Re	EH 156 Online Training	Environmental Health	Food Safety Level 3	Per Course	£175.00	£175.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 157 Online Training	Environmental Health	Food Safety Level 2 Manufacturing	Per Course	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 158 Online Training	Environmental Health	Introduction to Allergens	Per Course	£20.00	£20.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 159 Online Training	Environmental Health	Health and Safety Level 1	Per Course	£20.00	£20.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 160 Online Training	Environmental Health	Health and Safety Level 2	Per Course	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 161 Online Training	Environmental Health	Health and Safety Level 3	Per Course	£175.00	£175.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 162 Online Training	Environmental Health	Manual Handling	Per Course	£20.00	£20.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 163 Online Training	Environmental Health	Level 2 Award for Personal Licence Holders	Per Course	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 164 Online Training	Environmental Health	Level 2 Fire Safety	Per Course	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 165 Online Training	Environmental Health	Level 2 Customer Service	Per Course	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 166 Online Training	Environmental Health	Level 2 Understanding Stewarding at Spectator Events	Per Course	£95.00	£95.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 167 Online Training	Environmental Health	Level 2 Spectator Safety	Per Course	£115.00	£115.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 168 Online Training	Environmental Health	Level 2 Warehousing and Storage	Per Course	£80.00	£80.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 169 Online Training	Environmental Health	Care Certificate	Per Course	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 170 Online Training	Environmental Health	Emergency First Aid at Work	Per Course	£10.00	£10.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 171 Online Training	Environmental Health	First Aid at Work	Per Course	£15.00	£15.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 172 Online Training	Environmental Health	An Introduction to Fire Safety in the Workplace	Per Course	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 173 Online Training	Environmental Health	Communication	Per Course	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 174 Online Training	Environmental Health	Equality and Diversity	Per Course	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un- operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 175 Online Training	Environmental Health	Managing Conflict	Per Course	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un-	Local Government Act	Discretionary	

									operational until website active	2003 Localism Act 2011		
Re	EH 176 Online Training	Environmental Health	Self-Awareness and Personal Development	Per Course	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un-operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 177 Online Training	Environmental Health	Teamworking	Per Course	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un-operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 178 Online Training	Environmental Health	Environmental awareness	Per Course	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un-operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 179 Online Training	Environmental Health	GDPR	Per Course	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un-operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 180 Online Training	Environmental Health	Fraud and Fraud Awareness	Per Course	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un-operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 181 Online Training	Environmental Health	An Introduction to the Bribery Act	Per Course	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un-operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 182 Online Training	Environmental Health	Stress management	Per Course	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un-operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 183 Online Training	Environmental Health	Money Laundering	Per Course	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un-operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 184 Online Training	Environmental Health	Safe use and control of Anaphylaxis and Autoinjectors	Per Course	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un-operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	EH 185 Online Training	Environmental Health	Display screen equipment (DSE)	Per Course	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%	Set price from supplier. Un-operational until website active	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	

Department: **Re**
 Area: **Cem and Crem**

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Comments	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)	Additional detail for new charges / above inflation
A. Grave purchase for LBB Residents:												
Re	C&C 1 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'A' (7'6" x 3' 6") - grave pre- purchase only - LBB Residents	Each	£7,630.00	£7,935.00	£305.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 2 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'A' grave (7'6" x 3' 6") for immediate use - LBB Residents	Each	£5,460.00	£5,678.00	£218.00	3.99%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	re
Re	C&C 3 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'B' (6'6" x 2' 6") grave pre- purchase only - LBB Residents	Each	£3,815.00	£3,967.00	£152.00	3.98%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 4 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'B' grave (6'6" x 2' 6") for immediate use - LBB Residents	Each	£2,725.00	£2,834.00	£109.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Half size grave for burial of ashes (Ash Grave)Note there are a limited number of these and no new 1/2 graves will be created.												
Re	C&C 5 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'A' (3'6" x 3'6") - half grave pre-purchase only - LBB Residents	Each	£3,815.00	£3,967.00	£152.00	3.98%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 6 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'A' grave (3'6" x 3'6") half grave for immediate use - LBB Residents	Each	£2,725.00	£2,834.00	£109.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 7 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'B' (3'0" x 2' 6") - half grave pre-purchase only - LBB Residents	Each	£1,888.00	£1,963.00	£75.00	3.97%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 8 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'B' grave (3'0" x 2' 6") half grave for immediate use - LBB Residents	Each	£1,336.00	£1,389.00	£53.00	3.97%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
B. Grave purchase for Non-LBB Residents:												
Re	C&C 9 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'A' (7'6" x 3' 6") grave pre- purchase only - Non LBB Residents	Each	£16,450.00	£17,108.00	£658.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 10 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'A' grave (7'6" x 3' 6") for immediate use - Non LBB Residents	Each	£10,275.00	£10,686.00	£411.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 11 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'B' (6'6" x 2' 6") grave pre- purchase only - Non LBB Residents	Each	£8,710.00	£9,058.00	£348.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 12 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'B' (6'6" x 2' 6") for immediate use - Non LBB Residents	Each	£5,510.00	£5,730.00	£220.00	3.99%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Half size grave for burial of ashes (Ash Grave)Note there are a limited number of these and no new 1/2 graves will be created.												

Re	C&C 13 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'A' (3'6" x 3'6") - half grave pre-purchase only - Non LBB Residents	Each	£7,520.00	£7,820.00	£300.00	3.99%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 14 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'A' (3'6" x 3'6") half grave for immediate use - Non LBB Residents	Each	£4,660.00	£4,846.00	£186.00	3.99%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 15 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'B' (3'0" x 2'6") - half grave pre-purchase only - Non LBB Residents	Each	£3,655.00	£3,801.00	£146.00	3.99%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 16 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Class 'B' (3'0" x 2'6") half grave for immediate use - Non LBB Residents	Each	£2,275.00	£2,366.00	£91.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
C. Mausoleums (Single price for LBB residents and non-residents)												
Re	C&C 17 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Mausoleum pre-purchase	Each	£22,750.00	£22,750.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 18 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Mausoleum space for immediate use	Each	£16,500.00	£16,500.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 19 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Construction of Mausoleum	Each	£13,300.00	£13,300.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 20 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Community Mausoleum	Each	£10,000.00	£10,000.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
D. Burial Vaults												
Re	C&C 21 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Burial Vault (Resident)	Each	£12,000.00	£12,000.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 22 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Burial Vault (Non-resident)	Each	£18,000.00	£18,000.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
E. Interments (Single price for LBB Residents and non-Residents)												
Re	C&C 23 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Interment - Persons over 16 years of age (single depth)	Each	£910.00	£946.00	£36.00	3.96%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 24 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Interment - pre-dug grave	Each	£678.00	£705.00	£27.00	3.98%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 25 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Interment - Children under 16 years of age including those still born (single depth)	Each	£506.00	£526.00	£20.00	3.95%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 26 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Interment - Additional charge for each additional coffin depth (up to maximum of 4)	Each	£258.00	£268.00	£10.00	3.88%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 27 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Burial of Ashes into a private grave at minimum depth without movement of memorial/landing (see separate change for	Each	£480.00	£499.00	£19.00	3.96%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding

			removal of memorial)									
Re	C&C 28 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Public interment - Persons over 16 years of age	Each	£562.00	£584.00	£22.00	3.91%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 29 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Public interment - Children under 16 years of age	Each	£182.00	£189.00	£7.00	3.85%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 30 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Public interment - Stillborn children	Each	£115.00	£119.00	£4.00	3.48%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
F. General Burial Fees												
Re	C&C 31 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Exhumation of Deceased	Each	£1,478.00	£1,537.00	£59.00	3.99%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 32 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Removal and/or replacing of memorials (all parts of the cemetery) kerbs and landing unto 4ft 6	Each	£303.00	£315.00	£12.00	3.96%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 33 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Removal and/or replacing of memorials (all parts of the cemetery) over 4ft 6	Each	Price on application	Price on application	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	The price would be subject of a competitive quote from a BRAMM registered Stonemason plus 15% administration fee. Families are at liberty to make their own arrangements via a Stonemason of their choice or via their Funeral Director
Re	C&C 34 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Additional charge for a Weekend or Bank Holiday Burial.	Each	£258.00	£268.00	£10.00	3.88%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 35 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Additional charge for a Weekend or bank Holiday Burial for cremated remains	Each	£135.00	£140.00	£5.00	3.70%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 36 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Shroud Burials	Each	£222.00	£230.00	£8.00	3.60%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 37 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Casket Burial	Each	£314.00	£326.00	£12.00	3.82%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 38 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Grave Lease Extension Resident 'B' class per year (minimum of 5 years)	Each	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 39 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Grave Lease Extension Non Resident 'A' Class per year (minimum of 5 years)	Each	£99.00	£102.00	£3.00	3.03%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 40 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Grave Lease Extension Non Resident 'B' Class per year (minimum of 5 years)	Each	£49.00	£50.00	£1.00	2.04%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	140 C&C 41 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Decking style temporary wooden grave surround standard 'A'	Each	£177.00	£184.00	£7.00	3.95%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding

			Class grave (7'6" x 3' 6")									
Re	C&C 42 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Decking style temporary wooden grave surround for 'B' Class grave (6'6" x 2' 6")	Each	£146.00	£151.00	£5.00	3.42%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 43 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Decking style temporary wooden grave surround for 'A' Class - Ash Grave (3'6" x 3'6")	Each	£97.00	£100.00	£3.00	3.09%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 44 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Decking style temporary wooden grave surround for 'B' Class - Ash Grave (3'0" x 2' 6")	Each	£86.00	£89.00	£3.00	3.49%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 45 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Washing of Half size Kerb and Landing and Headstone only	Each	£67.00	£69.00	£2.00	2.99%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 46 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Washing of Full Size Kerb and Landing Memorial including Headstone	Each	£113.00	£117.00	£4.00	3.54%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 47 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Raise and Level of Headstone and Half Size kerb and Landing	Each	£83.00	£86.00	£3.00	3.61%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 48 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Raise and Level of Headstone and Full size Kerb and Landing	Each	£113.00	£117.00	£4.00	3.54%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 49 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Memorial Seat, 6ft, inclusive of plaque up to 60 letters maximum inscription, (no on-going care) for placement on a pre-owned grave subject to payment of additional permit fee.	Each	£1,437.00	£1,494.00	£57.00	3.97%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
G. Permits												
Permit for erecting new monuments, memorials, gravestones and tablets for the right to erect or place on private graves (including first inscription)												
Re	C&C 50 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Permit - Headstone with kerbs	Each	£334.00	£347.00	£13.00	3.89%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 51 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Permit - Headstone only	Each	£258.00	£268.00	£10.00	3.88%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 52 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Permit - Conversion of existing Headstone to include kerbs	Each	£109.00	£113.00	£4.00	3.67%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 53 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Permit - Memorial in the form of a vase, tablet, seat or bench or wooden cross etc.	Each	£89.00	£92.00	£3.00	3.37%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding

Re	C&C 54 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Permit - Renovation or additional inscription	Each	£109.00	£113.00	£4.00	3.67%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 55 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Retrospective permit application	Each	2 x permit normal fee	2 x permit normal fee	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
H. Annual Planting etc. and General Attention of Private Graves (per single grave space)												
Re	C&C 56 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Planting Evergreen shrubs only	Each	£217.00	£225.00	£8.00	3.69%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 57 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Turfing only	Each	£157.00	£163.00	£6.00	3.82%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 58 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Planting - Seasonal Bedding	Each	£324.00	£336.00	£12.00	3.70%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 59 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Turfing or Moulding (No maintenance)	Each	£89.00	£92.00	£3.00	3.37%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 60 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Provision of a wooden cross including brass plaque	Each	£172.00	£178.00	£6.00	3.49%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 61 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	1 Yr full grave maintenance to include seasonal bedding and 1 washing of headstone.	Each	£369.00	£383.00	£14.00	3.79%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 62 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	1 Yr full grave maintenance to include seasonal bedding and 1 washing of full size kerb and landing.	Each	£415.00	£431.00	£16.00	3.86%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
I. Transfer of Grave Ownership												
Re	C&C 63 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Transfer by Probate, Letters of Administration, or Private Statutory Declaration	Each	£79.00	£82.00	£3.00	3.80%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 64 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Transfer by Assignment, Assent, Hendon Statutory Declaration or Renunciation	Each	£130.00	£135.00	£5.00	3.85%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 65 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Transfer by combination of Probate, Letters of Administration, or Private Statutory Declaration and Assignment, Assent, Hendon Statutory Declaration or Renunciation	Each	£192.00	£199.00	£7.00	3.65%	rounding fee around inflation	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 66 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Duplicate of Deed of Ownership	Each	£26.00	£26.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	Article 15 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 67 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Duplicate of Cremation Certificate	Each	£15.00	£15.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s9 Cremation Act 1902	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
J. Cremation Fees												
Re	42 C&C 68 Cemetery	Cemetery and Crematorium	Cremation - Persons over 16 years weekday	Each	£734.00	£763.00	£29.00	3.95%	rounding fee around inflation	s9 Cremation Act 1902	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 1.3%

	and Crematorium		(Funeral Directors Not holding an account)										where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 69 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Cremation - Persons over 16 years weekend and bank Holidays (Funeral Directors Not holding an account)	Each	£850.00	£884.00	£34.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	s9 Cremation Act 1902		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 70 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Cremation - Persons over 16 years weekday (Funeral Directors holding an account)	Each	£655.00	£681.00	£26.00	3.97%	rounding fee around inflation	s9 Cremation Act 1902		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 71 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Cremation - Persons over 16 years weekends and bank Holidays (Funeral Directors holding an account)	Each	£774.00	£804.00	£30.00	3.88%	rounding fee around inflation	s9 Cremation Act 1902		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 72 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Cremation - Persons over 16 years weekends and bank Holidays + 2 hours in North chapel	Each	£1,385.00	£1,440.00	£55.00	3.97%	rounding fee around inflation	s9 Cremation Act 1902		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 73 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Cremation - Persons over 16 years weekday between 09:00-09:45	Each	£390.00	£405.00	£15.00	3.85%	rounding fee around inflation	s9 Cremation Act 1902		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 74 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Cremation - Children over 1 month to under 16 years of age	Each	£58.00	£60.00	£2.00	3.45%	rounding fee around inflation	s9 Cremation Act 1902		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 75 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Cremation - Children still born - 1 month	Each	No Charge	No Charge	£0.00	0.00%	No change	s9 Cremation Act 1902		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 76 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Public Health Cremations	Each	£222.00	£230.00	£8.00	3.60%	rounding fee around inflation	s9 Cremation Act 1902		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
K. Memorials - memorial gardens													
Re	C&C 77 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Standard Rose Bush 3 yr. lease	Each	£243.00	£252.00	£9.00	3.70%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 78 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Memorial Rose Bush and Plaque 3 yr. lease	each	£187.00	£194.00	£7.00	3.74%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 79 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Memorial Rose Bush renewable 3 yr. lease	each	£314.00	£326.00	£12.00	3.82%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 80 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Memorial Rose Standard and Plaque 3 yr. lease	each	£379.00	£394.00	£15.00	3.96%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 81 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Rose Plaque	each	£141.00	£146.00	£5.00	3.55%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 82 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Columbarium Niche (10 year lease)	Each	£1,722.00	£1,790.00	£68.00	3.95%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 83 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Placing additional urn in same niche	Each	£170.00	£176.00	£6.00	3.53%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003		Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding

Re	C&C 84 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Lily Pond tablet (10 year lease)	Each	£657.00	£683.00	£26.00	3.96%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 85 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Cleaning of Lily Pond tablet	Each	£65.00	£67.00	£2.00	3.08%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 86 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Leather Panel Scheme (10 year lease, Max 60 letters)	Each	£182.00	£189.00	£7.00	3.85%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 87 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Wall tablet in Book of Remembrance Hall (10 Yr lease)	Each	£1,073.00	£1,115.00	£42.00	3.91%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 88 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Old Memorial - Inscriptions	Each	£3.84	£3.99	£0.15	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 89 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Entry in Book of Remembrance consisting of 2 lines	Each	£167.00	£173.00	£6.00	3.59%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 90 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Entry in Book of Remembrance consisting of 5 lines	Each	£238.00	£247.00	£9.00	3.78%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 91 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Copy of Book of Remembrance - 2 lines	Each	£79.00	£82.00	£3.00	3.80%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 92 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Book of Remembrance copy 5 lines	Each	£129.00	£134.00	£5.00	3.88%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 93 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Armorial bearing or badges (these may be engrossed in the Book of Remembrance only if accompanied by an inscription of at least 5 lines)	Each	£324.00	£336.00	£12.00	3.70%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 94 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Memorial Jewellery	Each	£43.00	£43.00	£0.00	0.00%	Price fixed by supplier	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
L. Urns and Caskets												
M. Ashes strewing and storage												
Re	C&C 95 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Strewing of Ashes when returned to Hendon after 12 month of cremation	Each	£120.00	£124.00	£4.00	3.33%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 96 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Strewing of Ashes when cremated elsewhere	Each	£157.00	£163.00	£6.00	3.82%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 97 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Long-term storage of Ashes per month	Each	£26.50	£27.00	£0.50	1.89%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 98 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Long-term storage of Ashes per year	Each	£263.00	£273.00	£10.00	3.80%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
N. Chapel Hire and Organist Fees												
Re	C&C 99 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Fee for Organ Music and Services of Organist	Each	£64.00	£66.00	£2.00	3.13%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding

Re	C&C 100 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Use of Chapel for additional ½ hour Service	Each	£121.00	£125.00	£4.00	3.31%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
Re	C&C 101 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Use of Chapel plus Organist for additional ½ hour Service	Each	£187.00	£194.00	£7.00	3.74%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
O. Web access to services												
Re	C&C 102 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Live video streaming of funeral services and provision of DVD	Each	£253.00	£263.00	£10.00	3.95%	rounding fee around inflation	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	We have adopted the inflation rise of 2% where this is less it is due to rounding
P. Anniversary Services												
Re	C&C 103 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Placing of flowers etc. at key anniversary dates for the client. Take photograph and e mail client picture of placed memorial (excludes cost of flowers)	Each	£100.00	£100.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Q. Memorial Bird Boxes												
Re	C&C 104 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Bird	Each	£15.00	£15.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 105 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Bat	Each	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 106 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Owl	Each	£60.00	£60.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 107 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Tawny Owl	Each	£120.00	£120.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 108 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Bird (with memorial plaque)	Each	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 109 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Bat (with memorial plaque)	Each	£45.00	£45.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 110 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Owl (with memorial plaque)	Each	£70.00	£70.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 111 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Tawny Owl (with memorial plaque)	Each	£130.00	£130.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
R. New Memorials												
Re	C&C 114 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum Panorama Niche (5 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£833.00	£833.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 115 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum Panorama Niche (10 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£1,080.00	£1,080.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 116 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum Panorama Niche (15 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£1,250.00	£1,250.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price

Re	C&C 117 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum Panorama Niche (20 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£1,500.00	£1,500.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 118 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum Panorama Niche (30 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 119 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum Panorama Niche (50 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£2,916.00	£2,916.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 120 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum Panorama Niche (75 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£5,000.00	£5,000.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 121 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Photo inscription	Each	£150.00	£150.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 122 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Additional inscription	per letter	£2.80	£2.80	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 123 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Additional ashes interment	Each	£250.00	£250.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 126 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum 2000 (5 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£833.00	£833.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 127 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum 2000 (10 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£1,080.00	£1,080.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 128 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum 2000 (15 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£1,250.00	£1,250.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 129 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum 2000 (20 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£1,500.00	£1,500.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 130 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum 2000 (30 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 131 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum 2000 (50 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£2,916.00	£2,916.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 132 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum 2000 (75 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£5,000.00	£5,000.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 133 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Flower posey Holder	Each	£62.50	£62.50	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 134 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Photo inscription	Each	£150.00	£150.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price

Re	C&C 135 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Additional inscription	per letter	£2.35	£2.35	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 136 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Additional ashes interment	Each	£250.00	£250.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 137 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Single vase block (10 Year lease) (includes 1 standard inscription)	Each	£375.00	£375.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 138 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Single vase block (15 Year lease) (includes 1 standard inscription)	Each	£520.00	£520.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 139 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Single vase block (20 Year lease) (includes 1 standard inscription)	Each	£625.00	£625.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 140 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Single vase block (30 Year lease) (includes 1 standard inscription)	Each	£830.00	£830.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 141 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Single vase block (50 Year lease) (includes 1 standard inscription)	Each	£1,210.00	£1,210.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 142 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Single vase block (75 Year lease) (includes 1 standard inscription)	Each	£1,730.00	£1,730.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 143 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Photo inscription	Each	£150.00	£150.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 144 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Additional inscription	per letter	£2.80	£2.80	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 145 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Memorial barbian plaque (10 Year lease) (includes 1 standard inscription)	Each	£375.00	£375.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 146 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Memorial barbian plaque (15 Year lease) (includes 1 standard inscription)	Each	£465.00	£465.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 147 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Memorial barbian plaque (20 Year lease) (includes 1 standard inscription)	Each	£555.00	£555.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 148 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Memorial barbian plaque (30 Year lease) (includes 1 standard inscription)	Each	£740.00	£740.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 149 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Memorial barbian plaque (50 Year lease) (includes 1 standard inscription)	Each	£1,075.00	£1,075.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 150 Cemetery	Cemetery and Crematorium	Memorial barbian plaque (75 Year lease)	Each	£1,540.00	£1,540.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a

	and Crematorium		(includes 1 standard inscription)							Government Act 2003		market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 151 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Photo inscription	Each	£75.00	£75.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 152 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Additional inscription	per letter	£2.35	£2.35	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 153 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum 4 (5 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£1,750.00	£1,750.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 154 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum 4 (10 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£2,275.00	£2,275.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 155 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum 4 (15 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£2,625.00	£2,625.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 156 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum 4 (20 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£3,150.00	£3,150.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 157 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum 4 (30 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£4,200.00	£4,200.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 158 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum 4 (50 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£6,125.00	£6,125.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 159 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Sanctum 4 (75 year lease) (includes 1st standard inscription)	Each	£8,750.00	£8,750.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 160 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Additional memorials from catalogue	Each	Price on application	Price on application	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 161 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Lease renewal	Each	75% of the current new lease price	75% of the current new lease price	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
S. Spring bulbs to be planted by cemetery staff												
Re	C&C 162 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Crocus (15 bulbs)	Each	£8.33	£8.33	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 163 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Crocus (50 bulbs)	Each	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 164 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Crocus (100 bulbs)	Each	£41.66	£41.66	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 165 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Crocus (200 bulbs)	Each	£66.66	£66.66	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 166 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Daffodil (15 bulbs)	Each	£12.50	£12.50	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 167 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Daffodil (50 bulbs)	Each	£33.33	£33.33	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price

Re	C&C 168 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Daffodil (100 bulbs)	Each	£58.33	£58.33	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 169 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Daffodil (200 bulbs)	Each	£100.00	£100.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 170 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Tulip (15 bulbs)	Each	£8.33	£8.33	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 171 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Tulip (50 bulbs)	Each	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 172 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Tulip (100 bulbs)	Each	£41.66	£41.66	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 173 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Tulip (200 bulbs)	Each	£66.66	£66.66	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Re	C&C 174 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Other varieties can be purchased	Each	Price on application	Price on application	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Traffic Control												
Re	C&C 175 Cemetery and Crematorium	Cemetery and Crematorium	Traffic Management	Per funeral	£250.00	£250.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s3 Localism Act 2011 / s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	Relatively new service, wish to establish a market rather than increase price
Milesplit New Cemetery												
All fees and charges currently charged at Hendon Cemetery & Crematorium will be replicated at Milesplit New Cemetery as applicable.												

Department: **Re**

Area: **Building Control**

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Service Lead (person submitting charge)	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Comments	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)
Hourly Rate												
Re	BC 4 Building Control	Building Control	Any chargeable function	Michael Keown	Per chargeable hour	£72.50	£73.25	£0.75	1.03%	VAT applicable	Discretionary	Schedule 1 of the Building Control Act 1984 and regulations 3, 5 (2) and 6 (3) of the Building (Local Authority Charges) Regulations 2010/404: "A local authority are authorised by means of a charging scheme, to make a charge in relation to a request for advice as regards any particular case (in these Regulations called "chargeable advice") where such a charge is made in anticipation of the future exercise of their chargeable functions in relation to that case; but no charge may be made for the first hour of time spent by an officer of the authority in providing chargeable advice."
Table A(1)												
Building Notice and Full Plans												
Re	BC 5 Building Control	Building Control	Single storey dwelling	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£1,051.25	£1,062.13	£10.88	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 6 Building Control	Building Control	Each additional dwelling (single storey)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£253.75	£256.38	£2.63	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 7 Building Control	Building Control	Two storey dwelling	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£1,087.50	£1,098.75	£11.25	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 8 Building Control	Building Control	Each additional dwelling (two storey)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£290.00	£293.00	£3.00	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 9 Building Control	Building Control	Two storey dwelling* (incorporating a basement storey)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£1,377.50	£1,391.75	£14.25	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 10 Building Control	Building Control	Three storey dwelling	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£1,305.00	£1,318.50	£13.50	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 11 Building Control	Building Control	Each additional dwelling (three storey)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£398.75	£402.88	£4.13	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 12 Building Control	Building Control	Three storey dwelling* (incorporating a basement storey)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£1,486.25	£1,501.63	£15.38	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 13 Building Control	Building Control	Block of flats (up to 6 units/3 storeys)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£2,501.25	£2,527.13	£25.88	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Table A(2)												
Building Notice and Full Plans												
Re	BC 14 Building Control	Building Control	Conversion into 1 dwelling/flat	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£761.25	£402.88	-£358.38	-47.08%	The estimated number of hours to service this category of work has dramatically reduced VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 15 Building Control	Building Control	Each additional dwelling/flat	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£290.00	£293.00	£3.00	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Table B(1)												
Building Notice and Full Plans												
Re	BC 16 Building Control	Building Control	Single storey extension (total floor area less than 6m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£471.25	£476.13	£4.88	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 17 Building Control	Building Control	Single storey extension (total floor area 6m ² to 60m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£652.50	£659.25	£6.75	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010

Re	BC 18 Building Control	Building Control	Two storey extension (total floor area less than 60m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£797.50	£805.75	£8.25	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 19 Building Control	Building Control	Loft conversion (total floor area less than 60m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£652.50	£659.25	£6.75	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 20 Building Control	Building Control	Each additional 20m ² over 60m ² total floor area (above)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£181.25	£183.13	£1.88	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 21 Building Control	Building Control	Single storey basement (total floor area less than 60m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£1,051.25	£1,062.13	£10.88	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 22 Building Control	Building Control	Garage conversion	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£398.75	£402.88	£4.13	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 23 Building Control	Building Control	Basement conversion	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£435.00	£439.50	£4.50	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 24 Building Control	Building Control	Single storey (attached or detached) garage/outbuilding (total floor area less than 60m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£616.25	£622.63	£6.38	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 25 Building Control	Building Control	Construction of enclosed carport	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£181.25	£183.13	£1.88	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010

Table B(2)

Building Notice and Full Plans

Re	BC 26 Building Control	Building Control	Underpinning (up to 20 linear meters)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£580.00	£586.00	£6.00	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 27 Building Control	Building Control	Window and door replacement(s)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£290.00	£293.00	£3.00	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 28 Building Control	Building Control	Re-roofing/renovation of thermal element(s)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£290.00	£293.00	£3.00	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 29 Building Control	Building Control	Load bearing wall removal(s)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£290.00	£293.00	£3.00	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 30 Building Control	Building Control	Chimney breast removal(s)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£290.00	£293.00	£3.00	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 31 Building Control	Building Control	Installation of WC/bathroom/en suite	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£290.00	£293.00	£3.00	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 32 Building Control	Building Control	Drainage connection to foul system (porch / conservatory / outbuilding)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£290.00	£293.00	£3.00	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 33 Building Control	Building Control	Electrical work (non-competent person/up to a 3 bed house)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£290.00	£293.00	£3.00	1.03%	Scope/description of work tightened VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 34 Building Control	Building Control	Alterations (total cost of works £1-£5,000)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£290.00	£293.00	£3.00	1.03%	VAT applicable	Discretionary	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 35 Building Control	Building Control	Alterations (total cost of works £5,001-£10,000)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£362.50	£366.25	£3.75	1.03%	VAT applicable	Discretionary	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 36 Building Control	Building Control	Alterations (total cost of works £10,001-£15,000)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£471.25	£476.13	£4.88	1.03%	VAT applicable	Discretionary	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 37 Building Control	Building Control	Alterations (total cost of works £15,001-£20,000)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£543.75	£549.38	£5.63	1.03%	VAT applicable	Discretionary	Prescribed fees regulations 2010

Table C(1)

Building Notice and Full Plans

Re	BC 38 Building Control	Building Control	Single storey office (total floor area less than 100m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£2,211.25	£2,234.13	£22.88	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 39 Building Control	Building Control	Single storey shop/commercial unit (total floor area less than 100m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£1,957.50	£1,977.75	£20.25	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 40 Building Control	Building Control	Single storey assembly/recreation building (total floor area less than 100m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£2,465.00	£2,490.50	£25.50	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 41 Building Control	Building Control	Single storey industrial unit (total floor area less than 100m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£1,776.25	£1,794.63	£18.38	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010

Table C(2)

Building Notice and Full Plans

Re	BC 42 Building Control	Building Control	Conversion into a hotel or boarding house (up to 5 rooms)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£2,030.00	£2,051.00	£21.00	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 43 Building Control	Building Control	Conversion into a shop	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£1,051.25	£1,062.13	£10.88	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010

Table D(1)

Building Notice and Full Plans

Re	BC 44 Building Control	Building Control	Office extension (total floor area less than 100m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£1,631.25	£1,648.13	£16.88	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 45 Building Control	Building Control	Shop/commercial unit extension (total floor area less than 100m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£1,522.50	£1,538.25	£15.75	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010

Re	BC 46 Building Control	Building Control	Assembly/recreational building extension (total floor area less than 100m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£1,740.00	£1,758.00	£18.00	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 47 Building Control	Building Control	Industrial unit extension* (total floor area less than 100m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£1,486.25	£1,501.63	£15.38	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Table D(2)												
Building Notice and Full Plans												
Re	BC 48 Building Control	Building Control	Shop/commercial unit fit-out (shell only)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£688.75	£695.88	£7.13	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 49 Building Control	Building Control	Shop/commercial unit fit-out (shell and core)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£906.25	£915.63	£9.38	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 50 Building Control	Building Control	Replacement shop front	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£580.00	£586.00	£6.00	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 51 Building Control	Building Control	Installation of a shopping centre kiosk (total floor area under 9m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£761.25	£769.13	£7.88	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 52 Building Control	Building Control	Installation of a mezzanine floor (total floor area less than 500m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£1,160.00	£1,172.00	£12.00	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 53 Building Control	Building Control	Window and door replacement(s)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£471.25	£476.13	£4.88	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Re	BC 54 Building Control	Building Control	Re-roofing/renovation of thermal element(s)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£543.75	£549.38	£5.63	1.03%	VAT applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Regularisation Charge												
Re	BC 55 Building Control	Building Control	Retrospective application charge	Michael Keown	Per chargeable hour plus 50% risk factor	50%	50%	£0.00	0.00%	VAT not applicable	Statutory	Prescribed fees regulations 2010
Table E(1)												
Demolition and Dangerous Structures												
Re	BC 56 Building Control	Building Control	Demolition of a single building (total floor area less than 100m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£290.00	£293.00	£3.00	1.03%	VAT not applicable	Discretionary	Section 10 of the London Local Authorities Act 2004 and Building Act 1984 sections 107, 108 and 110 (S109 has been repealed);
Re	BC 57 Building Control	Building Control	Demolition of building(s) (total floor area(s) less than 1000m ²)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£580.00	£586.00	£6.00	1.03%	VAT not applicable	Discretionary	Section 10 of the London Local Authorities Act 2004 and Building Act 1984 sections 107, 108 and 110 (S109 has been repealed);
Re	BC 58 Building Control	Building Control	Surveying a dangerous structure during normal working hours	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£253.75	£128.19	-£125.56	-49.48%	The fee has been challenged and we advise reducing it to x1.75 rate (was x3.5) VAT not applicable	Discretionary	S66 The London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1939: All expenses incurred by [the local authority] in respect of any dangerous structure shall be paid by the owner of the structure but without prejudice to his right to recover the amount of the said expenses from any person liable to pay the expenses of the repair of the structure.
Re	BC 59 Building Control	Building Control	Surveying a dangerous structure out of working hours	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£362.50	£183.13	-£179.38	-49.48%	The fee has been challenged and we advise reducing it to x2.5 rate (was x5) VAT not applicable	Discretionary	S66 The London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1940 - As above
Re	BC 60 Building Control	Building Control	Making safe or removing an immediate danger	Michael Keown	Cost recovery	Cost recovery	Cost recovery	N/A	0.00%	VAT not applicable	Discretionary	S66 The London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1940 - As above
Table E(2)												
Business Support												
Re	BC 61 Building Control	Building Control	Reproduction of archived documentation	Michael Keown	Per chargeable hour	£72.50	£73.25	£0.75	1.03%	VAT applicable	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	BC 62 Building Control	Building Control	Reproduction of archived documentation (photocopying, postage etc.)	Michael Keown	A4	£1.00	£1.00	£0.00	0.00%	These fees were always in a shared table with planning, but have been separated out now	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re 152	BC 63 Building Control	Building Control	Reproduction of archived documentation (photocopying, postage etc.)	Michael Keown	A3	£1.50	£1.50	£0.00	0.00%	These fees were always in a shared table with planning, but	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003

										have been separated out now		
Re	BC 64 Building Control	Building Control	Reproduction of archived documentation (photocopying, postage etc.)	Michael Keown	A2	£18.00	£18.00	£0.00	0.00%	These fees were always in a shared table with planning, but have been separated out now	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	BC 65 Building Control	Building Control	Reproduction of archived documentation (photocopying, postage etc.)	Michael Keown	A0 - A1	£23.50	£23.50	£0.00	0.00%	These fees were always in a shared table with planning, but have been separated out now	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	BC 66 Building Control	Building Control	Postage A5 letter	Michael Keown	Each	£2.20	£2.20	£0.00	0.00%	These fees were always in a shared table with planning, but have been separated out now	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	BC 67 Building Control	Building Control	Postage A4 package	Michael Keown	Each	£6.70	£6.70	£0.00	0.00%	These fees were always in a shared table with planning, but have been separated out now	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	BC 68 Building Control	Building Control	Postage A4 letter	Michael Keown	Each	£4.50	£4.50	£0.00	0.00%	These fees were always in a shared table with planning, but have been separated out now	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	BC 69 Building Control	Building Control	Cancellation of application (after validation)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£72.50	£73.25	£0.75	1.03%	VAT applicable	Discretionary	Building Regulations 2010/2214 ("Principal Regulations"), Schedule 1 of Building Control Act 1984; and The Building (Local Authority Charges) Regulations 2010/404. The latter regulations allow a local authority to come up with a charging scheme (regulation 3) which must meet the overriding objective (regulation 6(3)) for the following type of matters (regulation 5 (1)): a) the passing or rejection of plans of proposed building work which have been deposited with the local authority, in accordance with section 16 of the 1984 Act (a "plan charge"); (b) the inspection of building work for which plans have been deposited in accordance with the Principal Regulations and with section 16 of the 1984 Act (an "inspection charge"); (c) the consideration of a building notice which has been given to the local authority in accordance with the Principal Regulations (a "building notice charge"); (d) the consideration of building work reverting to local authority control under the Building (Approved Inspectors etc.) Regulations 2010/2215 (a "reversion charge"); and (e) the consideration of an application under [regulation 18] 2 of the Principal Regulations and the inspection of any building work to which that application relates (a "regularisation charge").
Re	BC 70 Building Control	Building Control	Cancellation of application (after plan assessment)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£435.00	£439.50	£4.50	1.03%	VAT applicable	Discretionary	
Re	BC 71 Building Control	Building Control	Reactivation of application (per application)	Michael Keown	Fixed Fee	£108.75	£109.88	£1.13	1.03%	VAT applicable	Discretionary	
Re	BC 72 Building Control	Building Control	Administration (per hour)	Michael Keown	Per chargeable hour	£72.50	£73.25	£0.75	1.03%	VAT applicable	Discretionary	
Table F(1)												
Premium Services												
Re	BC 76 Building Control	Building Control	Pre-application advice over 1 hour	Michael Keown	Per chargeable hour	£145.00	£109.88	-£35.13	-24.22%	The estimated rate to service this category of work has reduced	Discretionary	Schedule 1 of the Building Control Act 1984 and regulations 3, 5 (2) and 6 (3) of the Building (Local Authority Charges) Regulations 2010/404:

Department: Re

Area: Trading Standards and Licensing

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Comments	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)	Additional detail for new charges / above inflation
Weights and Measures Testing												
Re	TSL 166 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Verification or calibration of weights and measures equipment	Per officer hour	£97.00	£100.00	£3.00	3.09%	rounding fee around inflation	Weights and Measures Act - s.11 Weights and Measures Act 1985	Statutory Discretionary	New hourly rate charge to replace itemised W&M charges above.
Fireworks												
Re	TSL 36 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Licence to store explosives, by virtue of regulation 27 of, and Schedule 5 to, the 2021 Regulations. Split by lower bracket and upper bracket (determined by net explosive quantity).	Per application (1-5 years)	1 Year: £109 / £185 2 Years: £141 / £243 3Years: £173 / £304 4Years: £206 / £374 5 Years: £238 / £423	1 Year: £111 / £189 2 Years: £144 / £248 3Years: £177 / £311 4Years: £211 / £382 5 Years: £243 / £432	£2 / £4 £3 / £5 £4 / £7 £5 / £8 £5 / £9	1.83% / 2.16% 2.13% / 2.06% 2.31% / 2.30% 2.42% / 2.13% 2.10% / 2.12%	statutory maximum for each type (1-5 years)as set by HSE.	The Health and Safety and Nuclear (Fees) Regulations 2021 - Sch.7, Part 2	Statutory prescribed	
Re	TSL 37 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Renewal of licence to store explosives	Per application (1-5 years)	1 Year: £54 / £86 2 Years: £86 / £147 3Years: £120 / £206 4Years: £152 / £266 5 Years: £185 / £326	1 Year: £55 / £88 2 Years: £88 / £150 3Years: £123 / £211 4Years: £155 / £272 5 Years: £189 / £333	£1 / £2 £2 / £3 £3 / £5 £3 / £6 £4 / £7	1.85% / 2.32% 2.32% / 2.04% 2.5% / 2.43% 1.97% / 2.26% 2.16% / 2.15%	statutory maximum for each type (1-5 years)as set by HSE.	The Health and Safety and Nuclear (Fees) Regulations 2021 - Sch.7, Part 2	Statutory prescribed	
Re	TSL 38 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Varying the name of licensee or address of site	Per application	£36	£37	£1.00	2.78%	statutory maximum as set by the HSE	The Health and Safety and Nuclear (Fees) Regulations 2021 - Sch.7, Part 2	Statutory prescribed	
Re	TSL 39 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Transfer of licence	Per application	£36	£37	£1.00	2.78%	statutory maximum as set by the HSE	The Health and Safety and Nuclear (Fees) Regulations 2021 - Sch.7, Part 2	Statutory prescribed	
Re	TSL 40 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Replacement of licence if lost	Per application	£36	£37	£1.00	2.78%	statutory maximum as set by the HSE	The Health and Safety and Nuclear (Fees) Regulations 2021 - Sch.7, Part 2	Statutory prescribed	
Re	TSL 41 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Any other kind of variation	Per application	The reasonable cost of the licensing authority of having the work carried out	The reasonable cost of the licensing authority of having the work carried out	£0.00	£0	statutory maximum as set by the HSE	The Health and Safety and Nuclear (Fees) Regulations 2021 - Sch.7, Part 2	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	TSL 42 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	All year round sale of fireworks	Per application	£500	£500	£0.00	0.00%	statutory maximum	The Fireworks Regulations 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Sex Establishment												
Re	154 TSL 44 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Sex Establishments - new	Per application	2279 Fee 1. £1050 Fee 2 1229	£2370 Fee 1. £1141 Fee 2. £1229	£91.00	3.99%	rounding fee around inflation	Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 - Sch. 3	Statutory Discretionary	

										Para. 19 of the 1982 Act		
Re	TSL 45 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Sex Establishments - renewal	Per application	2279 Fee 1. £1050 Fee 2 1229	£2370 Fee 1. £1141 Fee 2. £1229	£91.00	3.99%	rounding fee around inflation	Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 - Sch. 3 Para. 19 of the 1982 Act	Statutory Discretionary	
Hypnotism												
Re	TSL 46 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Hypnotism	Per Event	£21.50	£22.00	£0.50	2.33%	rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary	
Street Trading												
Re	TSL 47 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Street Trading – Permanent licences	Per application	£550 per annum Fee 1. £100 Fee 2 £450	£572 Fee 1. £122 Fee 2. £450	£22.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	s.32 London Local Authorities Act 1990.	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	TSL 48 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Street Trading – Temporary Licences	Per application	£400 per 6 months Fee1. £100 Fee2. £300 £180 up to 2 months Fee 1. £100 Fee2. £80	£416 per 6 months Fee1. £100 Fee2. £316 £187 up to 2 months Fee 1. £100 Fee2. £87	£16.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	s.32 London Local Authorities Act 1990.	Statutory Discretionary	
Street Markets												
Re	TSL 51 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Permanent Street Market Traders Licence	Per month	£15.00	£15.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s.32 London Local Authorities Act 1990.	Statutory Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 52 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Occasional Street Market Traders Licence - Band 1: Less than 30 traders. Per event up to 7 days	Per trader, per event	£18.00	£18.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s.32 London Local Authorities Act 1990.	Statutory Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 53 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Occasional Street Market Traders Licence - Band 1: Less than 30 traders. One day event	Per trader	£15.00	£15.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s.32 London Local Authorities Act 1990.	Statutory Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 54 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Occasional Street Market Traders Licence - Band 2: More than 30 traders. Per event up to 7 days	Per trader. Per event	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s.32 London Local Authorities Act 1990.	Statutory Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 55 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Occasional Street Market Traders Licence - Band 2: More than 30 traders. One Day event	Per trader	£10.00	£10.00	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s.32 London Local Authorities Act 1990.	Statutory Cost Recovery	
Advertising board licence												
Re	TSL 56 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Licence to place an Advertising or 'A' Board on the public highway	Per application	140 Fee 1 £100 Fee 2 £40	145 Fee 1 £104 Fee 2 £41	£5.00	3.57%	rounding fee around inflation	s.115F(1) Highways Act 1980	Statutory Discretionary	
Demarcation of Street Trading Pitches												
Re	TSL 57 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Demarcation of a street trading pitch by insertion of studs into the footway or road	Per stud	£22.00	£22.88	£0.88	4.00%	Increased by inflation	s.32 London Local Authorities Act 1990.	Statutory Discretionary	
Scrap Metal												
Re	TSL 58 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Site Licence New	Per application	£600 Fee 1 £105 Fee 2 £495	£624 Fee 1 £129 Fee 2 £495	£24.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 - Sch. 1 Para. 6 of the	Cost Recovery	

										Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013		
Re	TSL 59 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Site Licence variation	Per application	£238 Fee 1 £105 Fee 2 £133	£247 Fee 1 £115 Fee 2 £132	£9.00	3.78%	rounding fee around inflation	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 - Sch. 1 Para. 6 of the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 60 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Site Licence Renewal	Per application	£470 Fee 1 £105 Fee 2 365	£488 Fee 1 £123 Fee 2 365	£18.00	3.83%	rounding fee around inflation	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 - Sch. 1 Para. 6 of the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 61 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Site Licence Duplicate licence	Per application	20.75	£21.50	£0.75	3.61%	rounding fee around inflation	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 - Sch. 1 Para. 6 of the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 62 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Site Licence - Change of details	Per application	31.4	£32.50	£1.10	3.50%	rounding fee around inflation	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 - Sch. 1 Para. 6 of the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 63 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Collectors Licence New	Per application	£278 Fee 1 £105 Fee 2 £173	£289 Fee 1 £116 Fee 2 £173	£11.00	3.96%	rounding fee around inflation	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 - Sch. 1 Para. 6 of the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 64 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Collectors Licence Variation	Per application	£135 Fee 1 £105 Fee 2 £30	£140 Fee 1 £110 Fee 2 £30	£5.00	3.70%	rounding fee around inflation	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 - Sch. 1 Para. 6 of the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 65 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Collectors Licence renewal	Per application	£210 Fee 1 £105 Fee 2 £105	£218 Fee 1 £113 Fee 2 £105	£8.00	3.81%	rounding fee around inflation	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 - Sch. 1 Para. 6 of the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 66 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Collectors Licence duplicate	Per application	20.75	£21.50	£0.75	3.61%	rounding fee around inflation	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 - Sch. 1 Para. 6 of the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 67 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Collectors Licence - Change of details	Per application	31.4	£32.50	£1.10	3.50%	rounding fee around inflation	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 - Sch. 1 Para. 6 of the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Cost Recovery	
Sports Grounds												
Re	TSL 68 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Fee for issue/amendment of a safety certificate for a designated stand under Safety at Sports Ground Act 1975.	Per application	£3,322.00	£3,454.00	£132.00	3.97%	rounding fee around inflation	Safety at Sports Ground Act 1975 and The Safety of Sports Grounds Regulations 1987	Cost Recovery	
Re	156 TSL 69 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Fees for issue/amendment of a regulated stand under Fire	Per application	£896.00	£931.00	£35.00	3.91%	rounding fee around inflation	Safety at Sports Ground Act 1975 and The Safety of Sports	Cost Recovery	

			Safety and Places of Sport Act 1987: Total capacity of sport ground 500-999							Grounds Regulations 1988		
Re	TSL 70 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Fees for issue/amendment of a regulated stand under Fire Safety and Places of Sport Act 1987: § Total capacity of sport ground 1000-4999	Per application	£1,620.00	£1,684.00	£64.00	3.95%	rounding fee around inflation	Safety at Sports Ground Act 1975 and The Safety of Sports Grounds Regulations 1989	Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 71 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Fees for issue/amendment of a regulated stand under Fire Safety and Places of Sport Act 1987: § Total capacity of sport ground 5000-9999	Per application	£3,317.00	£3,449.00	£132.00	3.98%	rounding fee around inflation	Safety at Sports Ground Act 1975 and The Safety of Sports Grounds Regulations 1990	Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 72 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Fees for transfer of either a regulated stand or safety certificate	Per application	£1,114.00	£1,158.00	£44.00	3.95%	rounding fee around inflation	Safety at Sports Ground Act 1975 and The Safety of Sports Grounds Regulations 1991	Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 73 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Fee for replacement or cancellation of either a regulated stand or safety certificate	Per application	£54.00	£56.00	£2.00	3.70%	rounding fee around inflation	Safety at Sports Ground Act 1975 and The Safety of Sports Grounds Regulations 1992	Cost Recovery	
Film classification												
Re	TSL 74 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Fee for classification of a film	per film	£101.00	£105.00	£4.00	3.96%	rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Gambling												
Re	TSL 75 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	New Bingo Premises	Per application	£1,100.00	£1,144.00	£44.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 76 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	New Adult Gaming Centre	Per application	£1,100.00	£1,144.00	£44.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	Is this fast track application fee for premises licence? If so, the maximum that can be charged is £1,000.
Re	TSL 77 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	New Betting Premises Track	Per application	£1,100.00	£1,144.00	£44.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 78 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	New Family Entertainment Centre	Per application	£1,100.00	£1,144.00	£44.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	Is this fast track application fee for premises licence? If so, the maximum that can be charged is £1,000.

Re	TSL 79 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	New Betting Premises (Other)	Per application	£1,100.00	£1,144.00	£44.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Annual fees												
Re	TSL 80 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Bingo Premises annual fee	Annual fee	£580.00	£603.00	£23.00	3.97%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 81 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Adult Gaming Centre annual fee	Annual fee	£580.00	£603.00	£23.00	3.97%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 82 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Betting Premises Track annual fee	Annual fee	£580.00	£603.00	£23.00	3.97%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 83 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Family Entertainment Centre annual fee	Annual fee	£580.00	£603.00	£23.00	3.97%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 84 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Betting Premises (Other) annual fee	Annual fee	£580.00	£603.00	£23.00	3.97%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Provisional Statement												
Re	TSL 85 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Bingo Premises Provisional Statement	Per application	£1,070.00	£1,112.00	£42.00	3.93%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 86 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Adult Gaming Centre Provisional Statement	Per application	£1,070.00	£1,112.00	£42.00	3.93%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 87 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Betting Premises Track Provisional Statement	Per application	£1,070.00	£950.00	-£120.00	-11.21%	Reduced to statutory maximum	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 88 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Family Entertainment Centre Provisional Statement	Per application	£1,070.00	£950.00	-£120.00	-11.21%	Reduced to statutory maximum	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and	Statutory Prescribed	

										Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1		
Re	TSL 89 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Betting Premises (Other) Provisional Statement	Per application	£1,070.00	£1,112.00	£42.00	3.93%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Application Fee – Provisional Statement Holders												
Re	TSL 90 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Bingo Premises Application Fee – Provisional Statement Holders	Per application	£1,000.00	£1,040.00	£40.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 91 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Adult Gaming Centre Application Fee – Provisional Statement Holders	Per application	£1,000.00	£1,040.00	£40.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 92 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Betting Premises Track Application Fee – Provisional Statement Holders	Per application	£950.00	£988.00	£38.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 93 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Family Entertainment Centre Application Fee – Provisional Statement Holders	Per application	£950.00	£988.00	£38.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 94 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Betting Premises (Other) Application Fee – Provisional Statement Holders	Per application	£1,000.00	£1,040.00	£40.00	4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Transfer												
Re	TSL 95 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Bingo Premises transfer	Per application	£1,060.00	£1,102.00	£42.00	3.96%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 96 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Adult Gaming Centre transfer	Per application	£1,060.00	£1,102.00	£42.00	3.96%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 97 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Betting Premises Track transfer	Per application	£950.00	£950.00	£0.00	0.00%	Reduced to statutory maximum	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	

Re	TSL 98 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Family Entertainment Centre transfer	Per application	£950.00	£950.00	£0.00	0.00%	Reduced to statutory maximum	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 99 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Betting Premises (Other) transfer	Per application	£2,060.00	£1,200.00	-£860.00	-41.75%	Reduced to statutory maximum	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Variation												
Re	TSL 100 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Bingo Premises Variation	Per application	£1,020.00	£1,060.00	£40.00	3.92%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 101 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Adult Gaming Centre Variation	Per application	£1,000.00	£1,000.00	£0.00	0.00%	Reduced to statutory maximum	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 102 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Betting Premises Track Variation	Per application	£1,020.00	£1,060.00	£40.00	3.92%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 103 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Family Entertainment Centre Variation	Per application	£1,000.00	£1,000.00	£0.00	0.00%	Reduced to statutory maximum	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 104 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Betting Premises (Other) Variation	Per application	£1,020.00	£1,060.00	£40.00	3.92%	rounding fee around inflation	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Reinstatement												
Re	TSL 105 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Bingo Premises Reinstatement	Per application	£600.00	£600.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 106 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Adult Gaming Centre Reinstatement	Per application	£600.00	£600.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 107 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Betting Premises Track Reinstatement	Per application	£600.00	£600.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	

										Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1		
Re	TSL 108 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Family Entertainment Centre Reinstatement	Per application	£600.00	£600.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 109 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Betting Premises (Other) Reinstatement	Per application	£6,000.00	£1,200.00	-£4,800.00	-80.00%	Reduced to statutory maximum	Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007/479 - Sch1	Statutory Prescribed	
Permit												
Re	TSL 110 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Notification of change of circumstances fee – All Premises	Per application	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	reg. 10 Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	TSL 111 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Copy of Licence Fee – All Premises	Per application	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Reg. 13 Gambling (Premises Licence Fees) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	TSL 112 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Licensed premises Gaming Machine Permit - New	Per application	£150.00	£150.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling Act 2005 - Regulation 5 Gambling Act 2005 (Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 113 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Licensed premises Gaming Machine Permit - Annual Fee	each	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling Act 2005 - Regulation 5 Gambling Act 2005 (Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 114 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Licensed premises Gaming Machine Permit - Variation	Per application	£100.00	£100.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Reg. 3 Gambling Act 2005 (Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 115 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Licensed premises Gaming Machine Permit - Transfer	Per application	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling Act 2005 - Regulation 8 Gambling Act 2005 (Licensed Premises	Statutory Prescribed	

											Gaming Machine Permits) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007	
Re	TSL 116 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Notification of two of less gaming machines	per notification	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Reg 3 Gaming Machines in Alcohol Licensed Premises (Notification Fee) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 120 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Club Gaming Permit - New	Per application	£200.00	£200.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling Act 2005 - Regulation 8 Gambling Act 2005 (Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits) Regulations 2007	Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 121 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Club Gaming Permit - Annual fee	each	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling Act 2005 - Regulation 12 Gambling Act 2005 (Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits) Regulations 2007	Cost Recovery	
Re	TSL 122 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Club Gaming Permit - Variation	Per application	£100.00	£100.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Regulation 15 Gambling Act 2005 (Club Gaming and Club Machine Permits) Regulations 2007	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 123 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Prize Gaming Permit - New	Per application	£200.00	£300.00	£100.00	50.00%	Increased to statutory set level	Gambling Act 2005 - Regulation 3 Gambling Act 2005 (Prize Gaming) (Permits) Regulations 2007	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 124 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Prize Gaming Permit - renewal	Per application	£200.00	£300.00	£100.00	50.00%	Increased to statutory set level	Gambling Act 2005 - Regulation 3 Gambling Act 2005 (Prize Gaming) (Permits) Regulations 2007	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 125 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Prize Gaming Permit - Change of name	Per application	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling Act 2005 - Regulation 5 Gambling Act 2005 (Prize Gaming) (Permits) Regulations 2007	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 126 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres - New	Per application	£300.00	£300.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling Act 2005 - Regulations 3 Gambling Act 2005 (Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine)	Statutory Prescribed	

										(Permits) Regulations 2007		
Re	TSL 127 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres - Renewal	Per application	£200.00	£300.00	£100.00	50.00%	Increased to statutory set level	Gambling Act 2005 - Regulations 3 Gambling Act 2005 (Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine) (Permits) Regulations 2007	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 128 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres - Change of Name	Per application	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling Act 2005 - Regulation 5 Gambling Act 2005 (Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine) (Permits) Regulations 2007	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 129 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Copy of All Permits	Per application	£15.00	£15.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling Act 2005 - Regulation 6 Gambling Act 2005 (Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine) (Permits) Regulations 2007	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 130 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Small Society Lottery - New registration	Per registration	£40.00	£40.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling Act 2005 - Regulation 3 Small Society Lotteries (Registration of Non-Commercial Societies) Regulations 2007	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 131 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Small society Lottery - Renewal	each	£20.00	£20.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Gambling Act 2005 - Regulation 5 Small Society Lotteries (Registration of Non-Commercial Societies) Regulations 2007	Statutory Prescribed	

Licensing Act 2003 Fees

Re	TSL 132 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	New Premises Licence / Club Premises Certificate	Per application	Band A - £100 Band B - £190 Band C - £315 Band D - £450 Band E - £635	Band A - £100 Band B - £190 Band C - £315 Band D - £450 Band E - £635	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Licensing Act 2003 - Reg 4. and Sch. 2 Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 133 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Premises Licence / Club Premises Certificate - Provisional Statement	Per application	315	315	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Schedule 6 The Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 134 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Premises licence/Club premises Certificate variation	Per application	Band A - £100 Band B - £190 Band C - £315 Band D - £450 Band E - £635	Band A - £100 Band B - £190 Band C - £315 Band D - £450 Band E - £635	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Licensing Act 2003 - Reg 4. and Sch. 2 Licensing Act 2003 (Fees)	Statutory Prescribed	

										Regulations 2005			
Re	TSL 135 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Premises licence/Club premises Certificate - additional fees (new & variation)	Per application	5,000 - 9999 people: £1,000 10,000-14999 people: £2,000 15000 - 19999 people: £4,000 20000 - 29999 people: £8,000 30000 - 39999 people: £16,000 40000 - 49999 people: £24,000 50000 - 59999 people: £32,000 60999 - 69999 people: £40,000 70000 - 79999 people: £48,000 80000 - 89999 people: £56,000 90000 and over people: £64,000	5,000 - 9999 people: £1,000 10,000-14999 people: £2,000 15000 - 19999 people: £4,000 20000 - 29999 people: £8,000 30000 - 39999 people: £16,000 40000 - 49999 people: £24,000 50000 - 59999 people: £32,000 60999 - 69999 people: £40,000 70000 - 79999 people: £48,000 80000 - 89999 people: £56,000 90000 and over people: £64,000		£0.00	0.00%	No change	Licensing Act 2003 - Reg 4. and Sch. 3 Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 136 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Premises licence/Club Premises Certificate - Annual Fee	each	Band A - £70 Band B - £180 Band C - £295 Band D - £320 Band E - £351	Band A - £70 Band B - £180 Band C - £295 Band D - £320 Band E - £350		£0.00	0.00%	No change	Licensing Act 2003 - Reg 5. and Sch. 5 Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 137 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Premises licence/Club premises Certificate - Annual fee additional fees	Per application	5001 - 9999 people: £500 10,000-14999 people: £1,000 15000 - 19999 people: £2,000 20000 - 29999 people: £4,000 30000 - 39999 people: £8,000 40000 - 49999 people: £12,000 50000 - 59999 people: £16,000 60000 - 69999 people: £20,000 70000 - 79999 people: £48,000 80000 - 89999 people: £56,000 90000 and over people - £64,000	5001 - 9999 people: £500 10,000-14999 people: £1,000 15000 - 19999 people: £2,000 20000 - 29999 people: £4,000 30000 - 39999 people: £8,000 40000 - 49999 people: £12,000 50000 - 59999 people: £16,000 60000 - 69999 people: £20,000 70000 - 79999 people: £24,000 80000 - 89999 people: £28,000 90000 and over people - £32,000		£0.00	0.00%	No change	Licensing Act 2003 - Sch. 3 Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 138 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Premises Licence - Transfer	Per application	£23.00	£23.00		£0.00	0.00%	No change	Licensing Act 2003 - Reg 8. and Sch. 6 Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 139 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Premises Licence - DPS variation	Per application	£23.00	£23.00		£0.00	0.00%	No change	Licensing Act 2003 - Reg 8. and Sch. 6 Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 140 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Temporary Event Notice/Late Temporary Event Notice	Per Notice	£21.00	£21.00		£0.00	0.00%	No change	Licensing Act 2003 - Reg 8. and Sch. 6 Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005	Statutory Prescribed	

Re	TSL 141 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Personal Licence Application - New & Renewal	Per application	£37.00	£37.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Licensing Act 2003 - Reg 8. and Sch. 6 Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 142 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Duplicate copy of premises licence/ Club premises Certificate & personal licence	Per application	£10.50	£10.50	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Licensing Act 2003 - Reg 8. and Sch. 6 Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 143 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Change of details of premises licence/ Club premises Certificate & personal licence	Per application	£10.50	£10.50	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Licensing Act 2003 - Reg 8. and Sch. 6 Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 144 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Notification of Interest	per notification	£21.00	£21.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Licensing Act 2003 - Reg 8. and Sch. 6 Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 145 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Interim Authority Notice	per notification	£23.00	£23.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Licensing Act 2003 - Reg 8. and Sch. 6 Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 146 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Minor Variation Application	Per application	£89.00	£89.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Reg 4A The Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2004	Statutory Prescribed	

Assisted Licensing

Re	TSL 148 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Assistance with scrap metal application	Per application	Checking Service £40 Assisted service £110	Checking Service £41 Assisted service £114	£1.00 £4.00	2.5% 3.63%	rounding fee around inflation	s.93 - Local Government Act 2003 and Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	TSL 149 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Assistance with street trading application	Per application	Checking Service £40 Assisted service £110	Checking Service £41 Assisted service £114	£1.00 £4.00	2.5% 3.63%	rounding fee around inflation	s.93 - Local Government Act 2003 and Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	TSL 150 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Assistance with temporary event notice application	Per application	Checking Service £15 Assisted service £50	Checking Service £15 Assisted service £52	£0.00 £2.00	0.00% 4.00%	No change / rounding fee around inflation	s.93 - Local Government Act 2003 and Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	TSL 151 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Assistance with transfer application	Per application	Checking Service £30 Assisted service £80	Checking Service £31 Assisted service £83	£1.00 £3.00	3.33% 3.75%	No change / rounding fee around inflation	s.93 - Local Government Act 2003 and Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	TSL 152 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Assistance with full variation application	Per application	Checking Service £80 Assisted service £300	Checking Service £83 Assisted service £312	£3.00 £12.00	3.75% 1.67%	rounding fee around inflation	s.93 - Local Government Act 2003 and Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	TSL 153 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Assistance with DPS variation application	Per application	Checking Service £30 Assisted service £80	Checking Service £31 Assisted service £83	£1.00 £3.00	0.00% 4.00%	No change / rounding fee around inflation	s.93 - Local Government Act 2003 and Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	TSL 154 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Assistance with minor variation application	Per application	Checking Service £15 Assisted service £50	Checking Service £15 Assisted service £52	£0.00 £2.00	0.00% 4.00%	No change / rounding fee around inflation	s.93 - Local Government Act 2003 and Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	

Re	TSL 155 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Assistance with new premises licence application	Per application	Checking Service £80 Assisted service £300	Checking Service £83 Assisted service £312	£3.00 £12.00	3.75% 4.00%	rounding fee around inflation	s.93 - Local Government Act 2003 and Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
General Consultancy Fees												
Re	TSL 156 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Specialist trading standards or licensing Advice/Consultancy in Barnet	Per hour	Up to £120	Up to £124	£4.00	3.33%	rounding fee around inflation	s.93 - Local Government Act 2003 and Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re	TSL 157 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Specialist trading standards or licensing Advice/Consultancy in Barnet	Per Day	Up to £120	Up to £124	£4.00	3.33%	rounding fee around inflation	s.93 - Local Government Act 2003 and Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Primary authority work												
Re	TSL 158 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Primary authority work	Per hour	Up to £60 per hour	Up to £62 per hour	£2.00	3.33%	rounding fee around inflation	Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions ACT 2008	Statutory Discretionary	
Fixed penalty notices under London Local Authority Act 1990 (as amended)												
Re	TSL 159 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Penalty Charges Under the Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations 2012	Per offence	As set by legislation - Currently The penalty charge specified in the notice shall be— (a)in relation to a breach of a duty under regulation 6(2), 6(5), 7(2), 7(3), 7(4), or 7(5), or of the EPC construction duty— (i)where the building is a dwelling, £200; (ii)where the building is not a dwelling, calculated in accordance with the formula in paragraph (2); (b)in relation to a breach of a duty under regulation 14(3)(a), £1000; (c)in relation to a breach of a duty under regulation 14(3)(b), £500; (d)in relation to a breach of a duty under regulation 18(1), 20(1), 20(2) or 21, £300; and (e)in relation to a breach of a duty under regulation 35(5), £200.	As set by legislation - Currently The penalty charge specified in the notice shall be— (a)in relation to a breach of a duty under regulation 6(2), 6(5), 7(2), 7(3), 7(4), or 7(5), or of the EPC construction duty— (i)where the building is a dwelling, £200; (ii)where the building is not a dwelling, calculated in accordance with the formula in paragraph (2); (b)in relation to a breach of a duty under regulation 14(3)(a), £1000; (c)in relation to a breach of a duty under regulation 14(3)(b), £500; (d)in relation to a breach of a duty under regulation 18(1), 20(1), 20(2) or 21, £300; and (e)in relation to a breach of a duty under regulation 35(5), £200.	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s.38 Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations 2012/3118	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 160 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Fixed penalty notice under Section 52 Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014	Per offence	100	100	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s.52 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014	Statutory Prescribed	
Re	TSL 161 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Fixed penalty notices under the London Local Authorities Act 2003 in relation to abatement notices served under Section 80 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990	per offence	Residential £150 Business/Trade/Industrial £400	Residential £150 Business/Trade/Industrial £400	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s.80ZA Environmental Protection Act 1990		
Re	TSL 162 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	monetary penalty for offences under Redress Schemes for Lettings Agency Work and Property Management Work	per offence	Up to £5,000	Up to £5000	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	Article 8 Redress Schemes for Lettings Agency Work and Property	Statutory Discretionary	

			Requirement to Belong to a Scheme etc) (England) Order 2014							Management Work (Requirement to Belong to a Scheme etc) (England) Order 2014	
Re	TSL 163 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	monetary penalty for offences under Part 3 Chapter 3 of the Consumer Rights Act 2015 (Letting Agent	per offence	Up to £5000	Up to £5000	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s.87 Consumer Rights Act 2015	Statutory Discretionary
Re	TSL 164 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Financial Penalties under the Tenants Fees Act 2019 (Charging unlawful fees)	per offence	First Offence - up to £5,000 fine Further breach within 5 years Financial Penalties of up to £30,000	First Offence - up to £5,000 fine Further breach within 5 years Financial Penalties of up to £30,000	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s.8 Tenant Fees Act 2019	Statutory Discretionary
Re	TSL 165 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Financial Penalties under the Tenants Fees Act 2019 (Unlawfully retaining the holding deposit)	per offence	up to £5,000 fine	up to £5,000 fine	£0.00	0.00%	No Change	s.8 Tenant Fees Act 2019	Statutory Discretionary

Department:	Re
Area:	Planning

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Service Lead (person submitting charge)	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)
Re	PL 1 Planning Policy Publications	Planning	Planning Briefs & Supplementary Planning Guidance	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£45.00	£45.50	£0.50	1.11%	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 2 Planning Policy Publications	Planning	(for residents only)	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£18.50	£18.75	£0.25	1.35%	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 3 Planning Conservation Publications	Planning	Conservation Area Character Appraisals	Fabien Gaudin	Each (sub areas within the Hampstead Garden Suburb Conservation Area will be charged as a single Appraisal document)	£37.50	£38.00	£0.50	1.33%	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 4 Planning Conservation Publications	Planning	(for residents only)	Fabien Gaudin	Each. Each sub area within the Hampstead Garden Suburb Conservation Area will be charged as a single Appraisal document.	£18.50	£18.75	£0.25	1.35%	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 5 Planning Conservation Publications	Planning	Statutory List of Buildings of special architectural or historic interest	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£46.00	£46.50	£0.50	1.09%	Statutory	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 6 Planning Conservation Publications	Planning	(for residents only)	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£24.50	£24.50	£0.00	0.00%	Statutory	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 7 Planning Conservation Publications	Planning	Schedule of Building of local or historic interest	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£38.50	£39.00	£0.50	1.30%	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 8 Planning Conservation Publications	Planning	(for residents only)	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£18.50	£18.75	£0.25	1.35%	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 9 Planning Conservation Publications	Planning	Statutory List extracts	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£24.00	£24.25	£0.25	1.04%	Statutory	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003

Re	PL 10 Planning Conservation Publications	Planning	One building per extra copy	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£18.50	£18.75	£0.25	1.35%	Statutory	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 11 Planning Conservation Publications	Planning	Article 4 Directions per area	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£36.00	£36.50	£0.50	1.39%	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 12 Planning Conservation Publications	Planning	Conservation Area Maps	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£45.00	£45.75	£0.75	1.67%	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 13 Planning Conservation Publications	Planning	(for residents only)	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£25.00	£25.50	£0.50	2.00%	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 14 Planning Development Control Documents	Planning	Copies of Planning Decisions	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£33.00	£33.50	£0.50	1.52%	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 15 Planning Development Control Documents	Planning	Copies of Enforcement Notices	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£33.00	£33.50	£0.50	1.52%	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 16 Planning Development Control Documents	Planning	Weekly list of Planning applications per area by email	Fabien Gaudin	Each	Free	£32.00	£0.00	0.00%	Discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 17 Planning Development Control Documents	Planning	Tree Preservation Order Full Document		Each	£31.50	£32.00	£0.50	1.59%	Statutory	Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012/605 Article 8
Re	PL 18 Planning Development Control Documents	Planning	Tree Preservation Order Extract		Each	£16.25	£16.50	£0.25	1.54%	Statutory	Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012/605 Article 8
Re	PL 19 All Planning and Building Control Services	Planning	Photocopying per A3 copy	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£1.50	£1.50	£0.00	0.00%	discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003 or s13A Local Land Charges Act 1975
Re	PL 20 All Planning and Building Control Services	Planning	Photocopying per A4 copy	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£1.00	£1.00	£0.00	0.00%	discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003 or s13A Local Land Charges Act 1975
Re	PL 21 Reproduction of maps/drawings	Planning	Photocopy A1-A0	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£24.25	£24.50	£0.25	1.03%	discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 22 Reproduction of maps/drawings	Planning	Photocopy A2	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£18.57	£18.94	£0.37	2.00%	discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 25 Cancellation of application / Withdrawal	Planning	Charge made for withdrawal of application post registration prior to consideration by a planning officer	Fabien Gaudin	Each	25% of application fee		N/A	N/A	discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 26 Electronic copies of applications	Planning	Per CD / USB Stick	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£37.50	£38.25	£0.75	2.00%	discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 27 Electronic copies of applications	Planning	Either of the above (for residents only)	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£18.50	£18.75	£0.25	1.35%	discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 28 Historic Planning Information	Planning	File retrieval from archive	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£18.75	£19.00	£0.25	1.33%	discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 29 Historic Planning Information	Planning	(for residents only for applications decided before 1 Jan 200) Requests for files may take a month to process as the files are archived off site.	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£12.75	£13.00	£0.25	1.96%	discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 30 Enforcement Specific Charges	Planning	Requests to withdraw an Enforcement Notice	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£476.50	£480.00	£3.50	0.73%	discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 31 Enforcement Specific Charges	Planning	Requests to withdraw an Enforcement Notice – one hour meeting included	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£552.00	£560.00	£8.00	1.45%	discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 33 Enforcement Specific Charges	Planning	Enforcement meeting (at the Head of Development Management's discretion)	Fabien Gaudin	per hour	£88.00	£89.50	£1.50	1.70%	discretionary	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 34 Correspondence requiring research to answer	Planning	Correspondence requiring research to answer	Fabien Gaudin	per hour	£25.50	£26.00	£0.50	1.96%	discretionary (although could be argued as statutory depending on circumstances)	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003
Re	PL 35 Correspondence requiring research to answer	Planning	Enforcement Enquiry per question per address	Fabien Gaudin	per hour	£25.50	£26.00	£0.50	1.96%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	discretionary (although could be argued as statutory depending on circumstances)
Re	PL 36 High Hedge Complaints	Planning	High Hedge Complaint Investigation (50% discount for income support)	Fabien Gaudin	Per address	£685.00	£698.00	£13.00	1.90%	Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 s68(1)(b)	Discretionary (charging is optional and dependent on LA)
Re	PL 37 Postage	Planning	Postage A5 letter	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£2.23	£2.27	£0.04	2.00%	N/A	This will depend on the fee/charges applied by the Postal Service Provider
Re	PL 38 Postage	Planning	Postage A4 package	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£6.78	£6.92	£0.14	2.00%	N/A	This will depend on the fee/charges applied by the Postal Service Provider

Re	PL 39 Postage	Planning	Postage A4 letter	Fabien Gaudin	Each	£4.55	£4.64	£0.09	2.00%	N/A	This will depend on the fee/charges applied by the Postal Service Provider
Re	PL 40 Planning Advice Charges (Preapplication Advice)	Planning	Category A (Complex - 150+ residential units or 4000m2+ of commercial floor space)	Fabien Gaudin	Initial meeting	£10,653.00	£10,865.00	£212.00	1.99%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	discretionary (although could be argued as statutory)
Re	PL 41 Planning Advice Charges (Preapplication Advice)	Planning	Category B (Complex - 100+ residential units or 4000m2+ of commercial floor space)	Fabien Gaudin	Initial meeting	£8,284.00	£8,449.00	£165.00	1.99%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	discretionary (although could be argued as statutory)
Re	PL 42 Planning Advice Charges (Preapplication Advice)	Planning	Category C (Major 10 - 99 residential units or 1000m2 - 3999m2 of commercial floor space)	Fabien Gaudin	Initial meeting	£5,926.00	£6,044.00	£118.00	1.99%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	discretionary (although could be argued as statutory)
Re	PL 44 Planning Advice Charges (Preapplication Advice)	Planning	Category D (Minor - 2-9 residential units, 100m2-900m2 commercial floor space) HMO's (100m2 - 999m2)	Fabien Gaudin	Initial meeting	£1,816.00	£1,852.00	£36.00	1.98%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	discretionary (although could be argued as statutory)
Re	PL 45 Planning Advice Charges (Preapplication Advice)	Planning	Category E (Minor - 2-4 residential units, 100m2-999m2 commercial floor space) HMO above 100m2	Fabien Gaudin	Written Advice only, no meeting	£971.00	£990.00	£19.00	1.96%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	discretionary (although could be argued as statutory)
Re	PL 46 Planning Advice Charges (Preapplication Advice)	Planning	Category F (Creation of one residential unit: creation of one additional residential house or flat; The replacement of an existing residential unit; The conversion of 1 property into 2 residential units, including demolition and rebuild not within a conservation area	Fabien Gaudin	Written Advice only, no meeting	£322.00	£328.00	£6.00	1.86%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	discretionary (although could be argued as statutory)
Re	PL 47 Planning Advice Charges (Preapplication Advice)	Planning	Category G Creation of one residential unit in a conservation area / listed building / or with associated complex heritage issues with meeting including Heritage Officer	Fabien Gaudin	Initial meeting	£977.50	£997.00	£19.50	1.99%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	discretionary (although could be argued as statutory)
Re	PL 48 Planning Advice Charges (Preapplication Advice)	Planning	Category H Creation of one residential unit in a conservation area / listed building / or with associated complex heritage issues	Fabien Gaudin	Written Advice only, no meeting	£690.00	£703.00	£13.00	1.88%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	discretionary (although could be argued as statutory)
Re	PL 49 Planning Advice Charges (Preapplication Advice)	Planning	Category I Small scale development: Small extensions/ alterations (including advertisements) to commercial or similar premises below the threshold of category G; Small changes of use to such premises below the threshold of category G Other small scale developments below the threshold of category G HMO below 100m2	Fabien Gaudin	Written Advice only, no meeting	£230.50	£235.00	£4.50	1.95%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	discretionary (although could be argued as statutory)
Re	PL 50 Planning Advice Charges (Preapplication Advice)	Planning	Category J Householder development: Extensions or alterations to a single residential unit	Fabien Gaudin	Written Advice only, no meeting	£127.50	£130.00	£2.50	1.96%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	discretionary (although could be argued as statutory)
Re	PL 51 Planning Advice Charges (Preapplication Advice)	Planning	Category K Householder development: Extensions or alterations to a single residential unit with heritage issues	Fabien Gaudin	Written Advice only, no meeting	£191.25	£195.00	£3.75	1.96%	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	discretionary (although could be argued as statutory)
Re	PL 52 Rates For Officers Giving Specialist Advice & Charges for Subsequent Meetings	Planning	Case Officer up to Principal Planner	Fabien Gaudin	Per hour	£253.25	£258.00	£4.75	1.88%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 53 Rates For Officers Giving Specialist Advice & Charges for Subsequent Meetings	Planning	Team Leader/Manager	Fabien Gaudin	Per hour	£316.00	£322.00	£6.00	1.90%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 54 Rates For Officers Giving Specialist Advice & Charges for Subsequent Meetings	Planning	Service Heads and Directors	Fabien Gaudin	Per hour	£379.50	£387.00	£7.50	1.98%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 55 Rates For Officers Giving Specialist Advice & Charges for Subsequent Meetings	Planning	Specialist Advice (egg: Trees, Conservation & Design, Highways) Additional specialist advice available	Fabien Gaudin	Per hour	£316.00	£322.00	£6.00	1.90%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 56 Additional Services	Planning	Choice of case officer (up to senior only) 10% on category charge - minimum charge listed	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£56.70	Delete	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 57 Additional Services	Planning	Choice of case officer (Principal or above) 20% on category charge - minimum charge listed	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£57.70	Delete	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 58 Additional Services	Planning	Consultation/meeting in relation to proposed tree work, with written notes	Fabien Gaudin	Base fee	£473.00	£482.00	£9.00	1.90%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 59 Additional Services	Planning	cost per additional tree with the above service	Fabien Gaudin	Per tree	£52.70	£53.50	£0.80	1.52%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 60 Fast Track - householder applications	Planning	Service 1 a - Registration of application within 24 hours b - Consultation of neighbouring properties within 24 hours. c - Provision of an officer's recommendation within 5 weeks of validation	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£396.00	£403.00	£7.00	1.77%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary

Re	PL 61 Fast Track - householder applications	Planning	Service 2 Visit to site within 5 working days of registration - only where Service 1 is taken	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£113.25	£115.50	£2.25	1.99%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 62 Fast Track - householder applications	Planning	Service 3 a - Registration of application within 1 day b - Review of the information submitted with the application within 2 working days of the site visit, if Service 2 accepted, or 7 working days from validation (if Service 2 not accepted) c - Provision of an email setting out any required changes to the application or confirming support/refusal of the application	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£324.00	£330.00	£6.00	1.85%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 63 Fast Track - householder applications	Planning	Service 4 a - Registration of application within 1 day b - Consultation of neighbours within 1 working day c - Provision of an officers recommendation within 1 working day following on from the end of the consultation period (28 days)	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£690.75	£704.50	£13.75	1.99%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 64 Fast Track - householder applications	Planning	Additional and faster services	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	On request	N/A	N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 65 Fast Track - conditions and certificate of lawfulness applications	Planning	Service 5 1- Registration of valid application within 1 working day of receipt 2- Provision of an email setting out any required changes to the application or confirming support/refusal of the application within 15 working days of registration. 3- Decision issued within 1 working day of confirmation of support or within 1 working of receipt of acceptable amendments / additional information	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£113.25	£115.50	£2.25	1.99%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 66 Fast Track - conditions and certificate of lawfulness applications	Planning	Service 6 a- Registration of valid application within 1 working day of receipt b- Provision of an email setting out any required changes to the application or confirming support/refusal of the application within 10 working days of registration. c- Decision issued within 1 working day of confirmation of support or within 1 working of receipt of acceptable amendments / additional information	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£286.50	£292.00	£5.50	1.92%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 67 Fast Track - conditions and certificate of lawfulness applications	Planning	Service 7 a- Registration of valid application within 1 working day of receipt b- Provision of an email setting out any required changes to the application or confirming support/refusal of the application within 5 working days of registration. c- Decision issued within 1 working day of confirmation of support or within 1 working of receipt of acceptable amendments / additional information	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£340.25	£347.00	£6.75	1.98%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 68 Fast Track - conditions and certificate of lawfulness applications	Planning	Service 8 a- Registration of valid application within 1 working day of receipt b- Provision of an email setting out any required changes to the application or confirming support/refusal of the application within 2 working days of registration. c- Decision issued within 1 working day of confirmation of support or within 1 working of receipt of acceptable amendments / additional information	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£451.75	£460.50	£8.75	1.94%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 69 Fast Track - conditions and certificate of lawfulness applications	Planning	Service 9 a- Registration of valid application within 1 working day of receipt b- Provision of an email setting out any required changes to the application or confirming support/refusal of the application within 1 working days of registration.	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£679.50	£693.00	£13.50	1.99%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 70 Fast Track - conditions and certificate of lawfulness applications	Planning	Additional and faster services	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	On request	On request	N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 71 Fast Track - Office to Residential Prior Notifications	Planning	Service 10 a - Registration of valid application within 1 working day of receipt b - Consultation of neighbouring properties within 24 hours c - Provision of an officer's recommendation within 4 weeks of validation	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£391.00	£398.50	£7.50	1.92%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 72 Fast Track - Office to Residential Prior Notifications	Planning	Service 11 Subject to a prior notification application is approved, provision of letter confirming compliance with relevant legislation.	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£84.00	£85.50	£1.50	1.79%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 73 Fast Track - Office to Residential Prior Notifications	Planning	Additional and faster services	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	On request	On request	N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 74 Fast Track - Larger Home Extensions Prior Notifications	Planning	Service 12 - Larger homes a- Registration of valid application within 1 working day of receipt b- Consultation of neighbouring properties within 24 hours c- Provision of an officer's recommendation within 5 weeks of validation	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£212.50	£216.75	£4.25	2.00%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 75 Fast Track - Larger Home Extensions Prior Notifications	Planning	Additional and faster services	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	On request	On request	N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary

Re	PL 76 Fast Track - Small Minor Applications and Variation of Conditions 1 - 4 residential units / 100m2 - 999m2	Planning	Service 13 a - Registration of valid application within 1 working day of receipt b - Consultation of neighbouring properties within 24 hours	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£217.75	£222.00	£4.25	1.95%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 77 Fast Track - Small Minor Applications and Variation of Conditions 1 - 4 residential units / 100m2 - 999m2	Planning	Service 14 - only available if service 13 is taken a - Review of the information submitted within 5 working days from the validation of the application b- Provision of an email setting out any required changes to the application or confirming support/refusal of the application.	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£326.00	£332.50	£6.50	1.99%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 78 Fast Track - Small Minor Applications and Variation of Conditions 1 - 4 residential units / 100m2 - 999m2	Planning	Service 15 Provision of an officer's recommendation within 5 weeks of validation.1 - 4 residential units / 100m2 - 999m2	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£217.75	£222.00	£4.25	1.95%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 79 Fast Track - Large Minor Applications and Variation of Conditions 5 - 9 residential units / 1000m2 - 1999m2	Planning	Service 16 a - Registration of valid application within 1 working day of receipt b - Consultation of neighbouring properties within 24 hours	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£324.00	£330.00	£6.00	1.85%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 80 Fast Track - Large Minor Applications and Variation of Conditions 5 - 9 residential units / 1000m2 - 1999m2	Planning	Service 17 - only available if service 16 is taken a - Review of the information submitted within 5 working days from the validation of the application b - Provision of an email setting out any required changes to the application or confirming support/refusal of the application.	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£451.75	£460.50	£8.75	1.94%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 81 Fast Track - Large Minor Applications and Variation of Conditions 5 - 9 residential units / 1000m2 - 1999m2	Planning	Service 18 Provision of an officer's recommendation within 5 weeks of validation.	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£324.00	£330.00	£6.00	1.85%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 82 Fast Track - Large Minor Applications and Variation of Conditions 5 - 9 residential units / 1000m2 - 1999m2	Planning	Additional and faster services	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	On request	On request	N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 83 Fast Track - Pre-Application advice Category A and B	Planning	Tailored service - Quote provided on request	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	On request	On request	N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 85 Fast Track - Pre-Application advice Category D, E and F	Planning	Service 19 1- Accelerated offer of meeting at our offices (or on site) within 10 working days 2- Provision of meeting notes within 3 working days of meeting	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	25% of standard base pre-application fee		N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 86 Fast Track - Pre-Application advice Category D, E and F	Planning	Service 20 1- Accelerated offer of meeting at our offices (or on site) within 5 working days 2- Provision of meeting notes within 3 working days of meeting	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	50% of standard base pre-application fee		N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 87 Fast Track - Pre-Application advice Category D, E and F	Planning	Service 21 1- Accelerated offer of meeting at our offices (or on site) within 2 working days 2- Provision of meeting notes within 3 working days of meeting	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	75% of standard base pre-application fee	75% of standard base pre-application fee	N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 88 Fast Track - Pre-Application advice Category D, E and F	Planning	Additional and faster services on request	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	On request	On request	N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 89 Fast Track - Pre-Application advice Categories G and J	Planning	Service 22 Accelerated offer of meeting at our offices (or on site) within 10 working days	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	25% of standard base pre-application fee	25% of standard base pre-application fee	N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 90 Fast Track - Pre-Application advice Categories G and J	Planning	Service 23 Accelerated offer of meeting at our offices (or on site) within 5 working days	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	50% of standard base pre-application fee	50% of standard base pre-application fee	N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 91 Fast Track - Pre-Application advice Categories G and J	Planning	Service 24 Accelerated offer of meeting at our offices (or on site) within 2 working days	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	75% of standard base pre-application fee	75% of standard base pre-application fee	N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 92 Fast Track - Pre-Application advice Categories G and J	Planning	Service 25 Provision of written notes within 6 working days of meeting	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£58.75	£59.75	£1.00	1.70%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 93 Fast Track - Pre-Application advice Categories G and J	Planning	Service 26 Provision of written notes within 3 working days of meeting	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£113.25	£115.50	£2.25	1.99%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re 17	PL 94 Fast Track - Pre-Application advice Categories G and J	Planning	Service 27 Provision of written notes within 6 working days of request (when no meeting is required)	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£113.25	£115.50	£2.25	1.99%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary

Re	PL 95 Fast Track - Pre-Application advice Categories G and J	Planning	Service 28 Provision of written notes within 3 working days of request (when no meeting is required)	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£220.75	£225.00	£4.25	1.93%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 96 Fast Track - Pre-Application advice Categories G and J	Planning	Additional and faster services on request	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	On request	On request	N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 97 Fast Track - Category K	Planning	Service 29 Accelerated offer of meeting at our offices (or on site) within 6 working days	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£170.00	£173.40	£3.40	2.00%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 98 Fast Track - Category K	Planning	Service 30 Accelerated offer of meeting at our offices (or on site) within 3 working days	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£340.25	£347.00	£6.75	1.98%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 99 Fast Track - Category K	Planning	Service 31 Accelerated offer of meeting at our offices (or on site) within 1 working days	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£568.25	£579.50	£11.25	1.98%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 100 Fast Track - Category K	Planning	Service 32 Provision of written notes within 6 working days of meeting	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£22.25	£22.70	£0.45	2.00%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 101 0 Fast Track - Category K	Planning	Service 33 Provision of written notes within 3 working days of meeting	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£85.00	£86.70	£1.70	2.00%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 102 1 Fast Track - Category K	Planning	Service 34 Provision of written notes within 1 working days of meeting	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£170.00	£173.40	£3.40	2.00%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 103 2 Fast Track - Category K	Planning	Service 35 Provision of written notes within 6 working days (when no meeting is required)	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£84.00	£85.50	£1.50	1.79%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 104 3 Fast Track - Category K	Planning	Service 36 Provision of written notes within 3 working days (when no meeting is required)	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£166.00	£169.00	£3.00	1.81%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 105 4 Fast Track - Category K	Planning	Service 37 Provision of written notes within 1 working day (when no meeting is required)	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£333.25	£339.50	£6.25	1.88%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 106 5 Fast Track - Category K	Planning	Additional and faster services on request	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	On request	On request	N/A	N/A	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 107 6 Fast Track - Additional Services	Planning	Service 38 10 to 24 residential units or 1000-1999 m2 commercial floorspace	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£6,904.50	£7,042.00	£137.50	1.99%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary
Re	PL 108 7 Fast Track - Additional Services	Planning	Service 39 25 to 49 residential units or 2000-3999m2 commercial floorspace	Fabien Gaudin	Per application	£10,303.00	£10,509.00	£206.00	2.00%	s93 Local Govt Act 2003/s3 Localism Act 2011	discretionary

Department:	Re
Area:	Re (Other)

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Service Lead (person submitting charge)	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)	Comments
Strategic Planning & Regen												
Re	SPR 1 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Director of Place Assistant Director (Day Rates) Commissioning Director	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£980.64	£1,000.25	£19.61	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 2 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Director of Place Assistant Director (Day Rates) Commissioning Director	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£906.46	£924.59	£18.13	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 3 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Director of Place Assistant Director (Day Rates) Commissioning Director	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£858.55	£875.72	£17.17	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 4 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Director of Place Assistant Director (Hourly Rates) Commissioning Director	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£136.20	£138.92	£2.72	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 5 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Director of Place Assistant Director (Hourly Rates) Commissioning Director	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£125.89	£128.41	£2.52	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 6 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Director of Place Assistant Director (Hourly Rates) Commissioning Director	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£119.24	£121.63	£2.38	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 7 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Head of Regeneration / Head of Service / Regeneration Transport Manager / Programme Director / Senior Commercial Manager (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£764.02	£779.30	£15.28	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 8 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Head of Regeneration / Head of Service / Regeneration Transport Manager / Programme Director / Senior Commercial Manager (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£707.04	£721.18	£14.14	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 9 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Head of Regeneration / Head of Service / Regeneration Transport Manager / Programme Director / Senior Commercial Manager (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£668.19	£681.55	£13.36	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 10 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Head of Regeneration / Head of Service / Regeneration Transport Manager / Programme Director / Senior Commercial Manager (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£106.11	£108.24	£2.12	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 11 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Head of Regeneration / Head of Service / Regeneration Transport Manager / Programme Director / Senior Commercial Manager (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£98.20	£100.16	£1.96	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 12 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Head of Regeneration / Head of Service / Regeneration Transport Manager / Programme Director / Senior Commercial Manager (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£92.80	£94.66	£1.86	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 13 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Housing Development Partnership Manager / Planning Policy Manager / Urban Design and Heritage Manager / Skills and Enterprise Manager / Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Manager / Major Developments Team Manager / Programme Manager / Regeneration Manager / Senior Regeneration Manager / Property Support (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£634.52	£647.21	£12.69	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	

Re	SPR 14 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Housing Development Partnership Manager / Planning Policy Manager / Urban Design and Heritage Manager / Skills and Enterprise Manager / Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Manager / Major Developments Team Manager / Programme Manager / Regeneration Manager / Senior Regeneration Manager / Property Support (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£586.61	£598.34	£11.73	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 15 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Housing Development Partnership Manager / Planning Policy Manager / Urban Design and Heritage Manager / Skills and Enterprise Manager / Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Manager / Major Developments Team Manager / Programme Manager / Regeneration Manager / Senior Regeneration Manager / Property Support (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£555.53	£566.64	£11.11	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 16 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Housing Development Partnership Manager / Planning Policy Manager / Urban Design and Heritage Manager / Skills and Enterprise Manager / Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Manager / Major Developments Team Manager / Programme Manager / Regeneration Manager / Senior Regeneration Manager / Property Support (Hourly Rate)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£88.12	£89.88	£1.76	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 17 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Housing Development Partnership Manager / Planning Policy Manager / Urban Design and Heritage Manager / Skills and Enterprise Manager / Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Manager / Major Developments Team Manager / Programme Manager / Regeneration Manager / Senior Regeneration Manager / Property Support (Hourly Rate)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£81.47	£83.10	£1.63	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 18 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Housing Development Partnership Manager / Planning Policy Manager / Urban Design and Heritage Manager / Skills and Enterprise Manager / Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Manager / Major Developments Team Manager / Programme Manager / Regeneration Manager / Senior Regeneration Manager / Property Support (Hourly Rate)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£77.16	£78.70	£1.54	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 19 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Senior Regeneration Officer / Colindale Project Manager / Housing Strategy Manager / Principal Planner (Planning Policy) / Commercial Manager / Principal Planner (MDT) (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£538.14	£548.90	£10.76	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 20 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Senior Regeneration Officer / Colindale Project Manager / Housing Strategy Manager / Principal Planner (Planning Policy) / Commercial Manager / Principal Planner (MDT) (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£497.26	£507.21	£9.95	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 21 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Senior Regeneration Officer / Colindale Project Manager / Housing Strategy Manager / Principal Planner (Planning Policy) / Commercial Manager /	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£471.35	£480.78	£9.43	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	

			Principal Planner (MDT) (Day Rates)									
Re	SPR 22 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Senior Regeneration Officer / Colindale Project Manager / Housing Strategy Manager / Principal Planner (Planning Policy) / Commercial Manager / Principal Planner (MDT) (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£74.74	£76.23	£1.49	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 23 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Senior Regeneration Officer / Colindale Project Manager / Housing Strategy Manager / Principal Planner (Planning Policy) / Commercial Manager / Principal Planner (MDT) (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£69.06	£70.44	£1.38	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 24 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Senior Regeneration Officer / Colindale Project Manager / Housing Strategy Manager / Principal Planner (Planning Policy) / Commercial Manager / Principal Planner (MDT) (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£65.46	£66.77	£1.31	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 25 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Regeneration Officer / Skills Development Programme Officer / Senior Planning (Planning Policy) / Senior Planner (MDT) / Senior Planning (Urban Design & Heritage) (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£441.44	£450.27	£8.83	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 26 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Regeneration Officer / Skills Development Programme Officer / Senior Planning (Planning Policy) / Senior Planner (MDT) / Senior Planning (Urban Design & Heritage) (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£407.91	£416.07	£8.16	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 27 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Regeneration Officer / Skills Development Programme Officer / Senior Planning (Planning Policy) / Senior Planner (MDT) / Senior Planning (Urban Design & Heritage) (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£385.89	£393.61	£7.72	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 28 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Regeneration Officer / Skills Development Programme Officer / Senior Planning (Planning Policy) / Senior Planner (MDT) / Senior Planning (Urban Design & Heritage) (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£61.31	£62.54	£1.23	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 29 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Regeneration Officer / Skills Development Programme Officer / Senior Planning (Planning Policy) / Senior Planner (MDT) / Senior Planning (Urban Design & Heritage) (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£56.65	£57.78	£1.13	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 30 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Regeneration Officer / Skills Development Programme Officer / Senior Planning (Planning Policy) / Senior Planner (MDT) / Senior Planning (Urban Design & Heritage) (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£53.59	£54.66	£1.07	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 31 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Business Liaison Officer / Town Centre Projects Officer / Management Accountant / Planning Officer (Planning Policy) / Planning Obligations Officer / Planning Officer (Urban Design & Heritage) (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£424.19	£432.67	£8.48	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 32 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Business Liaison Officer / Town Centre Projects Officer / Management Accountant / Planning Officer (Planning Policy) / Planning Obligations Officer / Planning Officer (Urban Design & Heritage) (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£392.37	£400.22	£7.85	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 33 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Business Liaison Officer / Town Centre Projects Officer / Management Accountant / Planning Officer (Planning Policy) / Planning Obligations Officer / Planning Officer (Urban Design & Heritage) (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£371.64	£379.07	£7.43	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	

Re	SPR 34 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Business Liaison Officer / Town Centre Projects Officer / Management Accountant / Planning Officer (Planning Policy) / Planning Obligations Officer / Planning Officer (Urban Design & Heritage) (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£58.91	£60.09	£1.18	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 35 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Business Liaison Officer / Town Centre Projects Officer / Management Accountant / Planning Officer (Planning Policy) / Planning Obligations Officer / Planning Officer (Urban Design & Heritage) (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£54.49	£55.58	£1.09	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 36 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Business Liaison Officer / Town Centre Projects Officer / Management Accountant / Planning Officer (Planning Policy) / Planning Obligations Officer / Planning Officer (Urban Design & Heritage) (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£51.61	£52.64	£1.03	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 37 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Support Officer (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£321.86	£328.30	£6.44	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 38 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Support Officer (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£297.84	£303.80	£5.96	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 39 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Support Officer (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£281.00	£286.62	£5.62	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 40 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Support Officer (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£44.70	£45.59	£0.89	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 41 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Support Officer (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£41.36	£42.19	£0.83	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 42 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Support Officer (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£39.03	£39.81	£0.78	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 43 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Support (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£226.88	£231.42	£4.54	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 44 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Support (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£209.78	£213.98	£4.20	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 45 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Support (Day Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£198.13	£202.09	£3.96	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 46 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Support (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	0 - 20 Days	£31.51	£32.14	£0.63	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 47 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Support (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 21 - 60 Days	£29.13	£29.71	£0.58	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Re	SPR 48 Strategic Planning & Regen	Strategic Planning & Regen	Support (Hourly Rates)	Paul Pawa/ Sheri Odoffin	Projects 60 days +	£27.51	£28.06	£0.55	2.00%	n/a	DRS Contract	
Street Naming and Numbering												
Re	SNN 1 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Application for numbering a property - new development or conversion	Jessica Ferrie	Per property	£105.95	£108.07	£2.12	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003	
Re	SNN 2 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Application for naming a new street (Authority choice of name)	Jessica Ferrie	Per Street	£277.35	£282.90	£5.55	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003	
Re	SNN 3 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Application for naming a new street (Applicants choice of name adhering to SNN Policy)	Jessica Ferrie	Per Street	£332.06	£338.70	£6.64	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003	
Re	SNN 4 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Renaming existing street	Jessica Ferrie	Base fee per street	£405.20	£413.30	£8.10	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003	

Re	SNN 5 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering		Jessica Ferrie	Per property for street name change	£30.39	£31.00	£0.61	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 6 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Naming or renaming of buildings (Authority choice of name)	Jessica Ferrie	Per block/house	£183.55	£187.22	£3.67	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 7 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Naming or renaming of buildings (Applicants choice of name, adhering to SNN Policy)	Jessica Ferrie	Per block/house	£220.26	£224.67	£4.41	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 8 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Naming or renaming of Parks and Open Spaces	Jessica Ferrie	Per name	£183.55	£187.22	£3.67	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 11 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Retrospective application for street naming / building naming / building numbering	Jessica Ferrie	per unit/street	As per schedule plus 30%		N/A	N/A	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 12 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Officer hourly rate	Jessica Ferrie	per hour	£51.00	£52.02	£1.02	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 13 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Confirmation of Address	Jessica Ferrie	per unit	£102.00	£104.04	£2.04	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 14 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Numbering new developments Fixed price plus reduced price per unit	Jessica Ferrie	5 to 19 units - base fee	£515.10	£525.40	£10.30	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 15 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering		Jessica Ferrie	per unit	£40.63	£41.44	£0.81	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 16 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Numbering new developments Fixed price plus reduced price per unit	Jessica Ferrie	20 to 49 units - base fee	£1,131.20	£1,153.82	£22.62	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 17 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering		Jessica Ferrie	per unit	£29.08	£29.66	£0.58	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 18 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Numbering new developments Fixed price plus reduced price per unit	Jessica Ferrie	50 to 100 units - base fee	£1,947.40	£1,986.35	£38.95	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 19 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering		Jessica Ferrie	per unit	£21.23	£21.65	£0.42	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 20 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Numbering new developments Fixed price plus reduced price per unit	Jessica Ferrie	100 plus units - base fee	£2,184.10	£2,227.78	£43.68	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 21 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering		Jessica Ferrie	per additional unit	£14.15	£14.43	£0.28	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003
Re	SNN 22 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Application for Renumbering existing property	Jessica Ferrie	Per Unit	£127.10	£129.64	£2.54	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93

											Local Government Act 2003	
Re	SNN 23 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Numbering new developments Fixed price plus reduced price per unit	Jessica Ferrie	Above 50	£515.10	£525.40	£10.30	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003	
Re	SNN 24 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Written (letter or email) confirmation of official address or additional copies of official notification letter	Jessica Ferrie	Per application reference	£31.90	£32.54	£0.64	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003	
Re	SNN 25 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Amendment to officially agreed addresses due to change in plot numbers, plot positions, building number - only available within 6 months of decision	Jessica Ferrie		£60.50 plus £6 per unit	£61 plus £6 per unit	£0.50	0.83%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003	
Re	SNN 26 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Site visit	Jessica Ferrie	per visit	£153.00	£156.06	£3.06	2.00%	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003	
Re	SNN 27 Street Naming and Numbering	Street Naming and Numbering	Direct action	Jessica Ferrie	Cost of any direct action to be recovered including	Cost of any direct action to be recovered including officers time, site visits conducted and any contractor costs incurred	Cost of any direct action to be recovered including officers time, site visits conducted and any contractor costs incurred	N/A	N/A	Discretionary	London Buildings Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 and s93 Local Government Act 2003	

Department:

Regulatory
Services

Area:

Private Sector
Housing

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Comments	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)	Additional detail for new charges / above inflation
Private Sector Housing	EH 1 Completion of Works	Private Sector Housing	To carry out work(s) in default of a notice recipient	Per case	All costs to be recorded on an hourly rate up to £91.33 from non-compliance visit and charged accordingly plus reasonable cost of works	All costs to be recorded on an hourly rate up to £94.98 from non-compliance visit and charged accordingly plus reasonable cost of works	£3.65	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions(Act 1982	Statutory cost recovery	
Private Sector Housing	EH 2 Completion of Works	Private Sector Housing	Empty Property Agency Service	Per case	Up to 15% of the cost of the building works, or up to 12.5% of the cost of the building works if the cost of the work is above £75k and up to 10% if the cost of the work is over £100k. Minimum fee £177.28	Up to 15% of the cost of the building works, or up to 12.5% of the cost of the building works if the cost of the work is above £75k and up to 10% if the cost of the work is over £100k. Minimum fee £184.37	£7.09	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 3 Completion of Works	Private Sector Housing	Voluntary Works In Default Service	Per case	Up to 15% of the cost of the building works, or up to 12.5% of the cost of the building works if the cost of the work is above £75k and up to 10% if the cost of the work is over £100k. Minimum fee £177.28	Up to 15% of the cost of the building works, or up to 12.5% of the cost of the building works if the cost of the work is above £75k and up to 10% if the cost of the work is over £100k. Minimum fee £184.37	£7.09	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 4 Home Improvement Agency Environmental Health	Private Sector Housing	Enquiry including historical data multiple addresses	Each	On enquiry	On enquiry	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Regulation 8, Environmental Information Regulations 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 5 Housing Reports	Private Sector Housing	Inspection of house in multiple occupation and provision of inspection report e.g. HHSRS inspection to meet visa requirements or on a consultancy basis	Each	£321.12 plus hourly rate of up to £91.33 for revisits and/or additional advice	£333.96 plus hourly rate of up to £94.98 for revisits and/or additional advice	£12.84 £3.65	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 6 Housing Reports	Private Sector Housing	Housing Consultation fee	Each	£104.34(additional fees charged over two hours at up to £91.33/hour)	£108.51 (additional fees charged over two hours at up to £94.98/hour)	£4.17 £3.65	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 7 Housing Reports	Private Sector Housing	Rent Repayment Order Support Service	Each	£104.34(additional fees charged over two hours at up to £91.33/hour)	£108.51 (additional fees charged over two hours at up to £94.98/hour)	£4.17 £3.65	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 8 Housing Reports	Private Sector Housing	Inspection of single occupied dwelling and provision of inspection report e.g. HHSRS inspection to meet visa requirements or on a consultancy basis	Each	£256.29 plus hourly rate of up to £91.33 for revisits and/or additional advice	£266.54 plus hourly rate of up to £94.98 for revisits and/or additional advice	£10.25 £3.65	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 9 Housing Reports	Private Sector Housing	HMO Set Up Advice Service	Each	£469.02 plus hourly rate of up to £91.33 for revisits and/or additional advice	£487.78 plus hourly rate of up to £94.98 for revisits and/or additional advice	£18.76 £3.65	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 10 Housing Reports	Private Sector Housing	Fire risk assessment for standard HMO	Each	£625.02 for a standard HMO plus hourly rate of up to £91.33 for revisits and/or additional advice	£650.02 for a standard HMO plus hourly rate of up to £94.98 for revisits and/or additional advice	£25.00 £3.65	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	Local Government Act 2003 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 11 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Waiver of fee for notices i.e. Improvement Notice , Suspended Improvement Order, Prohibition Order,	Each	Fee waived if accreditation secured with the London Landlord Accreditation Scheme within 3 months of	Fee waived if accreditation secured with the London Landlord Accreditation Scheme within 3 months of	NA	NA	No change	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	

			Emergency Prohibition Order, Suspended Prohibition Order, Emergency Remedial Action excluding the cost of all /any works completed/certificates obtained.		notice/order service and membership number forwarded to LBB.	notice/order service and membership number forwarded to LBB.						
Private Sector Housing	EH 12 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Service of an Improvement Notice	Each	£517.64 £91.33	£528 for standard construction plus additional costs per hour incurred in relation to tower blocks. Hourly rate up to £93/hour.	£10.36 £1.67	2% 1.82%	Additional fee to be made on review by the Group Manager. Discretion may be used in relation to the charge depending on the number of units where a fee is incurred	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 13 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Service of a Suspended Improvement Notice	Each	£517.64 £91.33	£528 for standard construction plus additional costs per hour incurred in relation to tower blocks. Hourly rate up to £93/hour.	£10.36 £1.67	2% 1.82%	Additional fee to be made on review by the Group Manager. Discretion may be used in relation to the charge depending on the number of units where a fee is incurred	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 14 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Service of a Prohibition Order	Each	£449.77 £91.33	£459 for standard construction plus additional costs per hour incurred in relation to tower blocks. Hourly rate up to £93/hour.	£9.23 £1.67	2.05% 1.82%	Additional fee to be made on review by the Group Manager. Discretion may be used in relation to the charge depending on the number of units where a fee is incurred	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 15 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Service of a Suspended Prohibition Order	Each	£449.77 £91.33	£459 for standard construction plus additional costs per hour incurred in relation to tower blocks. Hourly rate up to £93/hour.	£9.23 £1.67	2.05% 1.82%	Additional fee to be made on review by the Group Manager. Discretion may be used in relation to the charge depending on the number of units where a fee is incurred	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 16 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Service of an Emergency Prohibition Order	Each	£449.77 £91.33	£459 for standard construction plus additional costs per hour incurred in relation to tower blocks. Hourly rate up to £93/hour.	£9.23 £1.67	2.05% 1.82%	Additional fee to be made on review by the Group Manager. Discretion may be used in relation to the charge depending on the number of units where a fee is incurred	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 17 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Service of a Demolition Order	Each	Cost of administration up to hourly rate of £91.33 plus reasonable cost of works	Cost of administration up to hourly rate of £94.98 plus reasonable cost of works	£3.65	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 18 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Taking Emergency Remedial Action	Each	£451.8 plus the reasonable cost of work	£461 plus the reasonable cost of work	£9.20	2.04%	Additional fee to be made on review by the Group Manager. Discretion may be used in relation to the charge depending on the number of units where a fee is incurred	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 19 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Add on fee to notice/order cost if electrical certificate is obtained	Each	Actual cost plus administration costs up to £52.77/hour.	Actual cost plus administration costs up to £54.88/hour.	£2.11	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 20 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Add on fee to notice/order cost if a gas certificate is obtained	Each	Actual cost plus administration costs up to £52.77/hour.	Actual cost plus administration costs up to £54.88/hour.	£2.11	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 21 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Add on fee to notice/order cost if legal advice is obtained e.g. to interpret leasehold/freehold responsibilities	Each	Actual cost plus administration costs up to £52.77/hour.	Actual cost plus administration costs up to £54.88/hour.	£2.11	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 22 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Add on fee to notice/order cost if a structural engineers report is obtained	Each	Actual cost plus administration costs up to £52.77/hour.	Actual cost plus administration costs up to £54.88/hour.	£2.11	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 22b Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Add on fee to notice/order cost if a fire engineers report	Each	New fee	Actual fee plus administration costs of up to £54/hour	NEW	NEW	New fee, fire experts report occasionally	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	

			or similar is required in relation to enforcement						required for enforcement			
Private Sector Housing	EH 23 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Copying grant files and postage	Each	10.13 pence per sheet plus postage costs.	£10.13	£0.00	0.00%	No change	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 24 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Review of Suspended Prohibition Order	Each	£334.29	£348	£13.37	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 25 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Review of Suspended Improvement Notice	Each	£329.23	£342	£13.17	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 26 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Hazard Awareness Notice	Each	£303.90	£316	£12.16	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 27 Housing Act	Private Sector Housing	Copying enforcement files and postage	Each	10.13 pence per sheet plus postage costs.	11 pence per sheet plus postage costs.	£0.01	0.09%	Rounding only - very low volumes.	section 49 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 28 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	New Licence fee up to 5 units of accommodation (paper application) for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,404.02	£1,404.02	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£648.32	£648.32	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£755.70	£755.70	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing	EH 29 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Assisted New Licence fee up to 5 units of accommodation (paper application) for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,496.20	£1,496.20	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£756.71	£756.71	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£739.49	£739.49	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing	EH 30 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	New Licence fee up to 5 units of accommodation (on-line application - when available) for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,263.21	£1,263.21	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£583.49	£583.49	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£679.72	£679.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing	EH 31 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Assisted New Licence fee up to 5 units of accommodation (online application- when available) for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,347.29	£1,347.29	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£683.78	£683.78	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£663.52	£663.52	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing	EH 32 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	New HMO Licensing Fee for a 1 year licence (paper application)	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£844.84	£844.84	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£633.13	£633.13	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£211.72	£211.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing	EH 33 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	New HMO Licensing Assisted fee for a 1 year licence (paper application)	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£981.60	£981.60	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£769.88	£769.88	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£211.72	£211.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change			

Private Sector Housing	EH 34 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	New HMO Licensing Fee for a 1 year licence (online application)	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£782.04	£782.04	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£570.32	£570.32	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£211.72	£211.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Private Sector Housing	EH 35 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	New HMO Licensing Assisted fee for a 1 year licence (online application)	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£901.57	£901.57	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£689.85	£689.85	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£211.72	£211.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Private Sector Housing	EH 36 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Discount for accredited landlords	Per HMO	10% off fee 1	10% off fee 1	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
Private Sector Housing	EH 37 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Discount for registered charities	Per HMO	10% off fee 1	10% off fee 1	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
Private Sector Housing	EH 38 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Renewal fee up to 5 units of accommodation (paper application) for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,235.86	£1,235.86	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£480.16	£480.16	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£755.70	£755.70	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Private Sector Housing	EH 39 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Assisted Renewal fee up to 5 units of accommodation (paper application)for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,282.46	£1,282.46	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£526.76	£526.76	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£755.70	£755.70	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Private Sector Housing	EH 40 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Renewal fee up to 5 units of accommodation (on-line application, when introduced) for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,112.27	£1,112.27	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£432.55	£432.55	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£679.72	£679.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Private Sector Housing	EH 41 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Assisted Renewal fee up to 5 units of accommodation (on-line application, when introduced)for 5 years	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£1,154.82	£1,154.82	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£473.07	£473.07	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£681.75	£681.75	£0.00	0.00%	No change		
Private Sector Housing	EH 42 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Renewal fee up to 5 units of accommodation (paper application) for 1 year	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£812.43	£812.43	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£481.18	£481.18	£0.00	0.00%	No change		

Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£331.25	£331.25	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing	EH 43 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Assisted Renewal fee up to 5 units of accommodation (paper application)for 1 year	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£861.05	£861.05	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£526.76	£526.76	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£334.29	£334.29	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing	EH 44 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	HMO Licensing Renewal fee for a 1 year licence (online application, when introduced)	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£645.28	£645.28	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£433.56	£433.56	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£211.72	£211.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing	EH 45 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	HMO Licensing Assisted Renewal fee for a 1 year licence (online application, when introduced)	Per HMO (F1+F2)	£684.79	£684.79	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 1	£473.07	£473.07	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing		Private Sector Housing		Fee 2	£211.72	£211.72	£0.00	0.00%	No change			
Private Sector Housing	EH 46 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Fee associated with an abortive visit	Per HMO	£78.51	£82	£3.14	4.00%	Rounding fee around inflation	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 47 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Each extra unit of accommodation over 5 units (assuming a standard fee is for up to a 5 room HMO)	Per unit	£26.84	£26.84	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 48 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Licence holder changing nominated manager	Per request	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 49 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Change in Licence holder	Per request		new application fee as per EH28 - EH35, above		NEW	NEW	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	It is not permitted to change the name of the licence holder on an existing licence. A new application must be submitted by the new applicant.
Private Sector Housing	EH 51 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	HMO Licensing pre inspection refund (to cover preliminary administration costs)	Each licence	Fee 2 will not be charged and a refund will be considered if a property has not been inspected. £59.77 will be retained of Fee 1 to cover the Council's administrative costs.	Fee 2 will not be charged and a refund will be considered if a property has not been inspected. £59.77 will be retained of Fee 1 to cover the Council's administrative costs.	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 52 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	HMO Licensing post inspection, where no paperwork is drafted refund (to cover preliminary administration costs and inspecting officer costs)	Each licence	Fee 2 will not be charged. £285.67 will be retained of Fee 1 to cover the Council's administrative costs.	Fee 2 will not be charged. £285.67 will be retained of Fee 1 to cover the Council's administrative costs.	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 53 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	HMO Licensing post inspection refund when the property is found not to be licensable (to cover	Each licence	Fee 2 will not be charged. £172.21 will be retained of Fee 1 to cover the	Fee 2 will not be charged. £172.21 will be retained of Fee 1 to cover the Council's administrative costs.	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	

			preliminary administration costs and inspection)		Council's administrative costs.				and as such cannot be increased for 12 months			
Private Sector Housing	EH 54 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	Refund clarification for revocations	Each licence	Where an HMO licence is revoked there is no refund	Where an HMO licence is revoked there is no refund	£0.00	0.00%	No change	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	
Private Sector Housing	EH 55 HMO Licensing	Private Sector Housing	HMO Licensing additional fee for failure to pay 2nd HMO licensing fee within 48 hours of request	Each licence	£15.70 on top of Fee 2	£15.70 on top of Fee 2	£0.00	0.00%	no increase as this rate forms part of the public consultation for additional licensing and as such cannot be increased for 12 months	Section 63 Housing Act 2004	Statutory Discretionary	

Terminology key

Statutory prescribed – legislation provides that the local authority charge for providing a service and either (a) the charge is prescribed (i.e. set e.g. £100) or (b) the range is prescribed.

Statutory discretionary (or statutory costs recovery) - legislation provides that you may charge for providing a service but the amount of the charge is discretionary, within the remit of the legislation – the charge may be limited to cost recovery, reasonable cost or based on consideration of prescribed matters e.g. consideration of rental value of land for allotments.

Discretionary – here the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011

Service	2021/2022	2022/23	Increase	% Increase
Alarm services (sheltered housing)	£3.16	£3.22	£0.06	2%
Caretaking (quarterly)	£1.40	£1.45	£0.05	3.5%
Caretaking (weekly)	£6.27	£6.49	£0.22	3.5%
Digital TV	£1.72	£1.76	£0.04	2.6%
Door entry systems	£2.60	£2.67	£0.07	2.6%
Enhanced housing management (sheltered housing)	£22.92	£23.72	£0.80	3.5%
Fire safety equipment	1 Bed £4.12 2 Beds £4.83 3 Beds £5.36	1 Bed £4.26 2 Beds £5.00 3 Beds £5.55	1 Bed £0.14 2 Beds £0.17 3 Beds £0.19	3.5%
Garages	4.1% increase applied to existing rent			
Grounds Maintenance	£3.06	£3.17	£0.11	3.5%
Heating Grahame Park	1 Bed £12.83 2 Beds £17.78 3 Beds £19.20	1 Bed £13.28 2 Beds £18.40 3 Beds £19.87	1 Bed £0.45 2 Beds £0.62 3 Beds £0.67	3.5%
Heating (excluding Grahame Park)	3.5% increase applied to existing variable charges			
Lighting	£1.42	£1.52	£0.10	7%

Department:

Re

Area:

Highways

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Comments	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)	Additional detail for new charges / above inflation
Re	HW 1 Highways	Highways	Unlicensed Skip found on the highway	Each	£325.49	£332.00	£6.51	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 2 Highways	Highways	Traffic sensitive site inspection charge Skips	Each	£64.67	£65.96	£1.29	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 3 Highways	Highways	Licence to erect or retain on or over a highway any scaffolding or other structure	Each	£195.08	£198.98	£3.90	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.169 Highways Act 1980 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 4 Highways	Highways	Licence to erect a hoarding or fence and site inspections to monitor compliance	Each	£195.08	£198.98	£3.90	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.172&173 Highways Act 1980 and reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 5 Highways	Highways	Licence to construct works, cellars, cranes, portacabins, temporary crossovers, vaults or pavement lights under or on a street	Each	£195.08	£198.98	£3.90	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	For buildings/construction over highway - s.177 Highways Act 1980 For buildings/construction under highway (incl cellars) - s.179 Highways Act 1980 and reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 6 Highways	Highways	Licence to temporarily deposit materials in a street or to make an excavation in it and the undertaking of site inspections to monitor compliance	Each	£195.08	£198.98	£3.90	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.171 Highways Act 1980 and reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 8 Highways	Highways	Vehicle Crossover - On occasions where it is necessary for obstructions to be considered for removal in order for a crossover to be constructed such as a tree or lighting column, thereby necessitating a site visit by a tree officer/lighting engineer.	Each	£155.20	£158.30	£3.10	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.184 Highways Act 1980 and reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 9 Highways	Highways	Rechargeable construction Works - Vehicle Crossovers, Street Lighting, Highway Construction, Sign supply and installation etc.	Each	£260.82	£266.04	£5.22	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s. 184 and s.278 Highways Act 1980	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 11 Highways	Highways	Section 50 Street works licence	Per licence	£561.52	£572.75	£11.23	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.50 and Sch. 3 Para. 2 New Roads and Street Works Act 1991	Statutory discretionary	
Re	HW 12 Highways	Highways	Section 50 Street works licence - additional phases of works on previously excavated sites	per application	£250.05	£255.05	£5.00	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.50 and Sch. 3 Para. 2 New Roads and Street Works Act 1991	Statutory discretionary	

Re	HW 13 Highways	Highways	Memorial Seat/bench, up to 6ft in length, Including on-going care for 10 years (minimum bench cost £1306.91 dependant on material availability)	Each Bench	£153.98 + £1139.63 for cost of bench + £145.87 for cost of plaque if required	up to £1306.91 plus £625 fixings and installation plus £500 on going care	£1,138.30	88.00%	increased cost of wood and a true reflection of installation and maintenance costs. Bench £1306.91 + £500 on-going care, fixings (4) & installation £625.50 This revised fee properly reflects all of the necessary costs including installation, fixings and care cost for a 10 year post installation	s.93 Local Government Act 2003 and s.1 Localism Act 2011.	Discretionary	Increased cost of wood and a true reflection of installation and maintenance costs. Bench £1306.91 + £500 on-going care, fixings (4) & installation £625.50
Re	HW 14 Highways	Highways	Type 1 Bronze Plaque 152 x 63mm Flush Fitted	Each	£201.55	£240.44	£38.89	19.30%	Increased cost of raw materials associated engraving and labour rates to install. Cost directly reflect suppliers costs	s.93 Local Government Act 2003 and s.1 Localism Act 2011.	Discretionary	
Re	HW 15 Highways	Highways	Type 2 Bronze Plaque 152 x 63mm Flush Fitted	Each	£201.55	£284.86	£83.31	41.34%	Increased cost of raw materials associated engraving and labour rates to install. Cost directly reflect suppliers costs	s.93 Local Government Act 2003 and s.1 Localism Act 2011.	Discretionary	
Re	HW 16 Highways	Highways	Works directed under the Highways Act 1980 and the Town & Country Planning Act 1990: Pre-application initial meeting to discuss proposed developments.	Each	£652.06	£665.10	£13.04	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.93 Local Government Act 2003 and s.1 Localism Act 2011.	Discretionary	
Re	HW 17 Highways	Highways	Works directed under the Highways Act 1980 and the Town & Country Planning Act 1990: Pre-application advice or Pre-approval meeting to discuss proposed development and the scope of adoptable highway works in connection with new developments	Hourly Rate up to Snr Eng.	£140.11	£142.91	£2.80	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.93 Local Government Act 2003 and s.1 Localism Act 2011.	Discretionary	
Re	HW 18 Highways	Highways	Works directed under the Highways Act 1980 and the Town & Country Planning Act 1990: Pre-application advice or Pre-approval meeting to discuss proposed development and the scope of adoptable highway works in connection with new developments	Hourly Rate above Snr Eng.	£217.71	£222.07	£4.35	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.93 Local Government Act 2003 and s.1 Localism Act 2011.	Discretionary	
Re	HW 19 Highways	Highways	The alteration of parking layout through Traffic Management Order (TMO) processes. Charge covers the public consultation, advertising and one TMO alteration	Each	£1,468.85	£1,498.23	£29.38	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	NEW HW19b	Highways	Finalisation of the TMO - 1 TMO alteration	Each	£710.43	£724.64	£14.21	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	NEW HW19c	Highways	Review and respond to any objections received	Each	£212.73	£216.98	£4.25	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary	
Re 186	HW 20 Highways	Highways	Enquiries on Highway matters requiring an official response. To cover all enquiries including GIS, Traffic Management Order, traffic schemes, accident data, rights of way and similar	Each	£234.96	£239.66	£4.70	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.93 Local Government Act 2003 and s.1 Localism Act 2011.	Discretionary	

Re	NEW - TBC - HW 20b	Highways	Enquiries on Highway matters requiring an official response. To cover all enquiries including GIS, Traffic Management Order, traffic schemes, accident data, rights of way and similar items or queries over and above those set out in HW20.	Per item	£75.98	£77.49	£1.52	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.93 Local Government Act 2003 and s.1 Localism Act 2011.	Discretionary
Re	HW 23 Highways	Highways	<p>Section 38, 278 and 106 Highway Work : Technical approval of highway layout & construction details and the supervision of adoptable highway works in connection with new estate roads offered for adoption.</p> <p>These works are carried out under Section 38 / 278 of the Highways Act 1980 and / or Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act by Agreement. Highest percentage figure used when works cost in under £400,000. Lowest percentage used when works cost £1m to £2m. When works cost over £2m they are subject to individual negotiation. The Fees and Charges made will recover all expenses incurred in checking of the technical submission, site inspections, processing and administration. However, provision will also be made when dealing with external developers to recover all costs incurred by the Council as a result of the increased scope of the works, delay in developers programme for completion of highway works, concluding the relevant agreements under the Highways Act 1980 and dealing with any objections when processing statutory orders.</p>	Each	12%, 15.5% and 20.5%	12%, 15.5% and 20.5%	£0.00	0.00%	No change as charge is based on a percentage rate	S. 278 Highways Act 1980	Statutory Discretionary

Re	HW 24 Highways	Highways	<p>Minor Offsite Highways Work : Technical approval of highway layout & construction details and the supervision of highway works on the public highway for minor offsite highways work necessitated by the new development.</p> <p>Under section 184 of the Highways Act 1980, the charges relate to each access created or closed.</p> <p>This fee applies for all new developments (two or more units) requiring light / heavy duty crossovers, temporary habitual crossings, accesses serving multiple dwellings; commercial or industrial development; accesses to car park / forecourt; accesses for emergency and refuse vehicles or single access that forms part of a multiple property development to facilitate site construction or permanent accesses for the new development.</p> <p>The Council levies a fixed charge per access / crossover created or redundant crossover reinstated. Total fees are calculated based on the number of accesses, crossovers and redundant crossovers which need to be created, re-aligned or reinstated on the public highway for the whole development. The fees cover costs associated with Officer time and the administration, site assessment, technical approval, estimation of highway works refundable deposit, inspection and certification of the works and covers staff cost from the time of application made to the completion of highway works. The fees do not include the costs of carrying out the works or costs associated with lowering of services affected by development proposals</p>	Each	£3,262.44	£3,327.69	£65.25	2% (but note caveat)	Increased in line with inflation	The Highways Act 1980 - S184	Statutory discretionary
Re	HW 25 Highways	Highways	<p>Highway Licences : Processing of Licences under the Highways Act 1980 on new developments (i.e. under Sections 142;177;179; etc.)</p> <p>Initial application fee. Additional charges may be levied as the Fees and Charges made will recover all expenses incurred in checking of the technical submission, site inspections, processing and administration. However, provision will be made when dealing with external developers to recover all costs incurred by the Council as a result of the increased scope of the works, delay in developers programme for completion of highway works, concluding the relevant agreements under the Highways Act 1980 and dealing with any objections when processing statutory orders.</p>	Each	£4,086.95	£4,168.69	£81.74	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Highways Act 1980 - Sections 142; 177; 179; s.179 application fee charged under Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory discretionary

Re	HW 26 Highways	Highways	Processing of Stopping Up Order Under Section 247 of Town & Country Planning Act 1990 - Initial application fee. Additional charges may be levied as the Fees and Charges made will recover all expenses incurred in checking of the technical submission, site inspections, processing and administration. However, provision will be made when dealing with external developers to recover all costs incurred by the Council as a result of the increased scope of the works, delay in developers programme for completion of highway works, concluding the relevant agreements under the Highways Act 1980 and dealing with any objections when processing statutory orders.	Each	£5,335.02	£5,441.72	£106.70	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.247 Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Statutory discretionary
Re	HW 27 Highways	Highways	Processing of Stopping Up Order Under the Highways Act 1980 - Initial application fee. Additional charges may be levied as the Fees and Charges made will recover all expenses incurred in checking of the technical submission, site inspections, processing and administration. However, provision will be made when dealing with external developers to recover all costs incurred by the Council as a result of the increased scope of the works, delay in developers programme for completion of highway works, concluding the relevant agreements under the Highways Act 1980 and dealing with any objections when processing statutory orders.	Each	£8,385.14	£8,552.84	£167.70	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Statutory Discretionary - s.177 Highways Act 1980	Statutory discretionary
Re	HW 28 Highways	Highways	Processing of Notification for Transport for London approval under TMA 2004. Initial application fee. Additional charges may be levied as the Fees and Charges made will recover all expenses incurred in checking of the technical submission, site inspections, processing and administration. However, provision will be made when dealing with external developers to recover all costs incurred by the Council as a result of the increased scope of the works, delay in developers programme for completion of highway works, concluding the relevant agreements under the Highways Act 1980 and dealing with any objections when processing statutory orders.	Each	£4,086.95	£4,168.69	£81.74	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.278 Highways Act 1980	Statutory discretionary
Re	HW 29 Highways	Highways	Consideration of a request to construct a vehicle crossover, where works are arranged by the authority via the highways term contractor	Each	£191.85	£195.68	£3.84	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.184 Highways Act 1980 and reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998 for charges arising from the cost of determining the application	Statutory Discretionary
Re	HW 30 Highways	Highways	Minimum deposit related to an application for a licence to erect or retain on or over a highway any scaffolding or other structure	Each	£593.86	£605.73	£11.88	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.169 Highways Act 1980 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary
Re	HW 31 Highways	Highways	Minimum deposit related to an application to erect a hoarding or fence and site inspections to monitor compliance	Each	£593.86	£605.73	£11.88	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.172&173 Highways Act 1980 and reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary

Re	HW 32 Highways	Highways	Minimum deposit in relation to a request to construct works, cellars, cranes, portacabins, temporary crossovers, vaults or pavement lights under or on a street	Each	£593.86	£605.73	£11.88	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	For buildings/construction over highway - s.177 Highways Act 1980 For buildings/construction under highway (incl cellars) - s.179 Highways Act 1980 and reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 33 Highways	Highways	Minimum deposit in relation to an application to temporarily deposit materials in a street or to make an excavation in it and the undertaking of site inspections to monitor compliance	Each	£260.77	£265.99	£5.22	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.171 Highways Act 1980 and reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretion	
Re	HW 34 Highways	Highways	Vehicle Crossover Legal Agreement	Each	£208.01	£212.17	£4.16	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.184 Highways Act 1980 and reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998 for charges arising from the cost of determining the application	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 35 Highways	Highways	Vehicle Crossover White Line - Process Application	Each	£165.98	£169.30	£3.32	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.184 Highways Act 1980 and reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998 for charges arising from the cost of determining the application	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 36 Highways	Highways	Vehicle Crossover White Line Installation	Each	£183.22	£186.89	£3.66	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.184 Highways Act 1980 and reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998 for charges arising from the cost of determining the application	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	NEW HW 36a	Highways	Vehicle crossover White Line Installation - markings over 5m for every additional metre	Each	£20.26	£20.67	£0.41	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.184 Highways Act 1980 and reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998 for charges arising from the cost of determining the application	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 38 Highways	Highways	Licence to place skip on the highway	Each	£29.10	£29.68	£0.58	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 39 Highways	Highways	Renewal for expired skip licence	Each	£29.10	£29.68	£0.58	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 41 Highways	Highways	Private Street Name Plate - Quote and Specification Fee	Each	£124.60	£127.09	£2.49	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Not Statutory	Discretionary	
Re	HW 42 Highways	Highways	Temporary Traffic Regulation Order - 14.1 Road Traffic Regulation Act-Extension per month - The additional fee is applied each month between months 4 and 18 of an order period to enable further co-ordination, permitting and network management functions	Each	£200.00	£204.00	£4.00	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	The Road Traffic Regulation Act - S14	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 43 Highways	Highways	Damage to Highways - Recharges Recharge cost of repairs to damage caused to the public highway by building works. S133 Highways Act 1980	Per incident	Cost + 40%	Cost + 40%	£0.00	0.00%	No change as charge is based on a percentage rate	The Highways Act 1980 - S133	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 44 Highways	Highways	Failure to secure lighting or safety markings on a skip. Penalty for no lighting of safety markings on a builders skip deposited on the highway. S139 (4) (a) Highways Act 1980	Per incident	£100.00	£102.00	£2.00	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	London Local Authorities and Transport for London Act 2003 Sch. 4	Statutory prescribed	
Re	HW 45 Highways	Highways	Failure to clearly mark owners details on a skip. Penalty for not clearly marking the owner of a skip on the public highway. S139 (4) (b) Highways Act 1980	Per incident	£100.00	£102.00	£2.00	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	London Local Authorities and Transport for London Act 2003 Sch. 4	Statutory prescribed	

Re	HW 46 Highways	Highways	Depositing or storing building materials on the public highway without a licence. Penalty for depositing or storing building materials on the public highway without a licence. S148 (a) & (c) Highways Act 1980	Per incident	£100.00	£102.00	£2.00	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Highways Act (1980) S.148(b) , FPN provision by Schedule 4 of the London Local Authorities and Transport for London Act 2003	Statutory prescribed	
Re	HW 47 Highways	Highways	Erection of a scaffold or any other structure on the public highway without a licence. Penalty for the erection of a scaffold or any other structure on the public highway without a licence. S169 (5) Highways Act 1980	Per incident	£100.00	£102.00	£2.00	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Highways Act (1980) S169(5) , FPN provision by Schedule 4 of the London Local Authorities and Transport for London Act 2003	Statutory prescribed	
Re	HW 48 Highways	Highways	Affixing a sign or banner upon the public highway without authorisation. Penalty for erecting or fixing a sign on the public highway, tree or highway structure without authorisation. S132 (1) Highways Act 1980	Per incident	£100.00	£102.00	£2.00	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Highways Act (1980) S169(5) , FPN provision by Schedule 4 of the London Local Authorities and Transport for London Act 2003The Highways Act 1980 - S132 (1)	Statutory prescribed	
Re	HW 49 Highways	Highways	Crane over-sailing licence. The minimum licence period is 3 months and each individual licence costs £1,397.56. Any extension is calculated in weeks after the 3 month period and is charged at an additional cost of £56 per week.	Per incident	£1,370.15	£1,397.56	£27.40	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.169/s.179 Highways Act 1980 and Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998/948 Reg 3, 4 and Schedule 1	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 50 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Provide and place new salt bin, inc. salt	Item	£396.62	£404.56	£7.93	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Not Statutory	Discretionary	
Re	HW 51 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Replace damaged salt bin, inc. salt refill	Item	£396.62	£404.56	£7.93	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Not Statutory	Discretionary	
Re	HW 52 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Salt refill of bin	Item	£158.43	£161.60	£3.17	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Not Statutory	Discretionary	
Re	HW 54 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Anything done to temporarily restrict or prohibit traffic in order to facilitate a Special Event or similar whether on or off-street. Includes site meetings, making and advertising temporary traffic orders and erecting street notice. Excludes signs/road markings. This is a fee to cover initial consideration including site inspection, consultations, estimate preparation and processing costs only. The cost of physical construction work will be a separate composite unit rate based on contractor's tendered rate plus 30% overhead costs to cover detailed design, drafting and advertising traffic order/notice(s). Supervision and admin costs. Note: Discretionary charges or a waiver of fees may be applied in instances where the Council considers it appropriate – for example Charity events.	Per order	£223.10	£227.56	£4.46	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Reg 4, Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998/948	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 55 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Approval to carry out a traffic count on borough roads	Each	£350.28	£357.28	£7.01	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Not Statutory	Discretionary	
Re	HW 56 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Anything done to restrict or prohibit traffic on a road in order to carry out works on or near the road. Includes making temporary traffic orders, advertising, providing notification of the restrictions and making, erecting, maintaining diversion signs, barriers etc. to implement the road closure and removal thereof.	Per order	£4,314.36	£4,400.65	£86.29	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Reg 4, Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998/948	Statutory Discretionary	

Re	HW 57 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Anything done to temporarily restrict or prohibit traffic in order to carry out works on or near the road. Includes site meetings, making and advertising temporary traffic orders and erecting street notice. Excludes signs/road markings	Per order	£2,201.91	£2,245.95	£44.04	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Reg 4, Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998/948	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 58 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Anything done to temporarily restrict or prohibit traffic in order to carry out works on or near the road when restriction is required without delay. Includes site meetings, making temporary traffic notices and erecting street notices. Excludes signs/road markings	Per order	£1,806.36	£1,842.49	£36.13	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Reg 4, Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998/948	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 59 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Consideration of a request to place a traffic sign to indicate the route to specified land or premises and the placing of such a sign	Per Sign	£373.99	£381.47	£7.48	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Not Statutory	Discretionary	
Re	NEW HW 59a	Rechargeable Works	Consideration, quotation and specification to place a traffic sign to indicate the route to specified land or premises and the placing of such a sign	Per Sign	£149.59	£152.58	£2.99	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Not Statutory	Discretionary	40% admin charge in line with HW59. HW59 now covers production and installation of name plate.
Re	HW 60 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Provide traffic flow data from automatic traffic counters or previously conducted manual counts	Each	£458.06	£467.22	£9.16	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Not Statutory	Discretionary	
Re	HW 75 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Recovery of costs in coring programme for failed sample - material and depth failure	Per failure	£140.32	£143.13	£2.81	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.72 New Roads and Street Works Act 1991	statutory costs recovery	
Re	HW 76 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Recovery of costs in coring programme for failed sample - air void, 1 layer	Per failure	£181.37	£185.00	£3.63	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.72 New Roads and Street Works Act 1991	statutory costs recovery	
Re	HW 77 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Recovery of costs in coring programme for failed sample - air void, 2 layers	Per failure	£224.81	£229.31	£4.50	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.72 New Roads and Street Works Act 1991	statutory costs recovery	
Re	HW 78 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Recovery of costs in coring programme for failed sample - air void, 3 layers	Per failure	£268.24	£273.60	£5.36	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.72 New Roads and Street Works Act 1991	statutory costs recovery	
Re	HW 79 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Recovery of costs in coring programme for failed sample - air void, 4 layers	Per failure	£311.68	£317.91	£6.23	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.72 New Roads and Street Works Act 1991	statutory costs recovery	
Re	HW 80 Rechargeable Works	Rechargeable Works	Commutated Sums for Highways	Unit depends on the Assets Adopted	Commutated Sum rates calculated based on ADEPT Guidelines	Commutated Sum rates calculated based on ADEPT Guidelines	N/A	N/A	No change	s.278 Highways Act 1980	statutory discretionary	
Re	HW 81 - Highways	Highways	Consideration of a request to construct a vehicle crossover, where works are arranged by the authority via the highways term contractor where the contractor is already onsite undertaking a footway relay.	Each	£141.26	£144.09	£2.83	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.184 Highways Act 1980 and reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998 for charges arising from the cost of determining the application	Statutory Discretionary	

Re	HW 82 - Highways	Highways	Construction cost of residential crossover (per sq. metre)	Per sq. Metre	£175.00	£178.50	£3.50	2.00%	Increased in line with inflation	s.184 Highways Act 1980 and reg. 4 and Sch. 1 Para. 1 Table 1 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 83 - Highways	Highways PUBLIC PATH ORDERS	Stage 1 Process Application. Check application, site visit, map preparation, initial consultation, correspondence and prepare committee report. Legal advice if required will be charged at £150 per hour (an estimate of costs will be provided before works start) Additional time dealing with consultee responses will be charged at £40 per hour (an estimate of costs to be provided before works start)	per path		up to £955	NEW	NEW	New fee and charge new service provision	HW Act 1980 sections 26, 118 and 119 Local Authorities (Recovery of Costs for Public Path Orders) Regulation 1993 (as amended).	statutory costs recovery	
Re	HW 84 - Highways	Highways PUBLIC PATH ORDERS	Stage 2 – Order Making. Prepare Order, Notice, and statement. Sign and seal Order. Distribute Order to all consultees and advertise (28 days consultation period) and advertise on Barnet website. Post, check and remove notices. Respond to queries and seek to overcome objections charged at £40 per hour. Additional site meetings if required charged at £110 per visit. Forward to Secretary of State if objections upheld and follow due process with possible Public Inquiry (non-chargeable work)	per order		up to £685	NEW	NEW	New fee and charge new service provision	HW Act 1980 sections 26, 118 and 119 Local Authorities (Recovery of Costs for Public Path Orders) Regulation 1993 (as amended).	statutory costs recovery	
Re	HW 85 - Highways	Highways PUBLIC PATH ORDERS	Stage 3 & 4 – Confirmation of Order/Legal Event Order Confirm works completed to agreed standard, Sign confirmed Order, draft confirmation notice. Quality control check. Distribute Order. Post notices on site, check and remove. Advertise notice of confirmation of order (cost not included, advertising cost will be charged at the prevailing rate). Send copies to prescribed organisations. Amend Definitive Map and Statement. Produce Legal event Order (LEO) and sign and seal 2 copies	per order		up to £550	NEW	NEW	New fee and charge new service provision	HW Act 1980 sections 26, 118 and 119 Local Authorities (Recovery of Costs for Public Path Orders) Regulation 1993 (as amended).	statutory costs recovery	
Re	HW 86 - Highways	Highways PUBLIC PATH ORDERS	Stage 5 Certification. Confirm works completed to agreed standard as detailed in Certificate of Works plus any additional agreements. Draft certificate, advertise (advertising cost not included, advertising cost will be charged at the prevailing rate) and send to all on consultation list including applicant, landowners and Ordnance Survey.	per certificate		up to £245	NEW	NEW	New fee and charge new service provision	HW Act 1980 sections 26, 118 and 119 Local Authorities (Recovery of Costs for Public Path Orders) Regulation 1993 (as amended).	statutory costs recovery	
Re	HW 87 - Highways	Highways Act S31(6)	Deposit of first declaration, statement and map £225. Deposit of subsequent declarations within expiry period of first deposit (20 years) £225. Multiple areas of land may require more than one application and more than one fee. In the event of a joint application under s15A(1) of the Commons Act additional fees may apply for that element for which an estimate of costs will be provided before works commence	per landholding		£225.00	NEW	NEW	New fee and charge new service provision	Section 31(6) (Highways Act 1980) s.93 Local Government Act 2003 and s.1 Localism Act 2011	Discretionary	
Re 193	HW 88 - Highways	Highways -Eruv Licence	Significant Eruv Licence renewal - 5 year licence plus legal fees charged at £150 per hour (an estimate of costs will be provided before works start)	per Eruv area		£1,648.00	NEW	NEW	New fee and charge formalising existing arrangements	s169 Highways Act 1980 Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998/948 Reg 3, 4 and Schedule 1	Statutory Discretionary	

Re	HW 89 - Highways	Highways -Eruv Licence	Significant Eruv Licence new - 5 year licence minimum fee £1648.00 dependant on size of area, complexity, number of roadways affected and number of wires and poles required (plus legal fees charged at £150 per hour an estimate of costs will be provided before works start)	per Eruv area		£1,648.00	NEW	NEW	New fee and charge formalising existing arrangements	Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998/948 Reg 3, 4 and Schedule 1	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 90 - Highways	Highways -Eruv Licence	Small Eruv Licence - 5 year licence up to £1648.00 dependant on size of area, complexity, number of roadways affected and number of wires and poles required (plus legal fees charged at £150 per hour an estimate of costs will be provided before works start)	per Eruv area		up to £1648.00	NEW	NEW	New fee and charge formalising existing arrangements	Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998/948 Reg 3, 4 and Schedule 2	Statutory Discretionary	
Re	HW 91 Highways	Highways	Private Street Name Plate - Supply and Installation on supporting poles, posts or wall	Each		up to 714.60	NEW	NEW	Private street owners have the ability to install their own signs under s17-19 Public Health Act1925, however if approach the Council can offer this service with a fee of up to £714.60	s.93 Local Government Act 2003	Discretionary	
Re	TSL 57 Trading Standards and Licensing	Trading Standards and Licensing	Demarcation of a street trading pitch by insertion of studs into the footway or road	Per stud	£22.00	£22.44	£0.44	2% but include in TSL charges	Increased in line with inflation	s.32 London Local Authorities Act 1990.	Statutory Discretionary	

Statutory prescribed – legislation provides that the local authority charge for providing a service and either (a) the charge is prescribed (i.e. set e.g. £100) or (b) the range is prescribed.

Statutory discretionary (or statutory costs recovery) - legislation provides that you may charge for providing a service but the amount of the charge is discretionary, within the remit of the legislation – the charge may be limited to cost recovery, reasonable cost or based on consideration of prescribed matters e.g. consideration of rental value of land for allotments.

Discretionary – here the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011

Department:

Estates

Area:

Colindale Offices

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Service Lead	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)
Whole Conference Room	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Colindale Offices	Full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£1,100.00	£1,100.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Large Section of Conference Room	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Colindale Offices	Full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£800.00	£800.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Small Section of Conference Room	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Colindale Offices	Full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£350.00	£350.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Meeting Room 1	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Colindale Offices	Full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£165.00	£165.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Meeting Room 2	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Colindale Offices	Full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£100.00	£100.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Meeting Room 3	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Colindale Offices	Full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£135.00	£135.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Entire Facility	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Colindale Offices	Full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Whole Conference Room	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Colindale Offices	Half Day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£550.00	£550.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Large Section of Conference Room	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Colindale Offices	Half Day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£400.00	£400.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Small Section of Conference Room	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Colindale Offices	Half Day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£175.00	£175.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Meeting Room 1	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Colindale Offices	Half Day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£85.00	£85.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Meeting Room 2	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Colindale Offices	Half Day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Meeting Room 3	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Colindale Offices	Half Day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£70.00	£70.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Entire Facility	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Colindale Offices	Half Day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£1,000.00	£1,000.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Whole Conference Room	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Colindale Offices	Full Day Registered Charity	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£220.00	£220.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Large Section of Conference Room	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Colindale Offices	Full Day Registered Charity	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£160.00	£160.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Small Section of Conference Room	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Colindale Offices	Full Day Registered Charity	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£70.00	£70.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Meeting Room 1	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Colindale Offices	Full Day Registered Charity	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£33.00	£33.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Meeting Room 2	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Colindale Offices	Full Day Registered Charity	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£20.00	£20.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Meeting Room 3	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Colindale Offices	Full Day Registered Charity	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£27.00	£27.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Entire Facility	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Colindale Offices	Full Day Registered Charity	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£400.00	£400.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary

Whole Conference Room	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Colindale Offices	Half Day Registered Charity	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£110.00	£110.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Large Section of Conference Room	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Colindale Offices	Half Day Registered Charity	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£80.00	£80.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Small Section of Conference Room	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Colindale Offices	Half Day Registered Charity	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Meeting Room 1	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Colindale Offices	Half Day Registered Charity	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£17.00	£17.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Meeting Room 2	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Colindale Offices	Half Day Registered Charity	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£10.00	£10.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Meeting Room 3	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Colindale Offices	Half Day Registered Charity	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£14.00	£14.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Entire Facility	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Colindale Offices	Half Day Registered Charity	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£200.00	£200.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary

Department:

Estates

Area:

Hendon Town Hall Parties, Fairs and Events

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Service Lead	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)
Council Chamber	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Hendon Town Hall	Mon-Fri full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£845.00	£845.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Council Chamber	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Hendon Town Hall	Saturday full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£845.00	£845.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Council Chamber	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Hendon Town Hall	Sunday full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£900.00	£900.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Committee rooms	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Hendon Town Hall	Mon-Fri full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£450.00	£450.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Committee rooms	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Hendon Town Hall	Saturday full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£690.00	£690.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Committee rooms	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Hendon Town Hall	Sunday full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£860.00	£860.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Heritage rooms	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Hendon Town Hall	Mon-Fri full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£450.00	£450.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Heritage rooms	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Hendon Town Hall	Saturday full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£600.00	£600.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Heritage rooms	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Hendon Town Hall	Sunday full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£750.00	£750.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Plus Kitchen hire	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Hendon Town Hall	Mon-Fri full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£250.00	£250.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Plus Kitchen hire	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Hendon Town Hall	Saturday full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£300.00	£300.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Plus Kitchen hire	Proposed rates (Full day - 13 hours)	Hendon Town Hall	Sunday full day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	13hrs (8am to 9pm)	£350.00	£350.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Council Chamber	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Hendon Town Hall	Mon-Fri half day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£360.00	£360.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Council Chamber	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Hendon Town Hall	Saturday half day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£420.00	£420.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Council Chamber	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Hendon Town Hall	Sunday half day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£450.00	£450.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Committee rooms	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Hendon Town Hall	Mon-Fri half day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£375.00	£375.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Committee rooms	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Hendon Town Hall	Saturday half day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£430.00	£430.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Committee rooms	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Hendon Town Hall	Sunday half day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£500.00	£500.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Heritage rooms	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Hendon Town Hall	Mon-Fri half day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£225.00	£225.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Heritage rooms	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Hendon Town Hall	Saturday half day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£300.00	£300.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Heritage rooms	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Hendon Town Hall	Sunday half day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£375.00	£375.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Plus Kitchen hire	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Hendon Town Hall	Mon-Fri half day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£125.00	£125.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Plus Kitchen hire	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Hendon Town Hall	Saturday half day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£150.00	£150.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary
Plus Kitchen hire	Proposed rates (Half day - 6.5 hours between 8am and 9pm)	Hendon Town Hall	Sunday half day	Estates Lead (Chris Smith)	6.5 hrs (8am to 9pm)	£185.00	£185.00	£0.00	0.00%	s93 Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act	Discretionary

Department:
Area:

**Environment
Greenspaces**

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Comments	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)
GT1	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Cricket season adult (Inc. pavilion)	Based On A 20 Week Season	£1,621.41	£1,686.27	£64.86	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit.
GT2	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Cricket season junior (Inc. pavilion)	Based On A 20 Week Season	£810.68	£843.11	£32.43	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT3	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Football casual adult (Inc. pavilion)	Game	£113.87	£118.43	£4.55	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT4	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Football casual junior (Inc. pavilion)	Game	£56.55	£58.81	£2.26	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT5	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Football season adult (Inc. pavilion)	Based On A 30 Week Season	£1,541.79	£1,603.46	£61.67	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT6	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Football season junior (Inc. pavilion)	Based On A 30 Week Season	£769.98	£800.78	£30.80	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT7	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Football summer adult	Game	£84.63	£88.01	£3.39	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT8	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Football summer junior	Game	£43.09	£44.82	£1.72	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT9	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Gaelic season adult (Inc. pavilion)	Based On A 34 Week Season	£1,644.71	£1,710.50	£65.79	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT10	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Gaelic season junior (Inc. pavilion)	Based On A 34 Week Season	£823.08	£856.00	£32.92	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT11	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Rugby casual adult (Inc. pavilion)	Game	£106.42	£110.68	£4.26	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT12	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Rugby casual child (Inc. pavilion)	Game	£52.77	£54.88	£2.11	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT13	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Rugby season adult (Inc. pavilion)	Based On A 34 Week Season	£1,900.82	£1,976.85	£76.03	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT14	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Rugby season child (Inc. pavilion)	Based On A 34 Week Season	£989.16	£1,028.73	£39.57	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT15	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Tennis per court - Adult	Hour	£7.62	£7.92	£0.30	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT16	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Tennis per court - Junior	Hour	£3.78	£3.93	£0.15	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT17	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Tennis per court - Adult & Junior	Hour	£5.73	£5.96	£0.23	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT18	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Tennis per court - Club/group bookings - OAP/Junior (Over	Hour	£2.89	£3.01	£0.12	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit

			10 bookings VAT exempt)								
GT20	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Tennis Coaching annual licence	Annual	£200.00	£208.00	£8.00	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT21	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Cricket casual adult (Inc. Pavilion)	Game	£141.56	£147.23	£5.66	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT22	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Cricket casual junior (Inc. Pavilion)	Game	£71.89	£74.77	£2.88	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT23	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Cricket nets adult	Hour	£8.73	£9.08	£0.35	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT24	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Cricket nets junior	Hour	£4.28	£4.45	£0.17	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT25	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Netball/Multi sport court booking	Per game	£11.12	£11.57	£0.44	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT26	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Netball/Multi sport court	hour	£16.46	£17.12	£0.66	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT27	Pitches & Lettings	Greenspaces	Tennis per court - Club/group bookings (Over 10 bookings VAT exempt)	Hour	£5.67	£5.90	£0.23	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT28	Schools Pitches and lettings	Greenspaces	LBB Schools Rounders (Inc. pavilion)	Per Game	£24.69	£25.67	£0.99	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT29	Schools Pitches and lettings	Greenspaces	Non LBB Schools Rugby (Inc. pavilion)	Per Game	£34.14	£35.51	£1.37	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT30	Schools Pitches and lettings	Greenspaces	Pavilion hire for schools or groups such as cubs and scouts	Session (Max 2 Hours)	£17.96	£18.68	£0.72	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT31	Schools Pitches and lettings	Greenspaces	LBB Schools Cricket (Inc. pavilion)	Per Game	£40.09	£41.69	£1.60	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT32	Schools Pitches and lettings	Greenspaces	LBB Schools Football (Inc. pavilion)	Per Game	£25.97	£27.00	£1.04	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT33	Schools Pitches and lettings	Greenspaces	LBB Schools Rugby (Inc. pavilion)	Per Game	£28.25	£29.38	£1.13	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT34	Schools Pitches and lettings	Greenspaces	Non LBB Schools Cricket (Inc. pavilion)	Per Game	£43.09	£44.82	£1.72	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT35	Schools Pitches and lettings	Greenspaces	Non LBB Schools Football (Inc. pavilion)	Per Game	£30.91	£32.15	£1.24	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT36	Schools Pitches and lettings	Greenspaces	Non LBB Schools Rounders (Inc. pavilion)	Per Game	£27.08	£28.16	£1.08	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT37	Schools Pitches and lettings	Greenspaces	Site hire (Inc. pavilion) for events/sports days etc	Per Booking	£25.97	£27.00	£1.04	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT38	Schools Pitches and lettings	Greenspaces	Netball/Multi sport court booking	Per game	£8.73	£9.08	£0.35	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT39	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Storage room rental small	Per Event	£18.24	£18.97	£0.73	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT40	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Storage room rental large	Per Event	£30.58	£31.80	£1.22	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT41	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Charge for bounced cheques	Per Event	£62.16	£64.65	£2.49	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Discretionary – here the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011

GT42	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Admin charge for changing dates etc	Per Event	£12.34	£12.84	£0.49	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Discretionary – here the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011
GT43	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Pavilion with event/sports booking per hour (min charge 2 hrs per day)	Per Event	£17.96	£18.68	£0.72	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT44	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Pavilion - without sport booking per hour (min charge 2 hrs per day)	Per Event	£36.48	£37.93	£1.46	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT45	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Sports markings - mini soccer pitch, rounders, soft ball or similar (25% discount on additional marking on the same site)	Per Event	£111.48	£115.94	£4.46	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT46	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Sports markings - 8x100m track similar	Per Event	£111.48	£115.94	£4.46	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT47	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Postage - per set of keys return and or collection	Per Event	£12.34	£12.84	£0.49	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Discretionary – here the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011
GT48	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Sports course bookings (no pavilion) 2hrs max per day	Per Event	£25.97	£27.00	£1.04	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT49	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Sports course bookings (no pavilion) over 2hrs per day	Per Event	£65.44	£68.06	£2.62	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	Statutory Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit
GT50	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Fitness programmes i.e. exercise classes. - Min. 20 session booking	Per Event	£12.90	£13.42	£0.52	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT51	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Not for profit fitness programmes - i.e. volunteer led programmes	One off fee, every 6 months	£58.94	£61.30	£2.36	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT52	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Fitness Instructors annual licence	Annual	£300.00	£312.00	£12.00	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Discretionary – here the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011
GT53	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Sport markings - 200 m track	Per Event	£209.68	£218.06	£8.39	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT54	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Sport markings - 400 m track	Per Event	£353.69	£367.83	£14.15	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT55	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Additional markings (e.g. relay boxes, markers)	Per Event	£25.97	£27.00	£1.04	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT56	Other Bookings	Greenspaces	Over mark for sports markings	Per Event	£38.87	£40.42	£1.55	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT57	Tree Inspection / Survey. Basic	Greenspaces	Inspection of trees already on the system for verification and/or management recommendations.	Per day	£322.50	£335.40	£12.90	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2067	Discretionary – here the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011

GT58	Tree Inspection / Survey. Basic	Greenspaces	Inspection of trees already on the system for verification and/or management recommendations.	Per hour	£48.20	£50.13	£1.93	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2068	Discretionary – here the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011
GT59	Tree Inspection / Survey. Intermediate	Greenspaces	Tree Inspection / survey. To include: • Identification • Plotting onto GIS system • Safety and condition assessment • Recommendations and management plans	Per hour	£75.17	£78.18	£3.01	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2069	Discretionary – here the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011
GT60	Trees - Professional advice	Greenspaces	Assessment of development impact on public trees	Per hour	£98.30	£102.24	£3.93	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2070	Discretionary – here the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011
GT61	Memorial Tree	Greenspaces	Memorial Tree (Standard 45/65 litre, 12-14cm girth)	Per Tree, Species Varies	Price on application	Price on application	No change	No change		Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2071	Discretionary – here the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011
GT62	Events	Greenspaces	Events - size 1-100	Per Event (Per Day)	£318.60	£331.34	£12.74	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT63	Events	Greenspaces	Event size 101-1,000	Per Event (Per Day)	£713.88	£742.43	£28.56	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT64	Events	Greenspaces	Event size 1,001-2,500	Per Event (Per Day)	£956.13	£994.38	£38.25	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT65	Events	Greenspaces	Event size 2,501-5,000	Per Event (Per Day)	£1,274.73	£1,325.72	£50.99	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT66	Events	Greenspaces	- Event size 5,000 +	Per Event (Per Day)	Price on application	Price on application	No change	No change	No change	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT67	Events	Greenspaces	Application Fee (Commercial)	Per Event	£75.00	£78.00	£3.00	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT68	Events	Greenspaces	Application Fee (Charity/Not for Profit)	Per Event	£30.00	£31.20	£1.20	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT69	Events	Greenspaces	Application Fee (Community Organisation)	Per Event	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT70	Events	Greenspaces	Small Fun Fair (Up to 5 rides)	Per Day	£396.60	£412.46	£15.86	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT71	Events	Greenspaces	Medium Fun Fair (6-12 rides)	Per Day	£713.87	£742.43	£28.55	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.

GT72	Events	Greenspaces	Large Fun Fair (13-19 rides)	Per Event	£1,269.10	£1,319.87	£50.76	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
	Events	Greenspaces	Charity and Community Events	Per Day	80% discount	80% discount	No change	No change	Discount is applied to the appropriate full day rate based on size of event. Applies to GT62 to GT66	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT73	Events	Greenspaces	Non Trading Day costs for events	Per Day	25% discount	25% discount	No change	No change	Discount is applied to the appropriate full day rate based on size of event. Applies to GT62 to GT78	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT74	Events	Greenspaces	Late application fee (Within 4 weeks of a small - medium event)	Per Event	£55.00	£57.20	£2.20	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT75	Events	Greenspaces	Late application fee (Within 12 weeks of a medium - large event)	Per Event	£125.00	£130.00	£5.00	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT76	Events	Greenspaces	Banner costs	Per Week	£34.03	£35.39	£1.36	4.00%	Increased in line with inflation	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT77	Hendon Park Car Park	Greenspaces	Hendon Park Short Stay Bays - Up to 30 mins	Per Visit	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%	No change	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT78	Hendon Park Car Park	Greenspaces	Hendon Park Short Stay Bays - Up to 1 hour	Per Visit	£1.10	£1.15	£0.05	4.55%	Increased broadly in line with inflation to align to nearest 5p/10p	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT79	Hendon Park Car Park	Greenspaces	Hendon Park Short Stay Bays - Up to 2 hours	Per Visit	£1.65	£1.70	£0.05	3.03%	Increased broadly in line with inflation to align to nearest 5p/10p	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT80	Hendon Park Car Park	Greenspaces	Hendon Park Short Stay Bays - Up to 3 hours	Per Visit	£2.15	£2.20	£0.05	2.33%	Increased broadly in line with inflation to align to nearest 5p/10p	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT81	Hendon Park Car Park	Greenspaces	Hendon Park Long Stay Bays - Up to 4 hours	Per Visit	£5.40	£5.60	£0.20	3.72%	Increased broadly in line with inflation to align to nearest 5p/10p	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.
GT82	Hendon Park Car Park	Greenspaces	Hendon Park Long Stay Bays - All Day	Per Visit	£6.50	£6.70	£0.20	3.08%	Increased broadly in line with inflation to align to nearest 5p/10p	S19, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary – The Authority may provide certain leisure and recreation facilities under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 either without charge or on such charges as the authority thinks fit. If any facilities are provided beyond the scope of the 1976 Act the authority is not obliged to provide the service but if it does so then the charges must be based on costs recovery, based on the statutory power to charge in Local Government Act 2003/Localism Act 2011.

Department:
Area:

Environment
Street Scene

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Comments	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)	Additional detail for new charges / above inflation
SS1	Recycling and Waste - Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Charge for 1100 litre bin including delivery. The bin remains property of the Council	Per Bin	£502.34	£523.96	£21.62	4.30%	Increased costs above inflation due to increased cost of materials	s45, s46 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS2	Recycling and Waste - Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Charge for 660 Litre bin including delivery. The bin remains property of the Council	Per Bin	£344.75	£358.54	£13.79	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45, s46 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS3	Recycling and Waste - Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Charge for 240 ltr black (refuse) bin including delivery. The bin remains property of the Council	Per Bin	£54.87	£58.32	£3.45	6.29%	Increased costs above inflation due to increased cost of materials	s45, s46 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS4	Recycling and Waste - Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Charge for 240 ltr blue (dry recycling) bin including delivery.. The bin remains property of the Council	Per Bin	£38.41	£41.86	£3.45	8.98%	Increased costs above inflation due to increased cost of materials	s45, s46 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS5	Recycling and Waste - Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Charge for additional 240 ltr blue (dry recycling) bin including delivery. The bin remains property of the Council	Per Bin	£54.87	£58.32	£3.45	6.29%	Increased costs above inflation due to increased cost of materials	s45, s46 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS6	Recycling and Waste - Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Charge for 240 ltr green (garden) bin including delivery. The bin remains property of the Council	Per Bin	£54.87	£58.32	£3.45	6.29%	Increased costs above inflation due to increased cost of materials	s45, s46 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS8	Recycling and Waste - 4 Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Lid for 4 Wheeled bin	For Repair	£80.48	£90.30	£9.82	12.20%	Increased costs above inflation due to increased cost of materials	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS9	Recycling and Waste - 2 Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Lid for 2 Wheeled bin	For Repair	£15.19	£15.80	£0.61	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS10	Recycling and Waste - 4 Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Wheel for 4 Wheeled bin	For Repair	£15.19	£20.33	£5.14	33.84%	Increased costs above inflation due to increased cost of materials	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS11	Recycling and Waste - 2 Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Wheel for 2 Wheeled bin	For Repair	£15.19	£16.79	£1.60	10.53%	Increased costs above inflation due to increased cost of materials	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS12	Bin Maintenance & Repair Works	Street Scene Service Delivery	Priced work as required by the client (cost defined by time, resources and parts used)	Per hour / Per unit	£77.75 per hour plus parts	£80.86 per hour plus parts	£3.11	4.00%	Charge for services provided at the customer's request. The work required will be defined by the customers' needs and priced in line with the costs of the (range of) services involved.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; S93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary/Discretionary	
SS13	Bin Maintenance - developers/managing agents	Street Scene Service Delivery	Bin supply, delivery, rental and maintenance - 4 wheeled bins (5 year contract with bin - year 1)	Per annum	£299.49	£311.47	£11.98	4.00%	Cost recovery option for bin supply and maintenance. An alternative to the existing bin supply and repair charges.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS14	Bin Maintenance - developers/managing agents	Street Scene Service Delivery	Ongoing bin rental and maintenance - 4 wheeled bins (5 year new bin contract - years 2-5)	Per annum	£99.83	£103.82	£3.99	4.00%	Cost recovery option for bin supply and maintenance. An alternative to the existing bin supply and repair charges.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS15	Bin Maintenance - developers/managing agents	Street Scene Service Delivery	Ongoing bin rental and maintenance - 4 wheeled bins (5 year contract - bins previously supplied)	Per annum	£73.95	£76.91	£2.96	4.00%	Cost recovery option for bin supply and maintenance. An alternative to the existing bin supply and repair charges.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	

SS16	Bin Maintenance - developers/managing agents	Street Scene Service Delivery	Bin supply, delivery, rental and maintenance - 2 wheeled bins (5 year contract with bin - year 1)	Per annum	£55.46	£57.68	£2.22	4.00%	Cost recovery option for bin supply and maintenance. An alternative to the existing bin supply and repair charges.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS17	Bin Maintenance - developers/managing agents	Street Scene Service Delivery	Ongoing bin rental and maintenance - 2 wheeled bins (5 year contract with bin - years 2 -5)	Per annum	£22.18	£23.07	£0.89	4.00%	Cost recovery option for bin supply and maintenance. An alternative to the existing bin supply and repair charges.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS18	Bin Maintenance - developers/managing agents	Street Scene Service Delivery	Ongoing bin rental and maintenance - 2 wheeled bins (5 year contract - bins previously supplied)	Per annum	£18.48	£19.22	£0.74	4.00%	Cost recovery option for bin supply and maintenance. An alternative to the existing bin supply and repair charges.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS19	Commercial Waste - Refuse Band A (Up to 70Kg)	Street Scene Service Delivery	1100 Litre Bins	Per container	£869.15	£903.92	£34.77	4.00%	Lower charge for customers with lighter bins up to a 70Kg maximum.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS20	Commercial Waste - Refuse Band B (Up to 20Kg)	Street Scene Service Delivery	240 Litre Bins	Per container	£429.31	£446.48	£17.17	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS21	Commercial Waste - Refuse Band B (Up to 30Kg)	Street Scene Service Delivery	360 Litre Bins	Per container	£539.93	£561.53	£21.60	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS22	Commercial Waste - Refuse Band B (Up to 60Kg)	Street Scene Service Delivery	660 Litre Bins	Per container	£790.14	£821.75	£31.61	4.00%	Higher charge for customers with heavy bins who need 660L for access reasons.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS23	Commercial Waste - Refuse Band B (Up to 100Kg)	Street Scene Service Delivery	1100 Litre Bins	Per container	£1,045.62	£1,087.44	£41.82	4.00%	Higher charge for customers with heavier bins to 150Kg maximum .	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS24	Commercial Waste - Refuse Band C (Up to 100Kg)	Street Scene Service Delivery	660 Litre Bins	Per container	£1,035.08	£1,076.48	£41.40	4.00%	Higher charge for customers with heavy bins who need 660L for access reasons.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS25	Commercial Waste - Refuse Band C (Up to 150Kg)	Street Scene Service Delivery	1100 Litre Bins	Per container	£1,356.41	£1,410.67	£54.26	4.00%	Higher charge for customers with heavier bins to 150Kg maximum .	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS26	Commercial Waste - Recycling Band A (Up to 70Kg)	Street Scene Service Delivery	1100 Litre Bins	Per container	£650.55	£676.57	£26.02	4.00%	Lower charge for customers with lighter bins up to a 70Kg maximum.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS27	Commercial Waste - Recycling Band B (Up to 20Kg)	Street Scene Service Delivery	240 Litre Bins	Per container	£379.27	£394.44	£15.17	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS28	Commercial Waste - Recycling Band B (Up to 30Kg)	Street Scene Service Delivery	360 Litre Bins	Per container	£487.25	£506.74	£19.49	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS29	Commercial Waste - Recycling Band B (Up to 60Kg)	Street Scene Service Delivery	660 Litre Bins	Per container	£626.84	£651.91	£25.07	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS30	Commercial Waste - Recycling Band B (Up to 100Kg)	Street Scene Service Delivery	1100 Litre Bins	Per container	£761.17	£791.62	£30.45	4.00%	Higher charge for customers with heavier bins to 150Kg maximum (glass etc).	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS31	Commercial Waste - Recycling Band C (Up to 100Kg)	Street Scene Service Delivery	660 Litre Bins	Per container	£761.17	£791.62	£30.45	4.00%	Higher charge for customers with heavy bins who need 660L for access reasons.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS32	Commercial Waste - Recycling Band C (Up to 150Kg)	Street Scene Service Delivery	1100 Litre Bins	Per container	£924.46	£961.44	£36.98	4.00%	Higher charge for customers with heavier bins to 150Kg maximum (glass etc).	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS33	Commercial Waste - Food Waste	Street Scene Service Delivery	240 Litre Bins	Per container	£816.48	£849.14	£32.66	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45(4), s47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS34	Commercial Waste - Garden Waste	Street Scene Service Delivery	240 Litre Bins	Per container	£434.58	£451.96	£17.38	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45(4), s47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary
SS35	Collection Only - Recycling & Waste	Street Scene Service Delivery	240 Litre Bins	Per container	£374.00	£388.96	£14.96	4.00%	Service for non-commercial clients - This is a schedule 2 collection cost i.e. for schools (not standard household).	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary
SS36	Collection Only - Recycling & Waste	Street Scene Service Delivery	360 Litre Bins	Per container	£442.48	£460.18	£17.70	4.00%	Service for non-commercial clients - This is a schedule 2 collection cost i.e. for schools (not standard household).	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary
SS37	Collection Only - Recycling & Waste	Street Scene Service Delivery	660 Litre Bins	Per container	£563.63	£586.18	£22.55	4.00%	Service for non-commercial clients - This is a schedule 2 collection cost i.e. for schools (not standard household).	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary
SS38	Collection Only - Recycling & Waste	Street Scene Service Delivery	1100 Litre Bins	Per container	£640.01	£665.61	£25.60	4.00%	Service for non-commercial clients - This is a schedule 2 collection cost i.e. for schools (not standard household).	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary

SS39	Collection Only Food Waste	Street Scene Service Delivery	140 Litre Bins	Per cont ainer	£374.00	£388.96	£14.96	4.00%	Service for non-commercial clients - This is a schedule 2 collection cost i.e. for schools (not standard household).	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS40	Collection Only Food Waste	Street Scene Service Delivery	240 Litre Bins	Per cont ainer	£374.00	£388.96	£14.96	4.00%	Service for non-commercial clients - This is a schedule 2 collection cost i.e. for schools (not standard household).	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS41	Collection Only Garden waste	Street Scene Service Delivery	240 Litre Bins	Per cont ainer	£374.00	£388.96	£14.96	4.00%	Service for non-commercial clients - This is a schedule 2 collection cost i.e. for schools (not standard household).	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	Consultation and Equality Impact Assessments have been conducted. Consultation - https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/garden-waste-charging-2019 Original EqIA - https://www.barnet.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2020-09/Garden%20waste%20EqIA%20-%20September%202020%20review.pdf Updated EqIA - https://www.barnet.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-performance/equality-and-diversity#title-5
SS42	Commercial Waste - attend & empty first container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	1100 Litre Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£112.28	£116.77	£4.49	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS43	Commercial Waste - each additional container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	1100 Litre Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£33.49	£34.83	£1.34	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS44	Commercial Waste - attend & empty first container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	660 Litre Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£98.88	£102.84	£3.96	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS45	Commercial Waste - each additional container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	660 Litre Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£20.09	£20.89	£0.80	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS46	Commercial Waste - attend & empty first container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	360 Litre Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£92.18	£95.87	£3.69	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS47	Commercial Waste - each additional container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	360 Litre Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£13.39	£13.93	£0.54	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS48	Commercial Waste - attend & empty first container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	240 Litre Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£88.83	£92.38	£3.55	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS49	Commercial Waste - each additional container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	240 Litre Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£10.05	£10.45	£0.40	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS50	Commercial Waste - attend & empty first container	Street Scene Service Delivery	1100 Litre Recycling Bins	Per cont ainer	£103.90	£108.06	£4.16	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS51	Commercial Waste - each additional container	Street Scene Service Delivery	1100 Litre Recycling Bins	Per cont ainer	£25.11	£26.11	£1.00	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS52	Commercial Waste - attend & empty first container	Street Scene Service Delivery	660 Litre Recycling Bins	Per cont ainer	£93.85	£97.60	£3.75	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS53	Commercial Waste - each additional container	Street Scene Service Delivery	660 Litre Recycling Bins	Per cont ainer	£15.06	£15.66	£0.60	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS54	Commercial Waste - attend & empty first container	Street Scene Service Delivery	360 Litre Recycling Bins	Per cont ainer	£88.83	£92.38	£3.55	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS55	Commercial Waste - each additional container	Street Scene Service Delivery	360 Litre Recycling Bins	Per cont ainer	£10.05	£10.45	£0.40	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	

SS56	Commercial Waste - attend & empty first container	Street Scene Service Delivery	240 Litre Recycling Bins	Per cont ainer	£86.32	£89.77	£3.45	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS57	Commercial Waste - each additional container	Street Scene Service Delivery	240 Litre Recycling Bins	Per cont ainer	£8.68	£9.03	£0.35	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS58	Collection Only - attend & empty first container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	1100 Litre Recycling/Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£89.95	£93.55	£3.60	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS59	Collection Only - each additional container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	1100 Litre Recycling/Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£24.56	£25.54	£0.98	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS60	Collection Only - attend & empty first container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	660 Litre Recycling/Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£85.49	£88.91	£3.42	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS61	Collection Only - each additional container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	660 Litre Recycling/Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£14.73	£15.32	£0.59	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS62	Collection Only - attend & empty first container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	360 Litre Recycling/Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£83.25	£86.58	£3.33	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS63	Collection Only - each additional container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	360 Litre Recycling/Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£10.71	£11.14	£0.43	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS64	Collection Only - attend & empty first container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	240 Litre Recycling/Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£82.14	£85.43	£3.29	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS65	Collection Only - each additional container (including contaminated recycling)	Street Scene Service Delivery	240 Litre Recycling/Refuse Bins	Per cont ainer	£8.26	£8.59	£0.33	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1, Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS66	Commercial Refuse	Street Scene Service Delivery	Refuse Sacks	Per 52	£86.91	£90.39	£3.48	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS67	Commercial Refuse	Street Scene Service Delivery	Refuse Sacks	Per 104	£166.46	£173.12	£6.66	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS68	Commercial Refuse	Street Scene Service Delivery	Refuse Sacks	Per 208	£316.06	£328.70	£12.64	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS69	Commercial Refuse	Street Scene Service Delivery	Premium Sacks	Per 52	£139.59	£145.17	£5.58	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS70	Commercial Refuse	Street Scene Service Delivery	Premium Sacks	Per 104	£271.81	£282.68	£10.87	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS71	Commercial Refuse	Street Scene Service Delivery	Premium Sacks	Per 208	£526.76	£547.83	£21.07	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS72	Commercial Recycling	Street Scene Service Delivery	Recycling Sacks	Per 52	£71.64	£74.51	£2.87	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS73	Commercial Recycling	Street Scene Service Delivery	Recycling Sacks	Per 104	£136.96	£142.44	£5.48	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS74	Commercial Recycling	Street Scene Service Delivery	Recycling Sacks	Per 208	£261.27	£271.72	£10.45	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS75	Commercial Recycling	Street Scene Service Delivery	Cardboard Recycling Strips	Per 50	£58.25	£60.58	£2.33	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS76	Commercial Recycling	Street Scene Service Delivery	Cardboard Recycling Strips	Per 100	£111.43	£115.89	£4.46	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	

SS77	Commercial Recycling	Street Scene Service Delivery	Cardboard Recycling Strips	Per 200	£212.73	£221.24	£8.51	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS78	Commercial Bin Replacement	Street Scene Service Delivery	1100 Litre Bin - Lost/stolen/broken	Per unit	£339.36	£360.98	£21.62	6.37%	Increased costs above inflation due to increased cost of materials	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS79	Commercial Bin Replacement	Street Scene Service Delivery	660 Litre Bin - Lost/stolen/broken	Per unit	£192.47	£214.09	£21.62	11.23%	Increased costs above inflation due to increased cost of materials	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS80	Commercial Bin Replacement	Street Scene Service Delivery	360 Litre Bin - Lost/stolen/broken	Per unit	£67.87	£71.32	£3.45	5.08%	Increased costs above inflation due to increased cost of materials	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS81	Commercial Bin Replacement	Street Scene Service Delivery	240 Litre Bin - Lost/stolen/broken	Per unit	£42.04	£45.49	£3.45	8.21%	Increased costs above inflation due to increased cost of materials	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS82	Commercial Bin Delivery or Collection	Street Scene Service Delivery	4 wheeled bin	Per bin	£52.42	£54.52	£2.10	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS83	Commercial Bin Delivery or Collection	Street Scene Service Delivery	2 wheeled bin	Per bin	£26.08	£27.12	£1.04	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS84	Event/Fete Bins - delivery & collection from site	Street Scene Service Delivery	6 to 10 bins delivered & collected	Per event	£314.03	£326.59	£12.56	4.00%	Combined delivery & collection charge. After event - bins may be full (additional man is required) .	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; s3 Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary/Discretionary	
SS85	Event/Fete Bins - delivery & collection from site	Street Scene Service Delivery	Up to 5 bins delivered & collected	Per event	£210.20	£218.61	£8.41	4.00%	Combined delivery & collection charge. After event - bins may be full (additional man is required) .	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; s3 Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary/Discretionary	
SS86	Commercial Refuse - Compactor Skip	Street Scene Service Delivery	Weekly collection of up to a tonne of waste	Per annum	£15,245.65	£15,855.48	£609.83	4.00%	Charge calculated to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS87	Commercial Refuse - Compactor Skip	Street Scene Service Delivery	Overweight - only applied to weight after 1 tonne	Per tonne	£126.12	£131.16	£5.04	4.00%	Required to ensure full cost recovery.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS88	Collection Only - Compactor Skip	Street Scene Service Delivery	Collection only charge for additional collections	Per annum	£13,604.59	£14,148.77	£544.18	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1 Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS89	Barnet Allotments 12 Yard Skip	Street Scene Service Delivery	Collection of up to a tonne of green waste	Per skip	£283.13	£290.29	£7.16	2.53%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS90	Barnet Allotments 12 Yard Skip	Street Scene Service Delivery	Overweight - applied to weight after 1 tonne	Per tonne	£73.44	£76.38	£2.94	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS91	Barnet Allotments 12 Yard Skip	Street Scene Service Delivery	Contaminated - applied to complete load	Per tonne	£52.42	£54.52	£2.10	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS92	Skip Charges - Internal Clients 12 Yard Skip	Street Scene Service Delivery	Single collection - materials up to 1 tonnes	Per skip	£283.13	£290.29	£7.16	2.53%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS93	Skip Charges - Internal Clients	Street Scene Service Delivery	Overweight - applied to weight after 1 tonne	Per tonne	£84.08	£96.81	£12.73	15.14%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS94	16 Yard Skip Charges - External clients	Street Scene Service Delivery	Single collection - light/medium weights up to 1.5 tonnes	Per skip	£354.55	£350.00	£-4.55	-1.28%	Reduction to remain competitive	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS95	12 Yard Skip Charges - External clients	Street Scene Service Delivery	Single collection - light/medium weights up to 1.25 tonnes	Per skip	£303.90	£290.00	£-13.90	-4.57%	Reduction to remain competitive	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	

SS96	8 Yard Skip Charges - External clients	Street Scene Service Delivery	Single collection - medium/heavy materials up to 1 tonnes	Per skip	£243.12	£235.00	-£8.12	-3.34%	Reduction to remain competitive	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS97	6 Yard Skip Charges - External clients	Street Scene Service Delivery	Single collection - medium/heavy materials up to 0.75 tonnes	Per skip	£202.60	£205.00	£2.40	1.18%	Charge calculated to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS98	Skip Charges - External clients	Street Scene Service Delivery	Overweight - applied to skip weights exceeding the prescribed limits	Per tonne	£126.12	£131.16	£5.04	4.00%	Charge calculated to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS99	Grab Lorry Hire - All clients	Street Scene Service Delivery	Grab Lorry Service Charge (minimum booking 3.5 hours)	Per hour	£101.30	£105.35	£4.05	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS100	Grab Lorry Hire - All clients	Street Scene Service Delivery	Grab Lorry Disposal costs	Per tonne	£126.12	£131.16	£5.04	4.00%	Required to ensure full cost recovery and offer a competitive service charge.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS101	Additional Commercial Waste Clearance Services	Street Scene Service Delivery	Priced work as required by the client (cost defined by tonnages, time taken and resources used)	Per tonne / Per hour / Per unit	£124.50 per tonne plus resources	£129.48 per tonne plus resources	£4.98	4.00%	Charge for services provided at the customer's request. The work required will be defined by the customers' needs and priced in line with the costs of the (range of) services involved.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; s93 Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary/Discretionary	
SS102	Commercial Agreement Non-Payment	Street Scene Service Delivery	Stopped collections administration charge	Per process	£50.65	£52.68	£2.03	4.00%	There is a significant administrative burden due to customer non-payment and costs need to be recovered.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS103	Commercial Agreement Non-Payment	Street Scene Service Delivery	Bin removal or bin return charge	Per action	£52.52	£54.62	£2.10	4.00%	There is a significant burden due to customer non-payment and costs need to be recovered.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS104	Bin Maintenance - commercial customers	Street Scene Service Delivery	4 wheeled bin charge	Per annum	£92.44	£96.14	£3.70	4.00%	Cost recovery for the maintenance and replacement of supplied bins.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS105	Bin Maintenance - commercial customers	Street Scene Service Delivery	2 wheeled bin charge	Per annum	£62.85	£65.36	£2.51	4.00%	Cost recovery for the maintenance and replacement of supplied bins.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS106	Bin Washing Service - commercial customers	Street Scene Service Delivery	4 wheeled bin charge	Per wash	£20.26	£21.07	£0.81	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	
SS107	Bin Washing Service - commercial customers	Street Scene Service Delivery	2 wheeled bin charge	Per wash	£10.13	£10.54	£0.41	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs	s93 of the Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary	
SS108	Clinical waste collection	Street Scene Service Delivery	Individual user in own home (per bag, sharp or box)	Per unit collected	Free	Free	£0.00	0.00%	No Change as a free service	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1 Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS109	Clinical waste collection	Street Scene Service Delivery	Residential care homes or similar (per bag, sharps or box)	Per unit collected	£35.67	£37.10	£1.43	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1 Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS110	Removal of dead domestic animals (private dwellings)	Street Scene Service Delivery	Charge for removal	Per animal	£66.53	£69.19	£2.66	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1 Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS111	Graffiti removal	Street Scene Service Delivery	Charge for 1st square metre	Per area	£66.53	£69.19	£2.66	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; s3 Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary/Discretionary	
SS112	Graffiti removal	Street Scene Service Delivery	Charge for each additional square metre	Per area	£78.24	£81.37	£3.13	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; s3 Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary/Discretionary	
SS113	Commercial Agreement Administration	Street Scene Service Delivery	Customer initiated activity (account changes)	Per process	£25.32	£26.33	£1.01	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS114	Commercial Agreement Administration	Street Scene Service Delivery	Contract termination charge (un-notified)	Per process	10% of annual service costs	10% of annual service costs	£0.00	0.00%	No Change as a percentage charge	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	

SS115	Bulky & electrical items collection (Domestic Households)	Street Scene Service Delivery	Prepaid charge for removal of up to 3 nonelectrical items of rubbish or furniture (an additional £10 for each subsequent item up to a maximum of 10 items)	Up to 3 items	£35 up to £105	£35 up to £105	£0.00	0.00%	No increase in charge to encourage take up in service	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1 Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS116	Bulky & electrical items collection (Domestic Households)	Street Scene Service Delivery	An additional item - up to 10	Per additional item	£10.00	£10.00	£0.00	0.00%	No increase in charge to encourage take up in service	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1 Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS117	Commercial Services Administration	Street Scene Service Delivery	Copy of WTN provided	Per Record	£10.00	£10.40	£0.40	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary/Discretionary	Regularly supply additional paperwork to customers when they lose it. Private companies charge £80.
SS118	Commercial Services Administration	Street Scene Service Delivery	Delivery of commercial refuse sacks	Per Delivery	£5.00	£5.20	£0.20	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Local Government Act 2003	Statutory Discretionary/Discretionary	Cost recovery to fund the sack delivery service. Delivery levels now too high to provide service without funding.
SS119	Recycling and Waste - Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Collection Only Band S2	1100 Litre Bins	£780.00	£811.20	£31.20	4.00%	Bespoke collection from within premises and sites, additional £2.50 added for additional time taken to gain entry / service the property where limited hours of attendance are available	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1 Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	Required to ensure full cost recovery. Cost recovery to fund the sack delivery service. Delivery levels now too high to provide service without funding
SS120	Recycling and Waste - Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Commercial Waste - Refuse Band A* (Up to 40Kg)	1100 Litre Bins	£744.64	£774.43	£29.79	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS121	Recycling and Waste - Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Commercial Waste - Refuse Band D (Up to 200Kg)	1100 Litre Bins	£1,614.08	£1,678.64	£64.56	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS122	Recycling and Waste - Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Commercial Waste - Recycling Band A* (Up to 40Kg)	1100 Litre Bins	£553.28	£575.41	£22.13	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS123	Recycling and Waste - Wheeled Bins	Street Scene Service Delivery	Commercial Waste - Recycling Band D (Up to 200Kg)	1100 Litre Bins	£1,123.20	£1,168.13	£44.93	4.00%	Charge adjusted to level appropriate to current service costs.	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS124	Skip Charges - All Clients	Street Scene Service Delivery	Skip Charges - All Clients - Skips Licensed to be on the street for up to 2 weeks	Skip s	£60.00	£60.00	£0.00	0.00%	To place skips on the street is charged at £60 for up to 2 weeks so this cost needs to be passed onto customers	s139 Highways Act 1980; Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998;	Statutory Discretionary	
SS125	Skip Charges - All Clients	Street Scene Service Delivery	Skip Charges - All Clients - Skips Licencing Fee	Skip s	£120.00	£120.00	£0.00	0.00%	A licence to place skips on the street is charged at £120 for up to 4 weeks so this cost needs to be passed onto customers	s139 Highways Act 1980; Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998;	Statutory Discretionary	
SS126	Skip Charges - All Clients	Street Scene Service Delivery	Skip Charges - All Clients - Skips Parking Bay Suspension Fee	Per Skip/Day	£40.00	£40.00	£0.00	0.00%	A resident parking bay suspension to place skips on the street is charged at £40 per day so this cost needs to be passed onto customers	s139 Highways Act 1980; Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998; s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS127	Skip Charges - All Clients	Street Scene Service Delivery	Skip Charges - All Clients - Skips Parking Bay Suspension Fee	Per Skip/Day	£55.00	£55.00	£0.00	0.00%	A parking bay suspension to place skips on the street is charged at £55 per day so this cost needs to be passed onto customers	s139 Highways Act 1980; Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulations 1998; s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990	Statutory Discretionary	
SS128	Garden Waste	Street Scene Service Delivery	Chargeable Garden Waste Collection - 1st Bin annual charge	Per Container	£70.00	£70.00	£0.00	0.00%	In line with the councils' commitment to not increase charges	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1 Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS129	Garden Waste	Street Scene Service Delivery	Chargeable Garden Waste Collection - Per Additional Bin annual charge	Per Container	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.00%	In line with the councils' commitment to not increase charges	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1 Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS130	Garden Waste	Street Scene Service Delivery	Chargeable Garden Waste Collection - 1st Bin Part Year Charge	Per Container	£40.00	£40.00	£0.00	0.00%	In line with the councils' commitment to not increase charges	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1 Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS131	Garden Waste	Street Scene Service Delivery	Chargeable Garden Waste Collection - Per Additional Bin Part Year Charge	Per Container	£30.00	£30.00	£0.00	0.00%	In line with the councils' commitment to not increase charges	s45-47 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1 Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	
SS132	Garden Waste	Street Scene Service Delivery	Removal of garden waste bin	Per Collection	£10.00	£10.00	£0.00	0.00%	No increase in charge to encourage take up in service	s45 Environmental Protection Act 1990; Schedule 1 Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012	Statutory Discretionary	Charge to remove garden waste bin that is no longer required by resident

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Comments	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)
SL1	Install a Banner on a Street Light Column	Street Lighting	Charge applicable to attaching a banner with dual bracket arm to a lighting column	Each	£100.00 to £200.00 (Dependin g on volumes)	£100.00 to £200.00 (Dependin g on volumes)	£0.00	0%	No change. This work is carried out by a third party contractor and there rates have remained the same as last year and hence why no increase is proposed.	s115B, s115E Highways Act 1980; Local Government Act 2003; Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary
SL2	Install a Banner on a Street Light Column, including design and printing	Street Lighting	Charge applicable to designing, printing and attaching a banner with dual bracket arm to a lighting column	Each	£350.00 to £500.00 (Dependin g on volumes)	£350.00 to £500.00 (Dependin g on volumes)	£0.00	0%	No change. This work is carried out by a third party contractor and there rates have remained the same as last year and hence why no increase is proposed.	s115B, s115E Highways Act 1980; Local Government Act 2003; Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary
SL3	Rent of an approved Advertising Banner placed on Street Furniture	Advertisin g	Weekly Charge applicable to a banner being displayed on street furniture	Weekly Charge per banner	£250.00	£250.00	£0.00	0%	No change. This rate remains within the market norm.	s115B, s115E Highways Act 1980; Local Government Act 2003; Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary
SL4	Electric Vehicle Charging	EV Charging	Per Kilowatt Hour charge for using the Electric Vehicle Charging points	Per Kilowatt Hour	Between 24p and 34p excl vat (dependin g on Charger Type)	Between 24p and 34p excl vat (dependin g on Charger Type)	£0.00	0%	No change. It will be necessary to constantly review this charge rate due to the volatility of the energy prices at present. There is currently some headroom in the highest rate to allow for some upward adjustment in year. It is important to maintain an appropriate margin between energy costs incurred and our charge rate as the margin is utilised to cover the cost of operational maintenance and finance fees, however this needs to be balanced against the cost of making the changes to on-street signage each time the rate changes.	s115B, s115E Highways Act 1980; Local Government Act 2003; Localism Act 2011	Statutory Discretionary / Discretionary

Department:

Adult Social Care

Area:

Placements

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Comments	Additional detail for new charges / above inflation
Adult Social Care	Residential and Nursing Care (1) *	Social Care	Standard Charge persons aged 60+	Weekly	£152.20	£152.20	£0.00	0%	Are set at the same time as contribution/allowance updates, Jan/Feb each year	
Adult Social Care	Residential and Nursing Care (1) *	Social Care	Standard Charge persons aged 25-59	Weekly	£84.90	£84.90	£0.00	0%	Are set at the same time as contribution/allowance updates, Jan/Feb each year	
Adult Social Care	Residential and Nursing Care (1) *	Social Care	Standard Charge persons aged 18-25	Weekly	£69.40	£69.40	£0.00	0%	Are set at the same time as contribution/allowance updates, Jan/Feb each year	
Adult Social Care	Respite Care (All client groups) (2)	Social Care	Residential Respite (per week)	Weekly	£112.70	£112.70	£0.00	0%	Are set at the same time as contribution/allowance updates, Jan/Feb each year	
Adult Social Care	Fairer Contributions charge rate	Community Services	The rate charged for Community Services	Hourly	£18.39	£18.76	£0.37	2%	Increase in the maximum charge rate for community services to reflect the higher hourly rate the Council pays for delivery of homecare.	Current average homecare hourly rate is £18.76
Adult Social Care	Charges for arranging care for people above the capital/savings threshold		One-off arrangement fee for new care packages / placements	One-off	£300.00	£300.00	£0.00	0%	Charges for arranging care for people above the capital/savings threshold	
Adult Social Care	Other Community Support Services (4) ** Assessed in accordance with charging policy for community based services	Social Care	Community Support Services		Up to full cost		n/a	n/a		
Adult Social Care	Clients' access to files	Social Care	Statutory charge	One-off	£15.00	£15.00	£0.00	0%		
Adult Social Care	Charges for arranging care for people above capital/savings threshold	Social Care	Standard hourly brokerage charge	Hourly	£23.62	Not required as £300 covers				
Adult Social Care		Social Care	Standard hourly administrative charge	Hourly	£14.74	Not required as £300 covers				
Adult Social Care	Charges for Universal Deferred Payments	Social Care	Standard hourly administrative and processing charge	Hourly	£18.82	£18.82	£0.00	0.00%	The interest rate for deferred payments was set at 1% from 1 April 2021. It is proposed that the interest rate charges will be reviewed every three months. The power to vary and change interest rates for deferred payments will be delegated to the Council's section 151 officer.	
Adult Social Care	Charges for Universal Deferred Payments	Social Care	Standard legal hourly charge	Hourly	£52.29	£52.29	£0.00	0%		
Adult Social Care	Charges for Universal Deferred Payments	Social Care	Non- standard legal hourly charge e.g. debt recovery	Hourly	£71.59	£71.59	£0.00	0%		
Adult Social Care	Charges for Universal Deferred Payments	Social Care	Land Registry Fees	One-off	£26.00	£26.00	£0.00	0%		
Adult Social Care	Charges for Universal Deferred Payments	Social Care	Property Valuation Fees	One-off	£250.00	£250.00	£0.00	0%		

(Sports Hall Hire)																					
Football / Full Hall (Hendon & Copthall)	£79.50					£81.09	£1.59	2.0%													
Football / Full Hall (Burnt Oak)	£58.90					£60.08	£1.18	2.0%													
Basketball / Half Hall (Hendon & Copthall)	£31.90					£32.54	£0.64	2.0%													
Basketball / Half Hall (Burnt Oak)	£28.70					£29.27	£0.57	2.0%													
Courses																					
Gymnastics 1 hour - Hendon only					£8.20	£5.70									£8.46	£0.26	3.2%	£5.88	£0.18	3.2%	
Gymnastics 1 hour					£6.65	£5.00									£6.86	£0.21	3.2%	£5.16	£0.16	3.2%	
Football 1 hour					£7.05	£5.10									£7.28	£0.23	3.2%	£5.26	£0.16	3.2%	
Badminton 1 hour					£7.05	£5.10									£7.28	£0.23	3.2%	£5.26	£0.16	3.2%	
Trampoline 1 hour - Hendon only					£8.20	£5.70									£8.46	£0.26	3.2%	£5.88	£0.18	3.2%	
Tennis 1 hour					£8.95	£6.25									£9.24	£0.29	3.2%	£6.45	£0.20	3.2%	
Pilates 1 hour	£9.05	£6.90						£9.34	£0.29	3.2%	£7.12	£0.22	3.2%		£0.00						
Swimming 30 mins	£7.40	£5.20			£7.35	£5.15			£7.64	£0.24	3.2%	£5.37	£0.17	3.2%		£7.59	£0.24	3.2%	£5.31	£0.16	3.2%
Swimming 45 mins	£7.70	£5.40			£7.65	£5.20			£7.95	£0.25	3.2%	£5.57	£0.17	3.2%		£7.89	£0.24	3.2%	£5.37	£0.17	3.2%
Drop In Sessions																					
Gymnastics Session - Adults	£14.40	£9.85	£7.15					£14.86	£0.46	3.2%	£10.17	£0.32	3.2%		£7.38	£0.23	3.2%				
Burnt Oak - Floodlit artificial (5-a-side) 1hr		£47.15	£23.60						£48.09	£0.94	2.0%	£24.07	£0.47	2.0%							
Burnt Oak - Floodlit artificial (7-a-side) 1hr		£68.05	£39.30						£69.41	£1.36	2.0%	£40.09	£0.79	2.0%							
Burnt Oak - Grass Pitch (junior) 7-a-side		£30.35							£30.96	£0.61	2.0%										
Burnt Oak - Grass Pitch (junior) 11-a-side		£39.45							£40.24	£0.79	2.0%										

Toddlers' World sibling price at Burnt Oak				£2.37	£2.37	£2.37								£2.45	£0.08	3.2%	£2.45	£0.08	3.2%	£2.45	£0.08	3.2%
Toddlers' World standard price at Burnt Oak (first child)				£6.05	£4.30	£2.98								£6.24	£0.19	3.2%	£4.44	£0.14	3.2%	£3.08	£0.10	3.2%
Toddlers World (Hendon)				£6.20	£4.45	£3.14								£6.40	£0.20	3.2%	£4.59	£0.14	3.2%	£3.24	£0.10	3.2%
BirthDay Parties																						
Burnt Oak (Soft Play)	£182.00						£187.82	£5.82	3.2%													
Copthall (Soft Play)	£182.00						£187.82	£5.82	3.2%													
Copthall (Pool)	£178.00						£183.70	£5.70	3.2%													
New Barnet (Soft Play)	£182.00						£187.82	£5.82	3.2%													
New Barnet (Pool)	£178.00						£183.70	£5.70	3.2%													
Finchley Lido (Pool)	£178.00						£183.70	£5.70	3.2%													
Badminton Club - Adult																						
Burnt Oak	£5.50	£3.59	£1.67				£5.68	£0.18	3.2%	£3.70	£0.11	3.2%	£1.72	£0.05	3.2%							
Creche																						
Burnt Oak		£4.35	£3.54							£4.49	£0.14	3.2%	£3.65	£0.11	3.2%							
Sauna																						
Finchley Lido	£12.10	£8.35	£4.40				£12.49	£0.39	3.2%	£8.62	£0.27	3.2%	£4.54	£0.14	3.2%							
Barnet Training Scheme																						
Seniors	£100.00						£102.00	£2.00	2.0%													
Age Group				£90.00										£91.80	£1.80	2.0%						
Junior Age				£75.00										£76.50	£1.50	2.0%						
Preliminary				£62.00										£63.24	£1.24	2.0%						
Sharks				£56.00										£57.12	£1.12	2.0%						
Senior Club	£56.00						£57.12	£1.12	2.0%													
Masters	£68.00						£69.36	£1.36	2.0%													
Dolphins				£47.00										£47.94	£0.94	2.0%						
Dolphins				£47.00										£47.94	£0.94	2.0%						
Junior Club				£47.00										£47.94	£0.94	2.0%						
Finchley / New Barnet				£36.00										£36.72	£0.72	2.0%						

Department:

Children's & Family Services

Area:

Children Centres

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)	Additional detail for new charges / above inflation
Afterschool provision	Greentops afterschool provision	Burnt Oak	Charge to parents for afterschool club	Per Child Per session	£7.00	£10.00	£3.00	42.86%	Discretionary service	Hasn't been increased since 2018. A session includes collection from school, two hours provision and a snack. Similar provisions charge £12-15

Children's & Family Services

Libraries

Fee/Charge Title	Description	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Comments/ use volume	Additional detail for new charges / above or below inflation
Printing/ photocopying	Black & white A4	Per sheet	£0.20	£0.20	£0.00	0.00%		These charges were increased above inflation in 2020. It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash. No further increases are proposed this year as a 5p rise would price this service above the market rate.
Printing/ photocopying	Colour A4	Per sheet	£0.80	£0.80	£0.00	0.00%		These charges were increased above inflation in 2020. It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash. No further increases are proposed this year as a 5p rise would price this service above the market rate.

Printing/ photocopying	Black & white A 3	Per sheet	£0.30	£0.30	£0.00	0.00%		These charges were increased above inflation in 2020. It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash. No further increases are proposed this year as a 5p rise would price this service above the market rate.
Printing/ photocopying	Colour A3	Per sheet	£1.20	£1.20	£0.00	0.00%		These charges were increased above inflation in 2020. It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash. No further increases are proposed this year as a 5p rise would price this service above the market rate.
Advertising space	This charge will be levied for advertising space in library activity booklets/ publicity and on digital screens	A5 advert per 3 months	£300.00	£312.00	£12.00	4.00%	New charge in 2019/20. Not used yet due to the pandemic	
Lost Library card	This charge is levied where a replacement library card is issued	Per card (adults)	£2.00	£2.10	£0.10	5.00%		It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash
Lost Library card	This charge is levied where a replacement library card is issued	Per card (child/ concessions)	£1.00	£1.05	£0.05	5.00%		It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash
DVD hire	This charge is levied for the loan of DVDs	Per DVD, per week	£1.60	£1.00	-£0.60	-37.50%		The market for DVDs has diminished and no longer represents a viable income stream
Market place adverts	This charge is levied for advertising on library noticeboards/ windows	A6 advert per week	£1.00	£1.05	£0.05	5.00%		It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash
Market place adverts	This charge is levied for advertising on library noticeboards/ windows	A5 advert per week	£1.50	£1.55	£0.05	3.33%		It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash

Market place adverts	This charge is levied for advertising on library noticeboards/ windows	A4 advert per week	£2.50	£2.60	£0.10	4.00%		
Window/ Cabinet display hire	This charge is levied for the use of display cabinets and windows in libraries	Per cabinet/ window per week - external	£25.00	£26.00	£1.00	4.00%		
Window/ Cabinet display hire	This charge is levied for the use of display cabinets and windows in libraries	Per cabinet/ window per week - internal	£20.00	£20.80	£0.80	4.00%		
Adult Book Fines	This charge is levied for the late return of adult book items. Items can now be renewed 24/7 online or by phone	Per Day, Per Item	£0.25	£0.25	£0.00	0.00%		These charges were increased above inflation in 2020. It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash. No further increases are proposed this year as a 5p rise would price this service above the rate charged by other London boroughs.
Child Book Fines	This charge would be levied for the late return of child and teen book items. Items can now be renewed 24/7 online or by phone	Per day, Per item	£0.05	£0.05	£0.00	0.00%		These charges were increased above inflation in 2020. It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash. No further increases are proposed this year as a 5p rise would price this service above the rate charged by other London boroughs.
Reservation, No Notification/ email (specially purchased stock)	This charge is levied where an item is purchased in response to a reservation.	Per item	£1.00	£1.05	£0.05	5.00%	circa 1,600 items per year	It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash
Reservation, Postal Notification (specially purchased stock)	This charge is levied where an item is purchased in response to a reservation.	Per item	£1.00	£1.05	£0.05	5.00%	included above	It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash

Reservation, Postal Notification (Barnet stock)	Customers are notified by post that a reserved item is ready for collection. This applies to stock already held in Barnet Libraries	Per item	2nd class postage only	2nd class postage only	£0.00		covers costs only	increase will be in line with rise in the price of a second class stamp
Late return fees for items borrowed from the British library	This charge is levied where items borrowed from the British Library are returned late	Per item	£4.55	£5.45	£0.90	19.78%	use can vary significantly from year to year. In 2019 only 4 items were borrowed via this route	charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of r
Reservations from the British Library	This charge is levied where items are borrowed from the British Library	Per item	£4-6	£4-7	£1.00	16.66%	see above	charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of r
One off events	This includes a range of author and cultural events. A mix of charges would be applied dependent upon the cost of hosting the specific event and its intended audience. These are in addition to the core service of events which remains free.	Per session, per person	£0 up to £21	£0 up to £21.80	£1.00	4.00%		

Training courses for professionals and organisations (1/2 day - off the peg)	Current charges are considerably under the market rate and do not cover the costs of developing and delivering training.	Per delegate	£75.00	£78.00	£3.00	4.00%	Circa 4 per year
Training courses for professionals and organisations (1/2 day - bespoke)	Current charges are considerably under the market rate and do not cover the costs of developing and delivering training.	Per organisation	£400.00	£416.00	£16.00	4.00%	
Local History Training/ Talks for organisations (bespoke)	Current charges are considerably under the market rate and do not cover the costs of developing and delivering training.	Per session	£75.00	£78.00	£3.00	4.00%	
Music Sets And Scores for choirs based in Barnet	Subscription fee	Per subscription Per annum	Loan charge of 25p per score per month (min 2 month loan)	Loan charge of 25p per score per month (min 2 month loan)	£0.00	0.00%	It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash
Music Sets And Scores for choirs based in Barnet	Overdue charge	Per score, Per week	25p per score, Per month/ part month	25p per score, Per month/ part month	£0.00	0.00%	It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash
Music Sets And Scores for all choirs	Courier delivery charge for direct delivery	Per box	£5.00	£5.20	£0.20	4.00%	
Music Sets And Scores for all choirs	Cancellation fee for every score ordered but then not required	Per title	£10.00	£10.40	£0.40	4.00%	

Music Sets And Scores for all choirs	Administration fee to replace lost items. This is payable by music groups and organisations.	Per set lost	£10.00 + cost of replacement	10.4 +cost of replacement	£0.40	4.00%		
Music Sets And Scores for choirs based outside Barnet	Subscription fee	Per subscription Per annum	Loan charge of 35p per score per month (min 2 month loan)	Loan charge of 35p per score per month (min 2 month loan)	£0.00	0.00%		It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash
Music Sets And Scores for choirs based outside Barnet	Overdue charge	Per score, Per week	35p per score, Per month/ part month	35p per score, Per month/ part month	£0.00	0.00%		It is not feasible to collect denominations lower than 5p as these charges are mostly paid in cash
Music Sets And Scores	Charge made to other Boroughs for the loan of Barnet sets and scores	Per 20 items	£12.00	£12.45	£0.45	3.75%		
soft play hire party booking package	Hire charge	Per booking of 3 hours	£180.00	£187.20	£7.20	4.00%	New charge in 2019/20. Not used yet due to the pandemic	
Play sets	Subscription fee to play sets service	Per subscription, per annum	£25.00	£26.00	£1.00	4.00%		
SLRS Subscription	Annual fee to Barnet schools	Per year, per pupil	£7.90	£8.30	£0.40	5.06%	annual income of £110,000	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.

SLRS Subscription	Fee for 1/2 year subscription	Per 1/2 year, per pupil	£5.10	£5.30	£0.20	3.92%	
SLRS Subscription	Fee for 1 term	Per term, per pupil	£3.80	£4.00	£0.20	5.26%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
SLRS Subscription	Fee for half term	Per 1/2 term, per pupil	£2.00	£2.10	£0.10	5.00%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.

SLRS Subscription	Annual fee for non-Barnet schools	Per year, per pupil	£9.00	£9.40	£0.40	4.44%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
SLRS Subscription	Fee for 1/2 year subscription for non-Barnet schools	Per 1/2 year, per pupil	£5.60	£5.90	£0.30	5.36%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
SLRS Subscription	Fee for 1 term for non-Barnet schools	Per term, per pupil	£3.95	£4.00	£0.05	1.27%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.

SLRS Subscription	Fee for half-term for non-Barnet schools	Per 1/2 term, per pupil	£2.10	£2.20	£0.10	4.76%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
SLRS Subscription	One-off fee 'try me' (Barnet schools)	Per pupil, per term	£3.80	£4.00	£0.20	5.26%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
SLRS Subscription	One-off fee 'try me' (non-Barnet schools)	Per pupil, per term	£3.95	£4.15	£0.20	5.06%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.

SLRS Topic box	Topic box (box containing circa 40 books on a specific topic area)	Per topic box, per 1/2 term	£85.00	£85.00	£0.00	0.00%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
SLRS artefact	Box of artefacts to be used in the classroom to support teaching and learning	Per box, per 1/2 term	£85.00	£85.00	£0.00	0.00%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
SLRS Secondary schools pay as you go registration fee	Fee to register for pay as you go topic boxes - one off admin charge	Per school	£220.00	£220.00	£0.00	0.00%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.

SLRS Secondary schools pay as you go loans (20 books per loan)	Charge for as and when loan collections	Per collection of 20 books, per school	£40.00	£40.00	£0.00	0.00%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
SLRS Guided reading sets	Charge for the loan of guided reading sets	Per class, per year	£135.00	£135.00	£0.00	0.00%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
SLRS Long-term book loan	Charge for the long-term loan of books to support school libraries	300 books for 6 months	£425.00	£425.00	£0.00	0.00%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.

SLRS Long-term book loan	Charge for the long-term loan of books to support school libraries	300 books for 12 months	£810.00	£810.00	£0.00	0.00%		Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
Professional consultancy	Specialist advice regarding libraries, reading and information skills (Barnet schools)	Per hour	£40.00	£40.00	£0.00	0.00%		Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
Professional consultancy	Specialist advice regarding libraries, reading and information skills (non-Barnet schools)	Per hour	£45.00	£45.00	£0.00	0.00%		Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.

Professional consultancy	Specialist advice regarding libraries, reading and information skills (non-subscribing Barnet schools)	Per hour	£50.00	£50.00	£0.00	0.00%		Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
Professional consultancy	Specialist advice regarding libraries, reading and information skills (non-subscribing non-Barnet schools)	Per hour	£55.00	£55.00	£0.00	0.00%		Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
SLRS Lost/ damaged books	Charge levied to schools for the replacement of lost books	Per item	£20.00	£20.00	£0.00	0.00%		Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.

SLRS Lost/ damaged artefacts	Charge levied to schools for the replacement of lost artefacts	Per item	£10-100	£10-100	£0.00	0.00%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
SLRS Late orders surcharge	Additional charge made to schools that submit requests after the standard delivery deadline	Per order	£15.00	£15.00	£0.00	0.00%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
Additional delivery charge	Charge for additional deliveries	Per visit, up to 12 crates	£25.00	£25.00	£0.00	0.00%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.

Additional delivery charge	Charge for additional deliveries	Per visit, 13-24 crates	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0.00%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
Additional delivery charge	Charge for additional deliveries	Per visit, 25-36 crates	£45.00	£45.00	£0.00	0.00%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.
SLRS Annual subscription EYFS and KS1 only - Barnet schools	Charge levied to schools for annual subscription for stated year groups only	Per school, per year	£8.60	£8.60	£0.00	0.00%	Charges were not amended for many years until 2020. An increase slightly above inflation is required for the main SLRS charges in order to continue to bring Barnet fees more into line with other London boroughs and to respond to increases in the cost of resources. The School Libraries Resources Service (SLRS) is a traded service and as such is primarily resourced via the income that it makes. It is not proposed to amend charges for less well used aspects of the service. These will all be reviewed in 2022/23.

Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Chipping Barnet Library Room 1) full rate	per hour	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Chipping Barnet Library Room 1 concession rate	per hour	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Chipping Barnet Library Room 2 full rate	per hour	£30.00	£30.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Chipping Barnet Library Room 2 concession rate	per hour	£30.00	£30.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Finchley Church End Library Room 1 full rate	per hour	£40.00	£40.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Finchley Church End Library Room 1 concession rate	per hour	£40.00	£40.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Finchley Church End Library Room 2 full rate	per hour	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.

Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Finchley Church End Library Room 2 concession rate	per hour	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Finchley Church End Library Room 3 full rate	per hour	£20.00	£20.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Finchley Church End Library Room 3 concession rate	per hour	£20.00	£20.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Finchley Church End Library 1,2,3 together	per hour	£65.00	£65.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Finchley Church End Library kitchen as add on	per hour	£5.00	£5.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Finchley Church End Library kitchen only	per hour	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Rom Hire Colindale Library Room 1 full rate	per hour	£18.00	£18.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.

Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Colindale Library Room 1 concession rate	per hour	£18.00	£18.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Edgware Library full rate	per hour	£18.00	£18.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Edgware Library concession rate	per hour	£18.00	£18.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Golders Green Library full rate	per hour	£18.00	£18.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Golders Green Library concession rate	per hour	£18.00	£18.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire North Finchley Library full rate	per hour	£18.00	£18.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire North Finchley Library concession rate	per hour	£18.00	£18.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.

Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Osidge Library full rate	per hour	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Osidge Library Concession rate	per hour	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Hendon Library full rate	per hour	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire Hendon Library concession rate	per hour	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire East Finchley Library full rate	per hour	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Room hire (library opening hours)	Room Hire East Finchley concession rate	per hour	£12.00	£12.00	£0.00	0.00%		Room hire rates were all reviewed in 2020/21 and new charges above inflation introduced. These have only been introduced since the removal of pandemic restrictions. No further increases are proposed for 2022/23.
Early Years Settings - digital events package	Digital events package	per year, per setting	N/A	£30.00	N/A	100.00%	New charge/ new service	This is a new service

Reference/ Area	Fee/Charge Title	Area	Description	Service Lead	Unit of Measure	Charges 2021/22	Charges 2022/23	Change from prior year (actual)	Change from prior year (%)	Statutory Basis for Charging (i.e. the legislation that permits you to charge for this service / product)	Basis of charging (Statutory prescribed, Statutory discretionary, statutory costs recovery or Discretionary)	Additional detail for new charges/ above inflation
	Certificates from archived registers		Standard Birth, Death, Marriage and civil partnership certificate	Barry May	Per certificate	£11.00	£11.00	£0.00	0%	Marriage Act 1949	Prescribed	General Register Office - statutory figures introduced
			Short Birth Certificate	Barry May	Per certificate	£11.00	£11.00	£0.00	0%	Marriage Act 1949	Prescribed	
			Priority service certificate - same day	Barry May	Per certificate	£24.00	£24.00	£0.00	0%	Marriage Act 1949	Prescribed	
			Standard Birth Death Marriage or Civil Partnership certificates (at registration)	Barry May	Per certificate	£11.00	£11.00	£0.00	0%	Marriage Act 1949	Prescribed	
			Standard Birth Death Marriage or Civil Partnership certificates (after registration)	Barry May	Per certificate	£11.00	£11.00	£0.00	0%	Marriage Act 1949	Prescribed	
	Notice of marriage and civil partnership		British and EU national	Barry May	Per notice	£35.00	£35.00	£0.00	0%	Marriage Act 1950	Prescribed	
			If referred for immigration purposes	Barry May	Per notice	£47.00	£47.00	£0.00	0%	Marriage Act 1951	Prescribed	
	Marriage, Renewal of Vows and Civil Partnership Ceremonies at Hendon Town Hall	Heritage Room	Administration fee for change of date or time	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£20.85	£21.00	£0.15	1%	Marriage Act 1952	Discretionary	
			Mondays to Friday	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£170.00	£180.00	£10.00	6%	Marriage Act 1953	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring boroughs
			Saturday	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£285.00	£300.00	£15.00	5%	Marriage Act 1955	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring
			Sundays	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£365.00	£385.00	£20.00	5%	Marriage Act 1956	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring
			Public Holidays	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£500.00	£525.00	£25.00	5%	Marriage Act 1961	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring
	Marriage, Renewal of Vows and Civil Partnership Ceremonies at Hendon Town Hall	Committee Room 1&2	Mondays to Friday	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£225.00	£240.00	£15.00	7%	Marriage Act 1962	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring
			Saturday	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£335.00	£350.00	£15.00	4%	Marriage Act 1964	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring
			Sundays	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£425.00	£450.00	£25.00	6%	Marriage Act 1965	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring
			Public Holidays	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£630.00	£650.00	£20.00	3%	Marriage Act 1968	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring
	Marriage, Renewal of Vows and Civil Partnership Ceremonies at Hendon Town Hall		Non-refundable booking fee	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£70.00	£70.00	£0.00	0%	Marriage and Civil Partnership (Approved Premises) Regulations 2005	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring
			Wedding in a registered building (e.g. church)	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£88.00	£88.00	£0.00	0%	Marriage and Civil Partnership (Approved Premises) Regulations 2006	Prescribed	Bring in line with neighbouring
			Marriage, renewal of vows, civil partnership and baby naming ceremonies Monday to Friday	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£366.00	£370.00	£4.00	1%	Marriage and Civil Partnership (Approved Premises) Regulations 2005	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring

			Marriage, renewal of vows, civil partnership and baby naming ceremonies Saturday	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£400.00	£415.00	£15.00	4%	Marriage and Civil Partnership (Approved Premises) Regulations 2005	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring
			Marriage, renewal of vows, civil partnership and baby naming ceremonies Sunday and Public Holiday	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£497.00	£510.00	£13.00	3%	Marriage and Civil Partnership (Approved Premises) Regulations 2005	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring
			Marriage, renewal of vows, civil partnership and baby naming ceremonies Sunday and Public Holiday	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£447.00	£460.00	£13.00	3%	Marriage and Civil Partnership (Approved Premises) Regulations 2005	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring
			Marriage, renewal of vows, civil partnership and baby naming ceremonies Sunday and Public Holiday	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£547.00	£570.00	£23.00	4%	Marriage and Civil Partnership (Approved Premises) Regulations 2005	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring
	Naming Ceremonies		Administration fee for change of date or time	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£20.75	£20.75	£0.00	0%	Marriage and Civil Partnership (Approved Premises) Regulations 2005	Discretionary	
	Late arrival fees		Administration fee for change of date or time	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£30.00	£30.00	£0.00	0%	Local Government Act 2003	Discretionary	
			Late arrival fee at an approved premise in Barnet	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£55.00	£55.00	£0.00	0%	Local Government Act 2004	Discretionary	
	Nationality and Settlement Checking Service NCS/SCS		Private citizenship ceremony at Hendon Town Hall Mon - Fri	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£130.00	£130.00	£0.00	0%	Local Government Act 2011	Discretionary	
			Private citizenship ceremony at Hendon Town Hall Sat	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£150.00	£150.00	£0.00	0%	Local Government Act 2012	Discretionary	
	European Settlement Scheme Mon - Fri		ESS - Passport checking and verification service	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£14.00	£14.00	£0.00	0%	LGA v93	Discretionary but fees fixed by guidance	Fixed by Guidance
	Private Citizenship Ceremonies		Weekdays	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£130.00	135	£5.00	4%		Discretionary	
	Private Citizenship Ceremonies		Weekends	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£150.00	155	£5.00	3%		Discretionary	
	Marriage and Civil Partnership Ceremonies - External venues		External approved Premise Monday - Friday	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£366.00	400	£34.00	9%	Marriage and Civil Partnership (Approved Premises) Regulations 2005	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring boroughs
	Marriage and Civil Partnership Ceremonies - External venues		External approved Premise Saturday	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£400.00	440	£40.00	10%	Marriage and Civil Partnership (Approved Premises) Regulations 2005	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring
	Marriage and Civil Partnership Ceremonies - External venues		External approved Premise Sunday	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£497.00	550	£53.00	11%	Marriage and Civil Partnership (Approved Premises) Regulations 2005	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring
	Marriage and Civil Partnership Ceremonies - External venues		External approved premises Bank Holiday	Barry May	Per Ceremony	£657.00	680	£23.00	4%	Marriage and Civil Partnership (Approved Premises) Regulations 2005	Discretionary	Bring in line with neighbouring

Appendix G

Business Planning 2022/23

Interim General budget consultation 2022/23

21 December 2021 – 1 February 2022

Consultation Team, Strategy

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report sets out the consultation findings from the General Budget Consultation 2022/23 which will be presented as part of the budget paper at Policy and Resources on 9 February 2022 and Full Council on 1 March 2022.

1.1 Response to the consultation

- a total of 81 questionnaires were completed
- the majority of responses were from residents.

1.2 Summary of consultation approach

- the consultation ran from 21 December 2021 to 1 February 2022
- the consultation consisted of an online questionnaire and summary consultation document which was published on engage.barnet.gov.uk
- paper copies and an easy-read version of the consultation were also made available on request
- as part of the council's statutory duty to consult with National Non-Domestic Rate (NNDR) payers, letters were sent out to all the council's NNDR payers inviting them to take part in the consultation
- the consultation was widely promoted via the council's residents e newsletter magazine, Barnet First paper magazine; the council's website; Twitter; Facebook and posters in libraries and other public places.
- super-users, i.e., users of non-universal services, were also invited to take part in the consultation through the Communities Together Network Newsletter, the school parent newsletter, and service area newsletters/circulars.

1.2 Summary of key findings

1.2.1 Views on the overall budget for 2022/23

- A third of respondents agree (33%, 27 out of 81 respondents) with the council's proposed budget for 2022/23 (6%, 5 out of 81 respondents strongly agree, and 27%, 22 out of 81 respondents tend to agree).
- Two fifths of respondents disagree (41%, 33 out of 81 respondents) with the council's proposed budget for 2022/23 (22%, 18 out of 81 respondents tend to disagree, and 19%, 15 out of 81 respondents strongly disagree).
- The remainder were either neutral (21 %, 17 out of 81 respondents) or said they did not know or were not sure (5%, 4 out of 81 respondents).

1.2.2 Views on the council's Council Tax proposals for 2022/23

Overall, in terms of supporting both a general Council Tax increase and applying a Social Care Precept increase in 2022/23, just under half of respondents (46%, 30 out of 65 respondents) support both an increase in general Council Tax (either 1% or up to 1.99%) and the proposal to apply a further 1 % Adult Social Care Precept

- Just over a quarter, 29% of respondents (19 out of 65), support both an increase in general Council Tax of 1% and the proposal to apply a further 1% Social Care Precept in 2022/23.
- Fewer respondents (17% of respondents, 11 out of 65) support both an increase general Council Tax of up to 1.99% and the proposal to apply a further 1% Social Care Precept in 2022/23.
- Just under two fifths of respondents (37%, 24 out of 65 respondents) do not support any increases in general Council Tax or the proposal to apply an Adult Social Care Precept on Council Tax 1% in 2022/23.
- 15%, 10 out of 65 respondents only support the proposal to increase general Council Tax by 1% and not a Social Care Precept increase in 2022/23.
- None of those responding to the consultation support the proposal to increase general Council Tax by up to 1.99% and not a Social Care Precept increase in 2022/23.
- 2% (1 out of 65 respondents) only support the proposal to apply a Social Care Precept 1% and not a general Council Tax increase in 2022/23.

1.2.3 Views on theme committee saving and income proposals for 2022/23

- **Children's, Education and Safeguarding Committee (CES)** received the **highest level of support**, with half of respondents (50%, 34 out of 68 respondents) indicating they agree with the saving and income proposals identified within this committee for 2022/23.
- **Public Health (PH) - Health and Wellbeing**, which had no savings or income generation proposals, received the **second highest level of support**, with two fifths of respondents (42%, 28 out of 67 respondents) agreeing
- **Adults and Safeguarding Committee** had a **similar level of support as Public Health** with again two fifths of respondents (41%, 28 out of 69 respondents) agreeing with the saving and income proposals identified within this committee for 2022/23.

- **Environment Committee (EC) and Housing and Growth Committee also both had similar levels of support**, with around a third of respondents agreeing with the saving and income proposals identified within these committees for 2022/23; Environment Committee 33% agreed (22 out of 67 respondents) and Housing and Growth Committee 32% agreed (22 out of 65 respondents).
- **Policy and Resources Committee received the least support** for their saving and income proposals, with a quarter of respondents (24%, 16 out of 66 respondents) agreeing with the saving and income generation proposals identified within this committee for 2022/23.

1.2.4 Further comments on Theme Committee saving and income proposals for 2022/23

Respondents were also asked if they had any comments to make about the saving and income proposals identified for each theme committee for 2022/23. Of those who responded to the consultation, 37 out of 81 gave a response to this question.

The responses to this question were varied and a summary of the most common themes, with a response of four comments or more, have been summarised below:

- *Policy & Resources Committee budget too excessive / Would like to see what is spent in Policy and Resources Committee (Eight comments)*
- *Agree with Council Tax increases (Four comments):*
- *Disagree with Council Tax Increases / Can't afford Council Tax increases (Four comments)*
- *Disagree with any cuts in Children, Education, and Safeguarding Committee (CES) / More should be spent in CES (Four comments)*
- *Environment Committee should be allocated more budget / Should be a priority area (Four comments).*

1.2.5 Further comments on the proposed budget for 2022/23

Respondents were also asked if they had any further comments to make about the council's proposed budget for 2022/23. Of those who responded to the consultation, 36 out of 81 gave a response to this question.

Again, the responses to this question were varied and the most common themes, with a response of four comments or more have been summarised below:

- *Disagree with Council Tax increases / Can't afford Council Tax increases (Seven Comments)*
- *Agree with Council Tax increases with Council Tax Increases (Five comments)*
- *Too much wastage / Unnecessary expenditure (Four comments).*

Further details of the types of comments received can be found in section two of this report.

2. DETAILED FINDINGS

2.1 Introduction

The budget proposals for 2022/23 have been subject to a formal public consultation.

This report sets out the full findings from the council's consultation on its Business Plan 2022/23. The findings will be considered by Full Council on 1 March 2022, where the final decision on the council's budget for 2022/23 will be taken.

2.2 Summary of consultation approach

The 2022/23 General Budget Consultation began after Policy and Resources Committee on 21 December 2021 and concluded on 1 February 2022.

In terms of service-specific consultations, the council has a duty to consult with service users where there are proposals to vary, reduce or withdraw services. Where appropriate, separate service-specific consultations have already taken place or will take place in the next few months for the 2022/23 savings. The outcomes of these consultations are being reported into committee decision-making processes.

2.3 Technical details and method

2.3.1 In summary, the consultation was administered as follows:

- the general consultation consisted of an online questionnaire published on <http://engage.barnet.gov.uk> together with a summary consultation document which provided background information about the council's budget setting process and the financial challenges the council faces. Paper copies and an easy-read version of the consultation were also made available on request.
- as part of the council's statutory duty to consult with National Non-Domestic Rate (NNDR) payers, letters were sent out to all the council's NNDR payers inviting them to take part in the consultation.
- the consultation was widely promoted via the council's residents' magazine (Barnet First delivered to all households), the council resident's e newsletter, the council's website, local press, Twitter, Facebook, and posters in libraries and other public places.
- super-users, i.e., users of non-universal services, were also invited to take part in the consultation through the Communities Together Network Newsletter, schools parent newsletter and service area newsletters/circulars.

2.3.2 Questionnaire design

The questionnaire was developed to ascertain residents' views on the overall size and individual components of the proposed 2022/23 budget. In particular the consultation invited views on the:

- Overall budget, and savings and income generation proposals for 2022/23
- Proposal to increase General Council Tax by 1% or by up to 1.99%¹
- Proposal to apply an Adult Social Care Precept on Council Tax of 1% to help pay for adult social care.

Throughout the questionnaire and where applicable, hyperlinks were provided to the relevant sections of the consultation document and to the detailed savings and/or income proposals for each committee. Links to further information on each of the Theme Committee's portfolio was also provided.

Those respondents who elected to receive a paper copy were also sent the consultation document and a copy of the 2022/23 saving and/or income proposals.

2.4 Response to the consultation

A total of 81 questionnaires were completed – all were submitted online. The table includes the response profile of the response prior to adding the additional option to increase Council Tax by up to 1.99% and after, together with the total response profile. of 81 questionnaires have been completed - all these were completed online.

2.4.1 Response profile

The table over the page shows the profile of those who responded to the consultation. The table also gives a breakdown of the number responses that were received before the additional option of increasing general Council Tax by up to 1.99 % was added to the consultation on the 7 January, and then the response to the consultation after this additional option was added.

¹ Option on supporting an increase in general Council Tax by up to 1.99 % in 2022/23 was added to the questionnaire

Table 1: Profile of those who responded to the General Budget Consultation

Stakeholder	21/12/2021-07/01/22		07/01/22 onwards ²		Total	
	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base
Barnet resident	100%	17	87%	40	91%	57
Working within the London Borough of Barnet area	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Barnet business	0%	0	4%	2	3%	2
Representing a voluntary/community organisation	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Representing a public-sector organisation	0%	0	4%	2	3%	2
Representing a school	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Other	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Prefer not to say	0%	0	4%	2	3%	2
Total who answered this question	100%	17	100%	46	100%	63
Not answered		11		7		18
Total response to the consultation		28		53		81

2.4.2 Profile of protected characteristics

The council is required by law (the Equality Act 2010) to pay due regard to equalities in eliminating unlawful discrimination, advancing equality of opportunity, and fostering good relations between people from different groups.

The protected characteristics identified in the Equality Act 2010 are age, disability, ethnicity, sex, sex reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy, maternity, religion or belief, sexual orientation and marital status.

To assist us in complying with the duty under the Equality Act 2010 we asked the respondents to provide equalities monitoring data and explained that collecting this information will help us understand the needs of our different communities and that all the information provided will be treated in the strictest confidence and will be stored securely in accordance with our responsibilities under data protection legislation (such as the General Data Protection Regulation or the Data Protection Act 2018).

Table 2 over the page shows the profile of those who answered these questions. However, due to the low completion of these questions it has not been possible to do any demographic analysis on the consultation findings.

² Option on supporting an increase in general Council Tax by up to 1.99 % in 2022/23 was added to the questionnaire

GENERAL BUDGET CONSULTATION 2022/23

Table 2: Protected Characteristic, profile of those that completed the questionnaire

Protected Characteristic	Response	
	Number	%
Age		
16-17	1	1%
18-24	1	1%
25-34	3	4%
35-44	13	16%
45-54	10	12%
55-64	14	17%
65-74	11	14%
75+	5	6%
Prefer not to say	1	1%
Not answered	22	27%
Total	81	100%

Sex		
Female	20	25%
Male	34	42%
If you prefer your own term	0	0%
Prefer not to say	5	6%
Not answered	22	27%
Total	81	100%

Is the sex you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth?		
Yes, it's the same	55	68%
No, it's different	0	0%
Prefer not to say	3	4%
Not answered	23	28%
Total	81	100%

Disability		
Yes	4	5%
No	51	63%
Prefer not to say	4	5%
Not answered	22	27%
Total	81	100%

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Protected Characteristic	Response	
	Number	%

Ethnicity		
Black	10	12%
Asian	1	1%
White	1	1%
Mixed	2	2%
Other	34	42%
Prefer not to say	9	11%
Not answered	24	30%
Total	81	100%

Faith		
Baha'i	0	0%
Buddhist	0	0%
Christian	12	15%
Hindu	4	5%
Humanist	0	0%
Jain	2	2%
Jewish	7	9%
Muslim	1	1%
Sikh	0	0%
No religion	20	25%
Other Faith	1	1%
Prefer not to say	12	15%
Not answered	22	27%
Total	81	100%

Pregnancy and maternity leave		
Pregnant	0	0%
On maternity leave	0	0%
Neither	21	26%
Prefer not to say	4	5%
Not answered	56	69%
Total	81	100%

Sexuality		
Bisexual	1	1%
Gay or Lesbian	2	2%
Straight or heterosexual	42	52%
Other sexual orientation	2	2%

GENERAL BUDGET CONSULTATION 2022/23

Protected Characteristic	Response	
	Number	%
Prefer not to say	11	14%
Not answered	23	28%
Total	81	100%

Marital Status	Number	%
Single	11	14%
Co-habiting	1	1%
Married	35	43%
Divorced	3	4%
Widowed	1	1%
In a same sex civil partnership	0	0%
Prefer not to say	8	10%
Not answered	22	27%
Total	81	100%

2.5 Calculating and reporting on results

- The results for each question are based on “valid responses”, i.e., all those providing an answer (this may or may not be the same as the total sample) unless otherwise specified. The base size may therefore vary from question to question.
- Where percentages do not add up to 100, this may be due to rounding, or the question is multi-coded - i.e., respondents could give more than one answer. The open-ended questions are multi-coded, as respondents could write in more than one comment, and therefore the tables on verbatim comments add up to more than 100%.
- Due to the small total sample size the findings have been reported on in terms of percentages and numbers.
- All open-ended responses have been classified based on the main themes arising from the comments, so that they can be summarised. It should also be noted that the responses were very varied, however there were a number of common themes that were evident, and the most common themes have been summarised in this report.

3. Results in detail:

3.1 Views on the budget for 2022/23

Respondents were asked to what extent they agree or disagree with the proposed budget for 2022/23. Table 3 below shows that:

- A third of respondents agree (33%, 27 out of 81 respondents) with the council's proposed budget for 2022/23 (6%, 5 out of 81 respondents strongly agree, and 27%, 22 out of 81 respondents tend to agree).
- Two fifths of respondents disagree (41%, 33 out of 81 respondents) with the council's proposed budget for 2022/23 (22%, 18 out of 81 respondents tend to disagree, and 19%, 15 out of 81 respondents strongly disagree).
- The remainder were either neutral (21 %, 17 out of 81 respondents) or said they did not know or were not sure (5%, 4 out of 81 respondents).

Table 3: Respondents' level of support for the proposed budget for 2022/23

To what extent do you agree or disagree with our proposed budget for 2022/23?	%	Base
Strongly agree	6.17%	5
Tend to agree	27.16%	22
Neither agree nor disagree	20.99%	17
Tend to disagree	22.22%	18
Strongly disagree	18.52%	15
Don't know / not sure	4.94%	4
Total	100.00%	81

3.2 Views on proposals to increase general Council Tax and to apply an Adult Social Care precept on Council Tax in 2022/23

Respondents were asked to indicate which of the following statements most closely aligns to their opinion in terms of the Council Tax proposals for 2022/23:

Overall, in terms of supporting both a general Council Tax increase and applying a Social Care Precept increase in 2022/23, just under half of respondents (46%, 30 out of 65 respondents) support both an increase in general Council Tax (either 1% or up to 1.99%) and the proposal to apply a further 1 % Adult Social Care Precept increase.

- Just over a quarter, 29% of respondents (19 out of 65), support both an increase general Council Tax of 1% and the proposal to apply a further 1% Social Care Precept in 2022/23.

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- Fewer respondents (17% of respondents, 11 out of 65) support both an increase in general Council Tax of up to 1.99% and the proposal to apply a further 1% Social Care Precept in 2022/23.
- Just under two fifths of respondents (37%, 24 out of 65 respondents) do not support any increases in general Council Tax or the proposal to apply an Adult Social Care Precept on Council Tax 1% in 2022/23.
- 15%, 10 out of 65 respondents only support the proposal to increase general Council Tax by 1% and not a Social Care Precept increase in 2022/23.
- None of those responding to the consultation support the proposal to increase general Council Tax by up to 1.99% and not a Social Care Precept increase in 2022/23.
- 2% (1 out of 65 respondents) only support the proposal to apply a Social Care Precept 1% and not a general Council Tax increase in 2022/23.

Table 4: Respondents' level of support for proposed Council Tax increases

Q4 Please indicate which of the statements below most closely aligns to your opinion in terms of our Council Tax proposals? (Please tick one option only)	20/12/2021-07/01/22		07/01/22 onwards ³		Total	
	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base
I support the proposal to increase general Council Tax by 1% in 2022/23 and also support the proposal to apply an Adult Social Care Precept on Council Tax of 1% in 2022/23	39%	7	26%	12	29%	19
I would support an increase in general Council Tax by up to 1.99 % in 2022/23 and also support the proposal to apply an Adult Social Care Precept on Council Tax of 1% in 2022/23	N/A	N/A	23%	11	17%	11
I support the proposal to increase general Council Tax by 1% in 2022/23 only	11%	2	17%	8	15%	10
I support an increase in general Council Tax by up to 1.99 % in 2022/23 only	N/A	N/A	0.0%	0	0	0
I support the proposal to apply an Adult Social Care Precept on Council Tax of 1% in 2022/23 only	0%	0	2.0%	1	2%	1
I do not support any proposals to increase general Council Tax or any increases on the Adult Social Care Precept on Council Tax 2022/23	50%	9	32%	15	37%	24
Total	100%	18	100%	47	100%	65

³ Options on supporting an increase in general Council Tax by up to 1.99 % in 2022/23 was added to the questionnaire

GENERAL BUDGET CONSULTATION 2022/23

3.3 Theme Committee saving/income proposals for 2022/23

Respondents were asked to what extent they agree or disagree with each of the saving and income proposals identified for each of the Theme Committees in 2022/23. Table 5 below shows that:

- **Children’s, Education and Safeguarding Committee (CES) received the highest level of support**, with half of respondents (50%, 34 out of 68 respondents) indicating they agree with the saving and income proposals identified within this committee for 2022/23.
- **Public Health (PH) - Health and Wellbeing Board**, which had no savings or income generation proposals, received **the second highest level of support**, with two fifths of respondents (42%, 28 out of 67 respondents) agreeing
- **Adults and Safeguarding Committee had a similar level of support as Public Health** with again two fifths of respondents (41%, 28 out of 69 respondents) agreeing with the saving and income proposals identified within this committee for 2022/23.
- **Environment Committee (EC) and Housing and Growth Committee** also both had similar had levels of support, with around **a third of respondents agreeing** with the saving and income proposals identified within these committees for 2022/23; Environment Committee 33% agreed (22 out of 67 respondents) and Housing and Growth Committee 32% agreed (22 out of 65 respondents).
- **Policy and Resources Committee** received the **least support** for their saving and income proposals, with a quarter of respondents (24%, 16 out of 66 respondents) agreeing with the saving and income generation proposals identified within this committee for 2022/23.

Table 5: Views on the savings and income proposals identified by each Theme Committee

Theme Committee	Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree		Don't know / not sure		No comment		Total
	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base	Base
Children, Education and Safeguarding Committee	50.0%	34	13.2%	9	23.5%	16	2.9%	2	10.3%	7	68
Public Health - Health and Wellbeing Board	41.8%	28	17.9%	12	23.9%	16	4.5%	3	11.9%	8	67
Adults and Safeguarding Committee	40.6%	28	15.9%	11	29.0%	20	4.3%	3	10.1%	7	69
Environment Committee	32.8%	22	19.4%	13	34.3%	23	4.5%	3	9.0%	6	67
Housing and Growth Committee	32.3%	21	15.4%	10	36.9%	24	6.2%	4	9.2%	6	65
Community Leadership and Libraries Committee	29.4%	20	22.1%	15	27.9%	19	7.4%	5	13.2%	9	68
Policy and Resources Committee	24.2%	16	24.2%	16	34.8%	23	6.1%	4	10.6%	7	66

3.4 Further comments on Theme Committee saving and income proposals for 2022/23

Respondents were also asked if they had any comments to make about the saving and income proposals identified for each theme committee for 2022/23. Of those who responded to the consultation, 37 out of 81 gave a response to this question.

The responses to this question were varied and a summary of the most common themes, with a response of three comments or more, have been summarised below. Further details of the type comments received are provided in table 6 over the page.

- *Policy & Resources Committee budget too excessive /Would like to see what is spent in Policy ad Resources Committee (Eight comments)*
- *Agree with Council Tax increases (Four comments)*
- *Disagree with Council Tax Increases / Can't afford Council Tax increases (Four comments)*
- *Disagree with any cuts in Children, Education, and Safeguarding Committee (CES) / More should be spent in CES (Four comments)*
- *Environment Committee should be allocated more budget / should be a priority area (Four comments)*

Table 6 over the page gives full details of the types of comments received.

GENERAL BUDGET CONSULTATION 2022/23

Table 6: Comments on the saving and income generation proposals that have been identified in each committee for 2022/23

Do you have any comments to make about the savings and income generation proposals that have been identified in each committee for 2022/23?	
Number of respondents who completed this question	37
Description / Type of verbatim comments	Number of comments
<p>Policy & Resources Committee budget too excessive /Would like to see what is spent in Policy ad Resources Committee: The Policy and Resources committee cost seems excessive considering that it does not involve any front-line activity / Regarding Policy and Resources Committee - needs to be reduce as certain professionals fail to use these which is a waste and can be used on different committees that are in need. / Policy and resources committee - How much is spent on administration and what pay scales are applicable to staff, I would like to see to a list of positions that are paid £60,000 and their hours of work and responsibility ... but I would like to see how you are managing your admin and overhead costs. I don't want you to sit in a comfort zone and prescribe increases / There is too little detail on what "policy and resources" expenditure there is. It once again is a massive area of expenditure so could take deeper cuts / I would like to see a breakdown of the budget for the Policy and Resources Committee of £114.8M, it is unbelievable that amount is spent on policy instead of public health, housing and other issue. Why can't the missing £5M be taking out of Policy and Resources? / What is the exact purpose of Policy and Resources committee? This committee is planning to spend 114 million in the coming year, seems excessive for a policy setting committee, where's the money going? / Less should be spent.... on policy and resources and more on public health and children and education. / The policy & resources appears to be costing council taxpayers more than any other individual committee. In today's age this is not acceptable. Having viewed what this involves it appears to be HR, admin, legal services etc. There is scope for far more savings in this area.</p>	8
<p>Agree with Council Tax increases: Agree to the 1% + 1% increase / Overall I am appalled by the governments continued cuts to council funding, now made even worse with a steep increase in inflation. As usual it is the less well-off that will continue to suffer. Council Leaders should be publicly pushing to return funding back to 2010 levels. I agree to paying the recommended 3% Council Tax increase / I think we should raise the Council Tax by the full allowed 1.99% to reduce the cuts needed in expenditure / I have no issues with the proposed increases and in fact i am happy for you to increase adult social care by 1.5%</p>	4

GENERAL BUDGET CONSULTATION 2022/23

Do you have any comments to make about the savings and income generation proposals that have been identified in each committee for 2022/23?	
Number of respondents who completed this question	37
Description / Type of verbatim comments	Number of comments
<p>Disagree with Council Tax Increases / Can't afford Council Tax increases: Cannot afford further increases in Council Tax on top of the increase proposed by Mr Khan. Presently I do not receive value for money, no benefit for many residents. / We cannot afford higher taxes at a time when we are now paying x4 more for utilities, the cost of living has risen, and income has stagnated. We simply do to have the extra available, sorry, it's a fact / ASC is meant to be funded nationally from Boris' increase in national insurance, why am I then sustaining an additional 1% increase in Council tax? / I strongly disagree with raising the cost of Council Tax again! It's raising higher than an inflation rate / Since 2016 Barnet has increased council tax by 30% for a band D once social care precept and GLA costs considered. There is an unprecedented cost of living crisis at the moment and Barnet needs to enhance austerity. Council tax should be frozen or reduced to help families at this difficult time, and savings should be made via reduction in non-essential services, reduction of staff, improved tendering, and a tax on developers to support regeneration of Barnet.</p>	4
<p>Disagree with any cuts in Children, Education, and Safeguarding Committee (CES) / More should be sent in CES: You need to maintain or increase education budget. You cannot cut the education budget. That sends a terrible signal for future generations. i would go an extra mile to increase expenditure there, / I really worry, after the problems that have been identified in the past, that you would cut anything to with Safeguarding and children / I disagree on any cuts within the Education or safeguarding committee / More should be spent on Children and Education We as in the council, state that young people are at the for front of their decisions but that doesn't seem the case. I am young person living in Barnet and also working for three organisations that support young people that all also operate in Barnet, find it strange that Adults have a higher budget over young people. Where is the equality in that? why do young people who will shape this country's future reputation and also be living in society just as equally as adults not have the same validation when it comes to budgeting? I personally don't see where all of the budget is being spent therefore it must all be on education services, which means that young people are automatically disadvantaged because after education and the school day there is no help, support and guidance from anyone. I've also seen a far too many time that the council like to take credit for services that operate within the borough even though they are privately funded because of the refusal to help by the council. Take for Example youth clubs and youth services privately funded and if you state otherwise why is one of the most deprived areas in Barnet has not got a council funded youth service, not important well actually early intervention is far better that Child Protection that helps a young person after contact with harm, would you not rather stop it before it happens? Young People are in fact more vulnerable and subject to harm that Adults but oh yeah it makes sense that the council spends more on Adults, I don't want to undermine the fact that Adults don't in fact come in contact with harm because I've also done a public speech on domestic violence so I'm not stating that any category is superior but what i do believe is that the budget should be the reverse or at very minimum equal.</p>	4

GENERAL BUDGET CONSULTATION 2022/23

Do you have any comments to make about the savings and income generation proposals that have been identified in each committee for 2022/23?	
Number of respondents who completed this question	37
Description / Type of verbatim comments	Number of comments
<p>Environment Committee should be allocated more budget / Is a priority area: Environment Committee more investment is required in highway conditions. This committee provides universal services so it should be a priority rather than high-cost services for the few / Spend more on the environment / road pavements should be made safer lots of pavements have raised surfaces causing people to trips ending in broken bones and noses / Should be estimated to spend more in Environment committee for the year 2022/23. Lesser savings should be done in this committee.</p>	4
<p>More money needed for Public Health: In my point of view, more portion of fund needed allocated to Public health / More money should be spent on Public Health.</p>	3
<p>Comments on Housing and Growth Committee: I am keen to understand what development plans there are for North Finchley high street. The area is surrounded by expensive homes by friary park and Woodside Park. Yet the retail options attracted by the council are dire and the area is falling into disrepute / Housing and growth committee - has shown a more priority cases within the borough which needs to be considered / Less housing unless proper size family homes - no more flats.</p>	3
<p>Budget need more cuts in Adults and Safeguarding Committee: Adults and safeguarding could take deeper cuts. It's a large proportion of the expenditure so could take more pain / Save money on adults - let charities do more.... Forget "Wellbeing" encourage personal responsibility / Less should be spent on adults and safeguarding.</p>	3
<p>Disagree with Adults and Safeguarding Committee A&S 22 saving, Strengths-based provision for older adults and people with physical disabilities savings Concern that fewer people will be eligible for care and/or that the level of care provision will reduce / The plan as stated will be exposed as a smokescreen for what will be a financially driven restriction in eligibility. That would be detrimental to the wellbeing of all. It will also mean the council will have misled its citizens. It would also be unlawful.</p>	3
<p>Comments on ENV7 Fundamental Service Review of existing waste collection arrangements 2023/24: ENV7 do not change this. the potential savings are trivial / ENV7. Subject to the actual requirements set out within the Environment bill and the outcomes of the full review of the waste collection service by the Council, I would be happy for the council to move to fortnightly waste collections if necessary. I commend the Council for maintaining weekly waste and recycling services at present, although most other councils that I know of, only offer fortnightly collections. If Barnet can financially continue to offer weekly collections, so much the better / The Environment Committee proposals are wrong. The new legislation will increase waste collection costs and improved services. Barnet will have to reinstate food waste collections and may have to provide garden waste collection for free this is good for the resident.</p>	3
<p>Too much wastage, save money on administration costs, salaries, and consultants: Too much wastage in the system: There is a lot of wastage in the system and millions going down the drain due to wastage. Requires a proper relook at the overall picture and save (=earn) millions. Happy to help on this / Council administration and salaries the savings I would like to see is in the council's administration, salaries and any bonus which are planned. Also, any external consultants are to be scrapped.</p>	2

GENERAL BUDGET CONSULTATION 2022/23

Do you have any comments to make about the savings and income generation proposals that have been identified in each committee for 2022/23?	
Number of respondents who completed this question	37
Description / Type of verbatim comments	Number of comments
Not enough information in the consultation detail to comment: Simply not enough information to make even a reasonably assured decision	2
Disagree with cuts to Adults and Safeguarding Committee: I really worry, after the problems that have been identified in the past, that you would cut anything to with Safeguarding ...adult welfare / I disagree on any cuts within the any safeguarding committee	2
Disagree with charging for tennis courts. All the public should have free access to sports facilities in the park. This improves wellbeing and physical health indirectly the NHS and society benefit. As there are hardly any youth clubs it's unfair for kids to pay for tennis in the park / ENV14 Charging for Tennis Courts why change this and outrage the public? the potential savings are trivial.	2
Comments on Libraries: I don't understand why Libraries still receives its current funding levels, given the radically reduced demand for such services / It seems to me that yet again you are hitting the libraries once again, this is a lifeline for some people, North Finchley seems to be getting hit the most, that Library used to have so much going on	2
No reference to the council's target to zero carbon by 2020: How can you consult on a budget that does not mention Barnet Council's target to be zero carbon by 2030 and as a borough as soon as possible after that and at latest 2050?	1
The budget needs rebalancing: The Environment Committee and Adults and Safeguarding Committee should be budgeted for £18.4 million and £100.5 million respectively. Housing and Growth Committee should be £6.9 m with Children, Education and Safeguarding receiving £77.4m. Public Health should receive £23.2 m and Community Leadership and Libraries £8.4m.	1
For now, public health, policy and resources and environment committees should be a minimum, till normality is reached.	1
Disagree with Adults and Safeguarding Committee A&S 21, Strengths-based provision for older adults and people with physical disabilities savings: Concern that fewer people will be eligible for care and/or that the level of care provision will reduce.	1
Disagree with Adults and Safeguarding Committee saving A&S 27 Strengths-based provision for older adults and people with physical disabilities savings: Concern that fewer people will be eligible for care and/or that the level of care provision will reduce.	1
Disagree with Adults and Safeguarding Committee A&S 32 Increasing dependence in Mental Health saving: Concern that fewer people will be eligible for care and/or that the level of care provision will reduce.	1

GENERAL BUDGET CONSULTATION 2022/23

Do you have any comments to make about the savings and income generation proposals that have been identified in each committee for 2022/23?	
Number of respondents who completed this question	37
Description / Type of verbatim comments	Number of comments
Disagree with Adults and Safeguarding Committee A&S 34 Residential / nursing care costs saving: Concern that fewer people will be eligible for care and/or that the level of care provision will reduce.	1
Total number of different types of comments	44⁴

4.3 Further comments on the proposed budget for 2022/23

Respondents were also asked if they had any further comments to make about the council's proposed budget for 2022/23. Of those who responded to the consultation, 36 out of 81 gave a response to this question.

Again, the responses to this question were varied and the most common themes, with a response of four comments or more have been summarised over the page.

- *Disagree with Council Tax Increases / Can't afford Council Tax increases* (Seven Comments).
- *Agree with Council Tax increases with Council Tax Increases* (Five comments).
- *Too much wastage / Unnecessary expenditure* (Four comments).

Table 7 over the page gives full details of the types of comments received under each theme committee. Comments that were only cited by one respondent are grouped as 'other' under each theme committee.

⁴ Respondents gave more than one type of comment. A total of 44 different types of comments were received from the 37 respondents who answered this question.

GENERAL BUDGET CONSULTATION 2022/23

Table 7: Further comments about the proposed budget for 2022/23

Do you have any comments to make about the savings and income generation proposals that have been identified in each committee for 2022/23?	
Number of respondents who completed this question	36
Description / Type of verbatim comments	Number of comments
<p>Disagree with Council Tax Increases / Can't afford Council Tax increases: As 2022 is hard time for household, such as increasing of living cost; It is better to frozen of Council Tax increase / It's going to be hard for lower-income people, but you have to keep the services going / We are all struggling with the increase financial burden. Increase in Council tax will send us over the edge. We often sit in freezing cold conditions in our home because we either eat or heat. The common public can no longer sustain this continuous raping of our finances and our souls / the people cannot afford it with this cost-of-living crisis. Cut all non-essential services, improve rendering, or delay expenditure. This is a year for austerity and freezing of council tax / Do not increase council tax / No increase of council tax / Wages has not increased in line with inflation. Challenging times for residents / There will be no need to increase the tax / The increase in tax is a reflection of laziness and avoidable costs. Requires a proper relook at the overall picture and save (=earn) millions. Happy to help on this / stop wasting money at barnet council / Increasing CT is picking low-hanging fruit, which unfairly levies additional tax on residents in a high-inflation environment. Barnet has kept CT increases fairly low for years and using it as a crutch to plug funding gaps introduces a dangerous precedent</p>	7
<p>Agree with Council Tax increases: I support raising Council Tax by 1.99% and if possible, finding some way of funnelling some of it back to those less well-off / I would support an increase in general Council Tax by 1.99 % in 2022/23 and also support the proposal to apply an Adult Social Care Precept on Council Tax of 1% in 2022/23. /I support the increase in council tax and the precept for adult social care /Taking into account the general expected cost of living increases especially energy and NIC, I believe this is the maximum increase which could be tolerated / I agree with increases on Council tax, we need to look after our most vulnerable residents. // I think we should increase Council Tax by the allowed 1.99% in addition to the Adult Social Care Precept of 1%/</p>	5

GENERAL BUDGET CONSULTATION 2022/23

<p>Too much wastage /unnecessary expenditure: There is a lot of wastage in the system and millions going down the drain due to wastage. There will be no need to increase the tax. The increase in tax is a reflection of laziness and avoidable costs. Requires a proper relook at the overall picture and save (=earn) millions. Happy to help on this / stop wasting money at barnet council / Given the current budget gap, it's far more likely that the extra £2m can be dealt with by reducing unnecessary expenditures. I work for the Council and there is waste where there needn't be any, so saving £2m isn't that difficult. Increasing CT is picking low-hanging fruit, which unfairly levies additional tax on residents in a high-inflation environment. Barnet has kept CT increases fairly low for years and using it as a crutch to plug funding gaps introduces a dangerous precedent / Stop wasting taxpayer money on planting trees and Covid restrictions! / Given the current budget gap, it's far more likely that the extra £2m can be dealt with by reducing unnecessary expenditures. I work for the Council and there is waste where there needn't be any, so saving £2m isn't that difficult.</p>	4
<p>Focus expenditure Children, Education, and Safeguarding Committee (CES) / More should be sent looked after children: Children and schools focus your expenditure on schooling and education. it's what barnet is famous for. it's the main touch point for barnet residents and it's where everyone gets a tangible benefit. cuts to education in barnet sends a bad message. every other area can take increased cuts to fulfil this increase in expenditure /Please do not reduce the amount you spend on looked after children and safeguarding / Barnet needs more regular support for children.</p>	3
<p>Reduce money spent in Policy & Resources Committee and state clearly where the money goes: Would like to see what is spent in Policy ad Resources Committee: Take the 2% you need from the Policy and Resources allocation. / Scrutinize every aspect of the policy and resources committee and state clearly where the money goes..</p>	3
<p>Residents need to do things for themselves too: Citizens under the age of 60s should be encouraged to work rather than relying on social and welfare benefits / Hard decisions need to be made, and people need to realise not everything can be provided for them free / Adult care should be first and foremost the responsibility of the adult concerned and their family not the taxpayers of the borough.</p>	3
<p>Council Tax needs to increase further: I would prefer higher increases in Council Tax and the Social Care Precept to reductions in services. /Whilst I agree with the proposals it would be interesting to see a map of collection between different bands. I would have thought given the needs of the growing elderly communities Council tax needs to increase further.</p>	2
<p>Disagree with Adults and Safeguarding Committee A&S 22 saving, Strengths-based provision for older adults and people with physical disabilities savings: The saving as stated will be exposed as a smokescreen for what will be a financially driven restriction in eligibility. That would be detrimental to the wellbeing of all. It will also mean the council will have misled its citizens. It would also be unlawful..</p>	1
<p>There is no reference to the council's target to zero carbon by 2020: How can you consult on a budget that does not mention Barnet Council's target to be zero carbon by 2030 and as a borough as soon as possible after that and at latest 2050?</p>	1

GENERAL BUDGET CONSULTATION 2022/23

Council Tax Increase is only acceptable if residents see change: I believe it may be acceptable for the council to increase council tax by 1% when the residents in fact see change because why are residents paying council tax when there is still heaps of rubbish and fly tipping everywhere. Blame the residents for fly tipping because the council love to point the blame however as a resident we can point the blame right back because it's illegal to fly tip and it's not the resident's fault that the council and local authorities are imposing the law correctly.	1
A sensible budget working forward.	1
How much has the council still got in reserve for a rainy day, this is a rainy day	1
Not enough information in the consultation detail to comment: Without providing detailed information about where exactly the money is going, it's difficult to assess if such a large number per committee is appropriate	1
Barnet needs more regular housing	1
We need to look after our most vulnerable residents.	1
Please lobby our government to end austerity!	1
Total number of different types of comments	36

Appendix H

Business Planning 2022/23

Cumulative Equalities Impact Assessment (CEqIA)

2022/23

Consultation, Strategy Team

1. Introduction and scope of assessment

Barnet Council, in line with its statutory responsibilities, undertakes Equality Impact Assessments (EqIAs). EqIAs provide a systematic way of assessing the impact of decision making on different equality groups. During the council's annual budget cycle, EqIAs are completed for all proposals identified as requiring them to inform decision making. An EqIA should be completed if a proposal affects residents or staff with protected characteristics; these characteristics are set out on page two of this appendix.

This document summarises the Equality Impact Assessment for the budget proposals for the financial year 2022/23 and takes account of previous CEqIA reports. Budget decisions can have different impacts on different groups of people, either through changes to individual services or changes to a range of services, which have an impact cumulatively on a particular group. This report highlights:

- the key impacts of potential budget decisions for legally protected groups
- where a series of decisions might have a greater negative impact on a specific group
- ways in which negative effects across the council may be minimised or avoided, and where positive impacts can be maximised or created.

2. Legal duties

Decision makers should have due regard to the public sector equality duty in making their decisions. The equalities duties are continuing duties they are not duties to secure a particular outcome. The equalities impact will be revisited on each of the proposals as they are developed. Consideration of the duties should precede the decision. It is important that Policy and Resources committee has regard to the statutory grounds in the light of all available material such as consultation responses. The statutory grounds of the public sector equality duty are found at section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 and are as follows:

A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- a. eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act
- b. advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
- c. foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard to the need to:

- a. remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic
- b. take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it
- c. encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard to the need to:

- a. tackle prejudice
- b. promote understanding.

Compliance with the duties in this section may involve treating some persons more favourably than others; but that is not to be taken as permitting conduct that would otherwise be prohibited by or under this Act. The relevant protected characteristics are:

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

The Equality Duty does not impose a legal requirement to conduct an Equality Impact Assessment, rather it requires public bodies to demonstrate their consideration of the Equality Duty and the conscious thought of the Equality Duty as part of the process of decision-making. This entails an understanding of the potential effect the organisation's activities could have on different people and a record of how decisions were reached.

In addition to the protected characteristics identified within the Equality Duty, Barnet Council also considers the impact of decision making on other groups who may be considered disadvantaged and/or vulnerable. This includes carers, unemployed people, families on low wage

3. Our approach

In Barnet we use the EqIA process to identify the main potential impacts on groups covered by legislation (the protected characteristics in the Equality Act 2010). The budget savings report includes a line for each savings proposal, indicating whether an EqIA is required. An EqIA is required for any proposal which alters service delivery and is assessed to impact those with protected characteristics.

This report identifies areas where there is a risk that changes resulting from individual budget proposals for 2022/2023, may have, when considered together, a negative impact on groups.

It is important to note this is an ongoing process. As individual budget proposals are developed and implemented, they will be subject to further assessment. This assessment also describes mitigating actions that are being put in place.

4. Context

We have always taken a long-term and proactive approach to financial planning in difficult circumstances. We have saved over £205million between 2010 and 2021 and protected frontline services as far as possible. However, with the continuing challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, reduced funding and increases in the demand and cost of services, the next few years still present further challenges.

Our five-year Medium-term Financial Strategy (MTFS) shows an anticipated budget gap of just over £79 million to 2025/26 (excluding money for schools and local housing). With savings of over £19 million having been identified, this leaves a budget gap of over £60 million to be identified. Going forward, the council will need to make some tough decisions about priorities and how we spend our limited resources.

Despite these challenges we remain ambitious for the borough. Our [Barnet Plan 2021-2025](#) sets out the outcomes we want to achieve for the borough, the priorities we will focus resources on, and our approach for how we will deliver this. The plan is divided into the following four key themes which the council and its partners will focus on over the next four years:

- **Clean, safe and well run:** a place where our streets are clean and anti-social behaviour is dealt with, so residents feel safe. Providing good quality, customer friendly services in all that we do
- **Family Friendly:** creating a Family Friendly Barnet, enabling opportunities for our children and young people to achieve their best
- **Healthy:** a place with fantastic facilities for all ages, enabling people to live happy and healthy lives
- **Thriving:** a place fit for the future, where all residents, businesses and visitors benefit from improved sustainable infrastructure and opportunity.

The plan also redefines the council's approach to delivering its priorities and commits to an overall approach which includes:

- a focus on equality in everything we do, ensuring equality of opportunity for everyone in the borough, celebrating our diverse population and fostering community cohesion
- working in a preventative way wherever possible. Getting ahead of problems and providing support at an earlier stage, so that people's needs do not increase, and they are able to enjoy greater independence and wellbeing

As part of this commitment to equalities, last year we also published an updated [Equalities, Diversity and Inclusion Policy 2021-2025](#), which sets out our vision for equalities:

“Every person has unique differences. With the support of our partners, community groups and residents the council will build Barnet into a strong cohesive community, where diversity is celebrated, and everyone has equal opportunity regardless of their background. A borough where every person can live, work, play, pray and study in an inclusive and safe environment, free from harassment, discrimination and any structural inequalities that could hold them back. We want to create a community where people support each other to take control of their own lives, optimise their independence, and make a difference in their areas and local services.”

The updated policy also includes a new Strategic Equalities Objective (SEO): *All our communities will be treated equally, with understanding and respect. Both our council and our borough will be places where diversity is celebrated, and inequality is actively tackled, where people have equal opportunities and equal access to quality services*'

5. Findings from previous year

The CEqIA for 2020/21 showed that the Budget proposals would have positive and neutral benefits on Barnet residents and businesses including the protected characteristics. However, minimal negative impacts were identified in the following areas, where mitigating actions would need to be introduced:

- Overall, it has been identified that there will be no cumulative negative impact on residents by different protected characteristics
- In addition to those with protected characteristics, the following groups may be negatively impacted by the 20/21 budget: carers, people with a low income, and unemployed.
- It has also identified some cumulative positive impacts. These were on older people, those with disabilities and gender being positively impacted by the proposed changes.

6. 2022/23 Savings Proposals with EqIAs

The table on the following page summarises the 2022/23 budget savings proposals which have EqIAs.

Key:
Positive +
Negative –
No Impact/ Neutral
Unknown x

Summary of 2022/23 savings proposals which have EqIAs

Budget Ref	Description of proposals	Overall Outcome of EQIA including mitigation	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Pregnancy and maternity	Race / Ethnicity	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	Marital status	Other key groups
Adults and Safeguarding Committee												
A&S21	Strength based reviews of Older Adults and people with Physical Disabilities: This saving is a continuation and evolution of the previous savings in older adults. We will be continuing to apply a strengths-based approach to care reviews for older adults and people with physical disabilities, ensuring that social care needs are met in a way that maximises independence and utilises people's strengths and assets within their communities. In 2022/23, this saving includes potential savings from reviews of Direct Payment packages, where needs can be met at lower cost,	Positive	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+ (Carers)

Budget Ref	Description of proposals	Overall Outcome of EQIA including mitigation	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Pregnancy and maternity	Race / Ethnicity	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	Marital status	Other key groups
	<p>and changes to services that are currently being provided for people without assessed, eligible needs.</p> <p>Evidence to date that this reduces the cost of formal care and support. We will be continuing to apply this approach with people in the community, including those recently discharged from hospitals. The full EqIA can be found here.</p>											
A&S22	<p>Progression for people with a Learning Disability: This is a continuation of a saving based on the principle of 'progression', which is that each person with a learning disability has the potential to increase independence if they are given the appropriate care and support. There are several strands of work to achieve this saving, which will include work with people known to the adult social care learning disabilities service and those who are due to transition into that service at the age of 25 (from Families Services). These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing to review support packages and develop support plans to increase independence, improve wellbeing and reduce costs. Some people will require less support in their current accommodation, while others may move to a different type of accommodation to promote independence and progression. There will also be a focus on supporting individuals to gain and maintain employment. 	Positive	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ (Carers, unemployed, people on low income)

Budget Ref	Description of proposals	Overall Outcome of EQIA including mitigation	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Pregnancy and maternity	Race / Ethnicity	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	Marital status	Other key groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding the Shared Lives (https://sharedlivesplus.org.uk/) service within LBB and increasing the number of referrals and placements Working closely with providers to ensure that their models of support promote independence and progression Utilising technology to promote independence and ensure appropriate levels of care and support. This will include the use of Electronic Call Monitoring (ECM) systems in Supported Living settings <p>The full EqIA can be found here.</p>											
A&S27	<p>Increasing breadth of enablement offer¹ This is a continuation of the previous business planning initiative (A&S 27), to increase the number of these clients who receive enablement services and ensure that we are maximising the impact of our enablement offer (this is most likely to be older adults, people with a physical disability and people with mental health conditions). A saving will be realised when the additional people receiving enablement services become more independent and require less ongoing care and support than they otherwise would have needed. The full EqIA can be found here.</p>	Positive	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+ (Carers)

¹Enablement is a service that provides tailored short term rehabilitation support to meet a person’s identified goals, to improve skills and confidence in living independently in their own home and allow them to access their community

Budget Ref	Description of proposals	Overall Outcome of EQIA including mitigation	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Pregnancy and maternity	Race / Ethnicity	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	Marital status	Other key groups
A&S32	Strength based reviews of people with mental health conditions Following completion of transformation work in mental health services, working with people who use care and support services to be more independent and where appropriate to 'step down' into less intensive forms of support. The full EqIA can be found here .	Positive	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+ (Carers and people on low income).

Housing and Growth												
Budget Ref	Description of proposals	Overall Outcome of EQIA including mitigation	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Pregnancy and maternity	Race / Ethnicity	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	Marital status	Other key groups
G&CS10	Acquisition of affordable housing from the open market: This is a continuation of the previous business planning initiative. The proposal involves the delivery of 52 homes on Hermitage Lane, of which 15 will be affordable and available for letting to Barnet housing applicants. The council has approved the	Positive impact	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

	investment of £1m, of which £0.25m is already committed. Provision of this affordable supply would result in increased temporary accommodation cost avoidance (the EqlA can be found here).												
G&CS4	Development of affordable housing supply This is a continuation of the previous business planning initiative. 500 additional acquisitions of properties for use as affordable temporary accommodation by Open Door Homes supported by Loan from Council, as a cheaper alternative to existing temporary arrangements which utilise the private rented sector. Savings also enhanced by premium of 1.24% interest on loans made by the council to Open Door Homes.(the EqlA can be found here).	Positive impact	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

7. Analysis of the cumulative equalities impact

For the 2022/23 budget there are six savings and income proposals for which EqlAs have been conducted and all are continuation of a previous business planning initiative. Overall, all six EqlAs have forecasted the outcome of a positive impact.

It is anticipated that there will be no cumulative equalities impact on the protected characteristics, however there are some cumulative positive impacts. Alongside the protected characteristics some of the other key groups who may be positively impacted have been identified. These include Carers, people with a low income, and unemployed.

Further details on of all the EqlAs and their impacts and any identified mitigating actions can be found in the following tables in this section, and in the conclusions under section 9 of this report.

Age

All six EqlAs completed show a positive impact on specific age groups. Details can be found in Table One on the next page. There were no negative impacts on specific age groups.

All Impacts have been thoroughly considered and the following mitigations have been identified on. It is anticipated that further mitigations will be put in place as and when proposals and projects develop.

Table one over the page illustrates the impacts on age and the mitigating actions where there is a possible negative impact.

Table one: Age - Positive, negative impacts and mitigations		
Ref.	Impact	Mitigation
A&S 21: Strength based reviews of Older Adults and people with Physical Disabilities	<p>Positive impact: Overall, this should have a positive impact on older adults' quality of life.</p> <p>Adults of all ages may be impacted by this proposal, although based on the current demographic of adults with mental health conditions in receipt of services, it is likely that this will affect a disproportionate number of Adults aged 65+. While some service users may be less satisfied if they receive lower</p>	<p>Any Negative impacts are minimised by our person-centred approach to social work, with assessments considering of people's goals and wishes.</p> <p>Each service user will have their case individually reviewed and assessed as to their needs. Changes to support plans will only be made following negotiation and agreement with the service user and relevant family /</p>

Table one: Age - Positive, negative impacts and mitigations		
Ref.	Impact	Mitigation
	levels of support / more independence-focussed support, overall, this should have a positive impact on people's quality of life.	carers. Risk assessments will be carried out to mitigate all risks. Those carrying out assessments and support planning will consider social needs and identify other ways in which these needs can be met.
A & S 22: Progression for people with a Learning Disability (formerly: 'Support for Working age adults')	<p>Positive impact: Overall, this work is anticipated to impact clients of working age positively by improving independence, supporting individuals in gaining and maintaining employment, and reducing the intrusiveness of care.</p> <p>Adults of all ages may be impacted by this proposal, although based on the current demographic of adults with a learning disability in receipt of services, it is likely that this will affect a disproportionate number of 'working age' Adults. While some service users may be less satisfied if they receive lower levels of support / more independence-focussed support, overall, this should have a positive impact on people's quality of life.</p>	<p>Any negative impacts are minimised by our person-centred approach to social work, with assessments considering of people's goals and wishes.</p> <p>Each service user will have their case individually reviewed and assessed as to their needs. Changes to support plans will only be made following negotiation and agreement with the service user and relevant family / carers. Risk assessments will be carried out to mitigate all risks. Those carrying out assessments and support planning will consider social needs and identify other ways in which these needs can be met.</p>
A & S 27: Increasing breadth of enablement offer	<p>Positive impact: Adults of all ages will benefit from this proposal, although based on the current demographics for new service users, a greater proportion of older people will be impacted.</p> <p>While some service users may be less satisfied if they receive less formal / traditional forms of support, overall, this should have a positive impact on people's quality of life and levels of independence.</p>	Any negative impacts are minimised by our person-centred approach to social work, with assessments considering of people's goals and wishes. .
A & S32 Strength based reviews of people with	<p>Positive impact: Adults of all ages may be impacted by this proposal, although based on the current demographic of adults with mental health conditions in receipt of services.</p>	Any negative impacts are minimised by our person-centred approach to social work, with assessments considering of people's goals and wishes.

Table one: Age - Positive, negative impacts and mitigations		
Ref.	Impact	Mitigation
mental health conditions	<p>There are more 'working age' than 'older adults' receiving Mental Health Services.</p> <p>While some service users may be less satisfied if they receive lower levels of support / more independence-focussed support, overall, this should have a positive impact on people's quality of life.</p> <p>.</p>	
H7: Development of affordable housing supply	Positive Impact: With the Council acquiring units itself, it is better able to ensure a type and quality of homes to meet the requirements of those in housing needs, specifically properties suitable for older people.	None required
H8: Acquisition of affordable housing from the open market	Positive Impact: With the Council acquiring units itself, it is better able to ensure a type and quality of homes to meet the requirements of those in housing needs, specifically suitable for older people.	None required

Disabilities

All six completed EqIAs show a possible positive impact on people with disabilities, details of which can be found in Table Two over the page. There were no negative impacts on people with disabilities.

Table two below illustrates the impacts on people with disabilities and the mitigating actions where there is a possible negative impact.

Table two: Disabilities - Positive, negative impacts and mitigations		
Ref.	Impact	Mitigation
A&S 21: Strength based reviews of Older Adults and people with Physical Disabilities	<p>Positive impact: Overall, this should have a positive impact on people with a disability quality of life.</p> <p>Most of the people impacted by this proposal will have some form of disability. While some service users may be less satisfied if they receive lower levels of support / more independence-focussed support, overall, this should have a positive impact on people’s quality of life.</p>	<p>Any negative impacts are minimised by our person-centred approach to social work, with assessments considering of people’s goals and wishes.</p> <p>Each service user will have their case individually reviewed and assessed as to their needs. Changes to support plans will only be made following negotiation and agreement with the service user and relevant family / carers. Risk assessments will be carried out to mitigate all risks. Those carrying out assessments and support planning will consider social needs and identify other ways in which these needs can be met.</p>
A & S 22: Progression for people with a Learning Disability (formerly: ‘Support for Working age adults’)	<p>Positive impact: Overall this work is anticipated to have a positive impact on people with a disability by improving independence, supporting individuals in gaining and maintaining employment, and reducing the intrusiveness of care.</p> <p>All clients affected by this work will have a disability, as they will be a client of the Learning Disability Service.</p> <p>While some service users may be less satisfied if they receive lower levels of support / more</p>	<p>Any negative impacts are minimised by our person-centred approach to social work, with assessments considering of people’s goals and wishes.</p> <p>Each service user will have their case individually reviewed and assessed as to their needs. Changes to support plans will only be made following negotiation and agreement with the service user and relevant family / carers. Risk assessments will be carried out to mitigate all risks. Those carrying out assessments and support planning will consider social needs and identify other ways in which these needs can be met.</p>

Table two: Disabilities - Positive, negative impacts and mitigations		
Ref.	Impact	Mitigation
	independence-focussed support, overall, this should have a positive impact on people's quality of life.	
A & S 27: Increasing breadth of enablement offer	<p>Positive impact: Overall, this should have a positive impact on people with a disability quality of life.</p> <p>While some service users may be less satisfied if they receive less formal / traditional forms of support, overall, this should have a positive impact on people's quality of life and levels of independence. Negative impacts are minimised by our person-centred approach to social work, with assessments considering of people's goals and wishes.</p>	Any negative impacts are minimised by our person-centred approach to social work, with assessments considering of people's goals and wishes. one required
A & S32 Strength based reviews of people with mental health conditions	<p>Positive impact: Overall, this should have a positive impact on people with a disability quality of life. Whilst not all people in receipt of mental health services will be registered as disabled, we can assume that almost all have a "mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on [their] ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities". While some service users may be less satisfied if they receive lower levels of support / more independence-focussed support, overall, this should have a positive impact on people's quality of life</p>	Any negative impacts are minimised by our person-centred approach to social work, with assessments considering of people's goals and wishes

Table two: Disabilities - Positive, negative impacts and mitigations		
Ref.	Impact	Mitigation
H7: Development of affordable housing supply	Positive Impact: With the Council acquiring units itself, it is better able to ensure a type and quality of homes to meet the requirements of those in housing needs, specifically properties suitable disabled (including wheelchair adapted) homes.	None required
H8: Development of affordable housing supply	Positive Impact: With the Council acquiring units itself, it is better able to ensure a type and quality of homes to meet the requirements of those in housing needs, specifically properties suitable for disabled (including wheelchair adapted) homes.	None required

Sex

Four out of the six EqIAs show a possible positive impact on sex, details of which can be found in Table Three below. There were no negative impacts on gender. The impacts have been thoroughly considered and the following mitigations have been identified.

Table three below illustrates the impacts on sex and the mitigating actions where there is a possible negative impact.

Table three: Sex – Positive and negative impacts and Mitigations		
Ref.	Impact	Mitigation
A&S 21: Strength based reviews of Older Adults and people with Physical Disabilities	<p>Positive impact: Overall, this should have a positive impact on both genders' quality of life.</p> <p>Adults of both sex may be impacted by this proposal, however there is a greater proportion of females in this cohort. While some service users may be less satisfied if they receive lower levels of support /</p>	Any negative impacts are minimised by our person-centred approach to social work, with assessments considering of people's individual goals and wishes.

Table three: Sex – Positive and negative impacts and Mitigations		
Ref.	Impact	Mitigation
	more independence-focussed support, overall, this should have a positive impact on people’s quality of life.	
A & S 22: Progression for people with a Learning Disability (formerly: ‘Support for Working age adults’)	<p>Positive impact: Overall, this should have a positive impact on both genders’ quality of life.</p> <p>Adults of both sex may be impacted by this proposal, however there is a greater proportion of males in this cohort. While some service users may be less satisfied if they receive lower levels of support / more independence-focussed support, overall, this should have a positive impact on people’s quality of life.</p>	Any negative impacts are minimised by our person-centred approach to social work, with assessments considering of people’s individual goals and wishes.
A & S 27 Increasing breadth of enablement offer	<p>Positive impact: Overall, this should have a positive impact on both genders’ quality of life and levels of independence.</p> <p>Adults of both genders may be impacted by this proposal, however there is a greater proportion of females in this cohort. While some service users may be less satisfied if they receive less formal / traditional forms of support, overall, this should have a positive impact on people’s quality of life and levels of independence</p>	Any negative impacts are minimised by our person-centred approach to social work, with assessments considering of people’s goals and wishes.
A & S32 Strength based reviews of people with mental health conditions	<p>Positive impact: Overall, this should have a positive impact on both genders’ quality of life.</p>	Any negative impacts are minimised by our person-centred approach to social work, with assessments considering of people’s goals and wishes.

Table three: Sex – Positive and negative impacts and Mitigations		
Ref.	Impact	Mitigation
	<p>Adults of both genders may be impacted by this proposal, however there is a greater proportion of males in this cohort. Proportionately more males will be subject to regular</p> <p>While some service users may be less satisfied if they receive lower levels of support / more independence-focussed support, overall, this should have a positive impact on people’s quality of life review and strengths-based provision of care.</p>	

Race /Ethnicity

One of the six EqIAs showed a possible positive impact on people depending on their race or their ethnicity, there were no negative impacts on race and ethnicity.

Any impacts have been thoroughly considered and the following mitigations have been identified.

Table five over the page illustrates the impacts on people from different ethnic back grounds and the mitigating actions where there is a possible negative impact.

Table Five: Race and ethnicity – Positive, negative impacts and mitigations		
Ref.	Impact	Mitigation
<p>A & 27</p> <p>Increasing breadth of enablement offer</p>	<p>Positive impact: Overall, this should have a positive impact on people’s quality of life. Adults of all racial and ethnic background may be impacted by this proposal, but based on current demographics of service users, White ethnicity service users are in majority and will be proportionately impacted.</p>	<p>While some service users may be less satisfied if they receive lower levels of support / more independence-focussed support, Negative impacts are minimised by our person-centred approach to social work, with assessments considering of people’s goals and wishes.</p> <p>Culturally appropriate community support and care services will continue to be available to all service users - for example</p>

Table Five: Race and ethnicity – Positive, negative impacts and mitigations		
Ref.	Impact	Mitigation
		home carers who understand their cultural background and are able if needed to speak their language if English is not their first language.

Other key groups

There are four other key identified groups that may experience positive impact from the 2022/23 saving and income proposals. These include Carers, people with a low income, and unemployed.

Further details are provided below:

Positive impact:

- A&S 21, Strength based reviews of Older Adults and people with Physical Disabilities: Carers, may experience a positive impact
- A&S 22, Progression for people with a Learning Disability: those Carers, unemployed, people on low income may experience a positive impact.
- A&S 27, Increasing breadth of enablement offer: Carers, may experience a positive impact.
- A&S 32 Strength based reviews of people with mental health conditions (A&S32): Carers and people on low income, may experience a positive impact

8. Results from the budget consultation

The council consulted on its 22/22 budget between 21 December 2021 and 1 February 2022. A total of 81 individuals responded to the Budget Consultation survey, with one written response received.

A break-down of respondents by protected characteristic is provided in the accompanying Appendix H. Due to the low response rate to questions on protected characteristics, it has not been possible to analyse the survey results by protected characteristics.

9. Conclusions

For the 2022/23 budget, six saving / income proposals carried out EqlAs. Overall, all six EqlAs have forecasted an outcome of a positive impact. Analysis of the cumulative effect of these EqlAs on residents has been summarised below:

- Overall, it has been identified that there will be no cumulative negative impact on residents by different protected characteristics
- In addition to those with protected characteristics, the following groups may be negatively impacted by the 22/23 budget: carers, people with a low income, and unemployed.
- It has also identified some cumulative positive impacts. These were on older people, those with disabilities and gender being positively impacted by the proposed changes.

The CEqlA underlines that as the council takes some difficult decisions about service provision, we identify and take practical steps to mitigate, wherever possible, any negative impacts of specific proposals for our residents including the protected characteristics and other vulnerable groups.

The council is satisfied that this CEqlA demonstrates how we have paid due regard to equalities, analysed the individual and cumulative impacts of our proposals, taking account of any negative impact from previous years and making every effort to avoid, minimise and mitigate any negative impacts wherever possible (as outlined in the individual EqlAs). However, given the scale of savings the council is obliged to make, change is inevitable.

10. Looking Forward

The EqlA process is an iterative process. As Budget proposals are implemented, they will be kept under review and further equalities analysis will be undertaken and individual EqlAs updated as these proposals develop.

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Strategic risks

New Risk ID	Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Owner Job Title	Primary Risk Category	Controls and Mitigations in Place	Residual Risk - Total	Response Option
STR001	Adults safeguarding	Council services and partners not effectively managing their relevant safeguarding risks could lead to a safeguarding incident resulting in potential harm to individuals and/or families, potential legal challenge, resident dissatisfaction and public scrutiny.	Executive Director Adults and Health	Statutory Duty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barnet council and partners have signed up to the multi-London agency procedures safeguarding policies and procedures and adopted across London in Q1 19/20. These have been updated in Q1 20/21, and represent best practice. 2. The council has a comprehensive Learning and Development programme for social care practitioners to support high quality safeguarding practice. 3. A quality assurance framework is in place which includes independent case audit programme, supervision audits and direct observations of staff and self-audits to provide reassurance that practice quality is high and identify areas for improvement. 4. A quality board meets monthly to review the findings from mechanism in the quality assurance framework and track any improvement actions agreed. 5. Performance monitoring of safeguarding, happens monthly and quarterly by management team and performance team of Barnet safeguarding adults board. 6. Monthly reporting to executive director along with ad hoc reporting when necessary with clear roles and responsibilities are in place. 7. Implementation of the MASH from June 2019 8. Professional lead for safeguarding and clear responsibilities for those carrying out safeguarding inquiries through line management and Safeguarding Adults Manager (SAM). 	12	Tolerate
STR002	Market capacity	Decreases in the capacity of the social care market (private or voluntary) due to recruitment challenges or staff leaving the sector because of mandatory vaccine requirements could impact service delivery resulting in a failure to meet statutory duties and add additional pressure on staffing and finances.	Executive Director Adults and Health	Statutory Duty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For all contracted services due diligence is undertaken at the start of each contract to ensure quality and sustainability of providers. 2. Regular contract monitoring is undertaken with providers, with more visits to higher risk providers. There is also a clear provider failure/closure approach to manage closure of homes and safe transition of service users if required. More streamline and better focus on quality. 3. Working across North Central London to share ideas/learning on quality improvement programmes, including collaborative work with Enfield, Haringey, Camden and Islington councils on residential and nursing care supply, commissioning and quality assurance. 4. Ongoing work to monitor the sustainability of the sector and explore best use of council resources to support this (including the awarding of inflationary uplifts) 5. Specific support offer in place to support providers with Covid-19, including additional Covid-19 funding to support care 	16	Treat
STR003	Relationship with healthcare providers and partner organisations	Ineffective relationships with healthcare providers and partner organisations such as the NHS could lead to an inability to manage demand resulting in a failure to meet statutory duties and safeguarding of vulnerable residents.	Executive Director Adults and Health	Statutory Duty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Joint planning and co-ordination work takes place through the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and other Health and Wellbeing Board work, and at North Central London level through the Integrated Care System. 2. At the borough level, there is close working through the integrated care partnership, the joint commissioning unit, the health and wellbeing executive group and the A&E delivery board which actively manage plans to control demand pressures in the system. 3. ASC operational managers work with the NHS on the daily basis, to manage demand and pressures. 4. Active monitoring of referral and activity data and discussing any concerns with health partners. 5. Working an integral part of the integrated discharge team and closely monitoring discharge data. 	12	Treat
STR004	Response to emergency or incident	Insufficient resilience management (e.g. Business Continuity, Emergency (BC) Planning, Health & Safety) could lead to the council being unable to respond effectively to an emergency or incident resulting in disruption to services; harm to staff and/or the public; and legal challenge.	Director of Assurance	Business Continuity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current Business Continuity (BC) arrangements including strategy, exercises, training and resources 2. Corporate BC Strategy and Plan in place. Maintenance of BC lead network 3. Identification of Priority1 staff 4. Corporate Health and Safety Management system in place including Health and Safety Policy, risk assessment and review, training, monitoring and reporting performance. 	12	Treat
STR005	Safety from anti-social behaviour and crime (including violence and abuse)	Anti-social behaviour and crime (including hate crime and domestic violence and abuse) could lead to unsafe environments and perceptions of safety resulting in harm to individuals, community tension and increased demand for services.	Director of Assurance	Statutory Duty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working with Barnet Safer Community Partnership, including to deliver the knife crime action plan 2. Working in partnership with the police, including to monitor tensions and local issues and response 3. Delivery of Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 4. Environmental enforcement (e.g. litter and flyposting), including with Re (Regulatory Services) and Barnet Homes (e.g. noise and pests) and joint action across Estates 5. Effective use of CCTV across the borough 6. Working with the Barnet Multi Faith Forum (BMFF) and Community Together Network to increase engagement with the community 7. Delivering initiatives to encourage and celebrate cohesion such as Together we are Barnet. 	12	Treat

Strategic risks

New Risk ID	Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Owner Job Title	Primary Risk Category	Controls and Mitigations in Place	Residual Risk - Total	Response Option
STR006	Strengthening Children's safeguarding	Insufficient safeguarding arrangements across the council could lead to children/young people suffering significant harm resulting in serious consequences to the child/young person and the council failing to meet its statutory duties.	Executive Director Children's Services	Statutory Duty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delivery of robust delivery plan to take recommendations forward. 2. Monitoring of impact of delivery plan on outputs and outcomes for children, young people and families, and taking action if outcomes don't improve as expected. 3. Refresh of the Barnet Multiagency Safeguarding Arrangements (MASA) membership and work programme. 4. Leadership from the Chief Executive, Borough Commander and Lead Officer in the CCG to drive forward action plan, and galvanise resources from across the council and partners to support further improvement (including support services). 5. Strong communication/engagement plan at all levels of the partnership and organisation, to keep the focus, energy and momentum at all levels. 	12	Tolerate
STR007	Neglecting corporate parenting duty	The council and its partners neglecting to fulfil their duty as Corporate Parents could lead to poorer outcomes for children in care and care leavers across key areas including education, health and placements resulting in an increased gap between children in care/care leavers and their peers in the shorter term and poorer outcomes in the longer term.	Executive Director Children's Services	Statutory Duty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A joint motion by councillors to the Full Council in November 2015 resulted in the Barnet's Pledge for Children in Care and Care Leavers. The Children in Care Council has been refreshed and the advocacy service is active across Family Services. A Children's Services Improvement Action Plan is being implemented. The Virtual School has invested in a strong structure and resources are targeted to improve outcomes, through the Personal Education Plan (PEP) process. 2. The 'Onwards and Upwards' care-leaving service is located in a town centre, where care leavers can access support and a broad range of multi-agency services. Strategic links have been developed with key partners. 3. A multi-agency forum, Corporate Parenting Officers Group, has been established to track and monitor planning for children in care and care leavers. 4. Members at Full Council agreed new arrangements for the Corporate Parenting Advisory Group at its meeting on 6 March 2018. 	9	Treat
STR008	Environmental sustainability	Climate change could lead to negative long-term consequences to the local environment (such as flooding) resulting in statutory environmental duties and targets not being met, financial consequences and not protecting the environment for future generations.	Executive Director Environment	Statutory Duty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rollout of energy reduction initiatives 2. Delivery of annual air quality action plan 3. Rollout of electric vehicle charging points 4. Delivery of the long term transport strategy 5. Procurement of ULEZ compliant vehicles for Streetscene fleet 6. Flood prevention e.g. investment in Silk Stream 	16	Treat
STR009	Unmet customer expectations	Lack of joined up of systems and process across the council and strategic partners, skilled staff or training could lead to customer expectations not being met resulting in a poor customer experience or quality of service.	Deputy Chief Executive	Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demand reduction initiatives with high volume services and CSG agreed with timelines for delivery 2. Customer transformation programme delivering a range of online improvements which should limit the need for customers to call us 3. Safeguards in place to protect service areas that are used by the most vulnerable residents and those that cannot get online 4. Monthly web performance group meetings are held 5. Accessibility reports are run to address shortcomings in accessing content for customers with accessibility needs. 6. Customer Transfer Programme Business (CTP) case in place 	12	Treat
STR010	Market performance and economic downturn	Adverse market performance or an economic downturn could lead to impacts on the pace of development, construction and material costs, supply chain issues, increased business failure, adverse impacts to town centres and increased local unemployment resulting in financial pressure on residents; increased demand for council services such as temporary accommodation and the long-term economic and societal health of the borough.	Deputy Chief Executive	Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise MTFS Growth Modelling to reflect income reduction scenarios for the Council. 2. Appropriate governance in place - Steering Groups in place to discuss the impact of slow growth on the expected income for the Council 3. Continued engagement with developers on regeneration estates (e.g. Argent Related NHG, Countryside Properties, MHT) 4. Production of robust, high quality business cases including sensitivity testing 5. Effective procurement processes and choice of contract type 	20	Treat
STR011	Reduction in capacity of VCS	Funding and sustainability challenges facing the VCS could lead to a reduction in capacity and growth of preventative services, resulting in difficulties accessing services and demand for more complex support, especially for residents in hardship.	Deputy Chief Executive	Business Continuity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased funding to a new enhanced Barnet Together Voluntary Community Sector (VCS) infrastructure alliance to enable greater support for frontline VCS organisations. 2. Ongoing Barnet Partnership Board meetings 3. Continue to work with all Prevention providers 4. The strengths-based model for Adult Social Care orientates professionals towards prevention and early intervention for both carers and individuals, as well as integrating community and peer groups into the model 	12	Tolerate

Strategic risks

New Risk ID	Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Owner Job Title	Primary Risk Category	Controls and Mitigations in Place	Residual Risk - Total	Response Option
STR012	Delivering the Barnet Plan	A lack of focus on strategic priorities, including with partners, could limit the council's ability to deliver the Barnet Plan resulting in lost opportunities, poorer outcomes for residents and businesses, increased cost of service delivery and a lack of trust from residents in the council's ability to deliver on its promises.	Deputy Chief Executive	Staffing & Culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barnet Plan approved by Council and Delivery and Outcomes Framework monitored by P&R Committee 2. Statutory partnership arrangements include Safer Communities Partnership Board, Children's Safeguarding Board and Health and Wellbeing Board 3. Barnet Partnership Board held every 8 weeks. This has agreed set of working principles, as well as a forward plan. Each meeting investigates a key topic from the Barnet Plan, looking at best practice and collaborative opportunities 4. Community Innovation Fund is operational and Community Participation Strategy approved by CLL Committee 5. New approach and funding agreed for strategic VCS relationship 6. Implementing new approach to strategy support for CMT Barnet Plan theme leads. 	9	Treat
STR013	Cyber security	A cyber attack could lead to the council being unable to operate resulting in widescale disruption and financial cost.	Deputy Chief Executive	Business Continuity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monthly contract management meetings in place to manage the contract and relationship with CSG 2. Monthly Partnership Operations Board for escalation of any issues identified 3. Joint risk being managed by CSG - IT with controls/mitigations in place. 	15	Treat
STR014	Building safety	Lack of a robust process to quality assure building contractors could lead to a breach of statutory compliance, health safety issues resulting in reputational damage to the council, risk of harm or death, delays to delivery of outcomes and financial implications.	Deputy Chief Executive	Health and Safety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health and Safety/quality prioritised as part of scoring during procurement/tender processes. Includes additional background checks, previous performance, exchange of risk information and consideration of proposals to manage risk where necessary. 2. Health and Safety/quality forms a key element of the Council's project delivery gateway process, from initiation all the way through to delivery and handover. 3. Additional assurance sought through Council's SHAW team and where necessary independent assurance through the technical team 4. During construction process on larger schemes the technical team will include an NEC Supervisor to ensure H&S is being managed appropriately on site and reported correctly. 5. On smaller schemes CDM and method statements are requested prior to the start of works. 	8	Treat
STR015	Pandemic type disease outbreak	Another wave of Covid-19 infections or the declaration of another pandemic (such as influenza) could lead to severe resource and capacity issues for the council and partner agencies resulting in an impact on service delivery and the health and wellbeing of residents.	Chief Executive	Statutory Duty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure all service areas have a robust response system in place and regularly updated 2. Performing pandemic preparedness exercise across the council and its partners 3. Providing PH leadership and professional advice for the council's pandemic response. 	16	Treat
STR016	Staff wellbeing and mental health	The restrictive measures (such as social distancing, self-isolation and remote working) and socio-economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic could lead to a rise in prevalence of mental health disorders resulting in decreased staff wellbeing and satisfaction, sickness absence and demand for mental health services.	Chief Executive	Staffing & Culture	<p><u>Prevention</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular Information and guidance to staff on working practices such as regular breaks, regular contact and communication, physical exercise, via internal comms and through wellbeing hub 2. Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) provides advice and guidance on healthy lifestyles including mental health 3. Wellbeing and mental health training for staff and managers via Organisational Development team <p><u>Intervention</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. EAP provides confidential support and counselling for staff 5. Able Futures is a government scheme providing support on mental health 6. Mental Health First Aiders provide support to staff and signposting to support 	9	Treat
STR017	Revenue overspend	Central government funding for the council being adversely affected by changes in government policy or budget pressures being higher than anticipated could lead to non-achievement of budget targets and an overspend on the revenue budget resulting in an impact on service provision and / or quality and financial consequences for the council.	Director of Resources	Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monthly budget monitoring. Covid-19 has led to a wider review than usual of the financial position as we seek to ensure that finances are stable, and any threats to that are identified early 2. Budget setting process validating savings 3. Engaging with colleagues across London and nationally, sectoral experts and keeping informed from media 	12	Treat

Strategic risks

New Risk ID	Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Owner Job Title	Primary Risk Category	Controls and Mitigations in Place	Residual Risk - Total	Response Option
STR018	Funding uncertainty due to reduction in local taxation income	Residents experiencing financial hardship could lead to financial pressures due to a large proportion of council funding coming from council tax and business rates income resulting in a reduction in service quality, non-delivery of the MTFs and use of reserves.	Director of Resources	Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategically move the funding base of the council from being supported by Government Grants to the more stable base of Council Tax income 2. Analysis of monthly collection performance; analysis of Housing Benefit and Council Tax Support awards and claims to provide early warning signs of pressures 3. Maintaining a specified level of balance within the council's resilience reserve in addition to appropriate contingency balances to mitigate any in year pressures; 4. Undertake forward planning, regularly updating budget assumptions and monitoring the Government's fiscal announcements. However, also maintain flexibility within existing plans to stem expenditure in non-frontline services whilst long term plans are being put into place; maintain good contacts with Government to remain as informed as possible. 5. Investment being made with local businesses and working with the community to raise awareness of and increase support available 	12	Treat
STR019	Internal controls	Ineffective financial management and control could lead to the council not ensuring appropriate administration of public funds resulting in possible financial losses.	Director of Resources	Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Challenge to financial forecasts occurs on a regular basis by Finance Business Partners 2. Regular, in depth reporting is considered by Council Management Team, Financial Performance & Contracts Committee and Policy & Resources Committee. 3. Mitigating actions to contain overspends are identified and implemented 4. Achievement of savings tracked and alternative actions identified where not achievable 5. Budget holder training is available and a refresh will be rolled out during the year. 6. Additional internal controls have been implemented and recent audit report found increased assurance around internal audit recommendations 7. A contingency budget is held centrally for any unmanageable, unforeseen pressures. 	9	Treat
STR020	New burdens	New burdens, additional demand and/or inadequate funding for additional services could lead to additional and unforecasted budget pressures, resulting in the need to increase or divert resource, reduction in service quality, ability to deliver key services effectively and / or having to use reserves.	Director of Resources	Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engaging with colleagues across London and nationally 2. Engaging with sectoral experts and keeping informed from media 3. Monthly monitoring of budgets and scrutiny of any overspend / increase in demand 	9	Treat
STR021	Increase in the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) levy	The expected replacement of the NLWA Energy from Waste (EfW) facility (expected 2026) could lead to an increase in the NLWA waste disposal/treatment levy of potentially up to £9 million per annum and any additional financial cost relating to delays in the construction of the EfW resulting in an increased financial pressure on the council.	Director of Resources	Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active engagement through officers and NLWA Members. 2. Development of long-term financial strategy. 3. Ongoing analysis of waste data flows. 	6	Tolerate
STR022	Future of Work	Failure to manage the transition to a post-Covid working environment could lead to missed opportunities for improvement to services and reduced staff engagement resulting in recruitment and retention issues and reduced staff wellbeing.	Director of Resources	Business Continuity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Future of Work Programme 2. Managed approach to ensure a safe and productive return to the office environment where this is required 	4	Treat
STR023	Recruitment and retention	Market forces and economic and social issues (such as pandemic recovery, Brexit) could lead to recruitment and retention issues particularly in specialist areas resulting in a failure to meet statutory duties, council priorities and workforce and financial pressures.	Director of Resources	Staffing & Culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EDI Action plan in place 2. Future of Work Programme 3. Staff communication and engagement 	6	Treat
STR024	Dependency on staff to manage urgent issues	A lack of capacity/capability, shared skills/knowledge or succession planning in the workforce could lead to dependency on a small number of staff to deal with urgent issues resulting in pressure points across the organisation and potential service failure.	Chief Executive	Business Continuity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learning and development opportunities, including opportunities via Apprenticeship Levy 2. Workforce/succession planning 3. Create issues log identifying key issues and pressure points, including lead staff 4. Work with Directorates on contingency plans and workforce/succession planning. 	9	Treat

Strategic risks

New Risk ID	Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Owner Job Title	Primary Risk Category	Controls and Mitigations in Place	Residual Risk - Total	Response Option
STR025	Workforce engagement	Insufficient staff engagement (lack of investment and empowerment) and inadequate succession planning could lead to problems with recruitment and staff dissatisfaction, skilled staff leaving and high vacancy rates resulting in failure to meet statutory duties or council priorities; and workforce and financial pressures.	Chief Executive	Staffing & Culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A new recruitment system is in place to improve and streamline the recruitment process making it easier for both hiring managers and prospective candidates. 2. The council has invested in new office accommodation to provide a new, modern working environment to support flexible working 3. The council is investing in its training and development offer so that staff can continuously develop within their profession, including accessing opportunities presented by the Apprenticeship Levy. 4. Continued roll out of the healthy workplace charter action plan with a rolling monthly programme of healthy initiatives for staff. 5. Develop and monitor HR improvement plan. 	8	Tolerate
STR026	Supply chain uncertainty	Issues in the supply chain arising from events beyond our control (e.g. Brexit, another pandemic, etc) could lead to delays in receiving procured goods and services, tariffs and/or workforce shortages, suppliers becoming insolvent or unable to deliver on their contractual duties resulting in an impact on service delivery and outcomes for the residents.	Director of Resources	Business Continuity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Service areas engagement with key providers of critical services to 'stress test' business continuity plans. 	12	Treat

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Appendix J1:

Capital Strategy 2022 - 2026

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1. Purpose of the Capital Strategy

The Capital Strategy 2021-25 underpins the council's Medium-Term Financial Strategy and combined forms a key component of the council's strategic response to the financial challenges it faces and its ambitions for the borough, as set out in the corporate plan: The Barnet Plan 2021-2025.

It sets out the council's approach to capital investment and provides both a mechanism to ensure capital investment is driven by and aligned with the council's corporate plan and a framework by which decisions on the capital programme are made and monitored.

The objectives of the Capital Strategy are to:

- Maintain an affordable rolling multi-year capital programme.
- Ensure capital resources are aligned with the council's strategic vision and corporate priorities.
- Prioritise the use of Capital resources to maximise outcomes for Residents.
- Use the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) to inform the strategic vision of the council by prioritising Capital delivery for the next 15 years.
- Maximise available resources by actively seeking appropriate external from the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), Section 106 or Grant income.
- Undertake prudential borrowing only when there is enough money to meet, in full, the implications of capital expenditure, both borrowing and running costs.

This document sets out how the council will deliver those objectives, including the governance and financing arrangements.

The corporate plan is based on four strategic outcomes and supporting priorities. These, together with the outlined approach to delivering these within financial constraints, have shaped the broad priorities for the council's Capital Strategy:

- Driving and supporting responsible growth and development as a critical component of financial sustainability and independence:
 - for example, Brent Cross regeneration.
- Improving outcomes and supporting a reduction in demand on services:
 - for example, investment in green spaces and leisure centres and reduced demand for local health and care services.
- Enabling delivery of high value efficiencies in the MTFS:
 - for example, enabling the delivery of MTFS savings such as reductions in temporary accommodation costs through investment in housing.
- Enabling delivery of new statutory requirements:
 - for example, the systems replacement within Adult Social Care enabling the council to work in a way best suited to discharging statutory duties.

The Capital Strategy will be reviewed and revised annually, to ensure it reflects the needs and priorities of the council.

2. Barnet 2021-2025

The council's corporate plan – The Barnet Plan 2021-2025 - sets our vision and strategic priorities for the MTFS period. This includes outcomes we want to achieve for the borough, the priorities we will focus limited resources on, and our approach for how we will deliver these. Placing residents at the heart of everything we do, the Plan is built around 4 core, cross cutting themes:

Barnet is:

- Clean Safe and Well Run: A place where our streets are clean and antisocial behaviour is dealt with, so residents feel safe. Providing good quality, customer friendly services in all that we do.
- Family Friendly: Creating a Family Friendly Barnet, enabling opportunities for our children and young people to achieve their best.
- Healthy: A place with fantastic facilities for all ages, enabling people to live happy and healthy lives.
- Thriving: A place fit for the future, where all residents, businesses and visitors benefit from improved sustainable infrastructure & opportunity.

With prevention and equalities running through all that we do.

The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) with the Capital Delivery Plan sets out the council's revised direction and purpose for Capital Delivery. This document has defined a list of developments which will meet the most critical needs and objectives on a priority basis.

The approach to delivery matches what the council wants to achieve, against a backdrop of resources available for us to deliver them. The IDP has a list of core developments that the council will deliver in due course. This list is under constant review and embraces the opportunity to push new schemes forward, to ensure that the local infrastructure matches the growth of the borough.

This section highlights the key aims and achievements of the current Capital Programme, the emphasis of which will evolve and adapt over time.

Capital Strategy Outcomes

The council has allocated over £345.7m of investment for housing matters including housing strategy, homelessness, social housing & housing grants and commissioning of environmental health functions for private sector housing from 2020/21 onwards.

Initiatives include:

- Continuing open market purchases of affordable homes. Acquisition of 620 homes over the next 4 years with 125 already completed.
- Development of 126 Extra Care homes at affordable rents for vulnerable older people, diversifying Barnet's accommodation to support older people and allow them to remain independent, give them security of tenure and further quality of life.
- 337 homes funded through Right to Buy receipts, GLA grant and HRA borrowing for general needs using infill on an existing estate, improving the layout and amenities of the estate for the community

systems, and the replacement of water mains, domestic and communal heating systems, aerials, one off electrical rewiring and re-roofing.

- Major repairs work on some of regeneration estates to bring them to compliant and decent home standards, where regeneration projects are not expected to start for several years, including development work to make homes lettable to increase the supply of accommodation in the area.
- Capital spend to ensure all of council's high-risk properties (high rise, sheltered schemes and hostels) meet or exceed the requirements of the fire regulations ensuring the tenants and leaseholders are safe and that the council is proactively meeting the expected changes to the building regulations.
- Providing adaptations for properties to make them accessible for tenants.

The council has a further £220.6m invested within the overall Brent Cross Programme. Within this total, £10.4m relates to the purchase of critical land acquisitions to progress the scheme; £154m to complete the Thameslink Station construction inclusive of a New Waste Transfer Station. There is £30.3m to be spent on critical infrastructure, which will provide residents and visitors with improved access to the area, pedestrian, cycling and vehicle links across the railway and replace outdated waste and freight facilities.

Finally, £25.4m of third-party land acquisitions funded by the BXS Joint Venture, that will facilitate the comprehensive regeneration of the 151-hectare area including affordable homes, employment, retail, leisure and social infrastructure such as schools, public realm and green space, offering benefits to both the local population, and wider London.

The council is investing £23.085m within the Hendon Hub (The Burroughs) project which includes strategic acquisitions and project costs to take the overall scheme forward. The funds are expected to be recovered if an investor comes on board. The project itself will provide regeneration of buildings in Hendon, and economic, social and place making benefits as well as supporting our strategic partnership with Middlesex University and creating an income stream for affordable and commercial properties. A resolution to grant planning for the scheme was received on 10th January 2022.

The council is spending £11.988m on Disabled Facilities and £3.997m on Assistive Technology for residents, which will also ensure the council meets its statutory duties and prescribed timescales under the Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996.

The council's Children, Education & Safeguarding Committee oversees a capital programme with a budget of £46.787m. The Committee has a wide range of responsibilities for all matters relating to children, schools, and education. Initiatives include;

- Modernisation programme which will oversee improvements to school infrastructure.
- Additional Places programme for Primary & Secondary Schools which has been able to re-provide 60 places at a primary school level and to create an additional 60 new places at a secondary school and facilitated the building of the new 6 form entry Saracens High School.
- Special Educational Need (SEN) Schemes have enabled an additional 126 SEN places to be created since July 2019 as well as the rebuild of the Pupil Referral Unit.
- The creation of new nursery places and a new children's home.

The council continues to spend on our Network Recovery Programme, with a further £27.807m planned in the coming years to improve the boroughs infrastructure, parking, environment, air quality and traffic flow. Additionally, we are investing a further £5.7m to upgrade the borough wide street lighting, replacing them with LED powered columns which are more environmentally efficient and provide a better night perception. The Council has also committed £20m to support the boroughs transport infrastructure.

The council has established a Strategic Opportunities fund of £24.697m to enable strategic purchases which will generate a return to the council.

The council is spending a further £26.8m as part of our Parks and Open Spaces Strategy, which has been developed to guide future investment in parks, ensuring that they are practical and are part of the well-used fabric of the local community. Including planned provision of modern facilities and enhanced outdoor space, contribution to council's strategic commitments to provide additional sports and playing pitches with increased usage by residents and users.

The council has already invested £45m on the creation of two new leisure centres at Barnet Cophall and Victoria Park in New Barnet.

The Council has prioritised £23.5m of investment to transform our town centres, developing great partnerships with local residents and businesses, that will help to shape the design. The council spent £2.83m upgrading our Waste and Street cleansing vehicles to more fuel-efficient vehicles enabled with routing software to support smarter route planning and execution.

3. Capitalisation Policy and Investment Programme

Capital expenditure comprises the purchase, construction or improvement of physical assets, such as buildings, land, vehicles and other property, including streetlights and road signs. It also includes grants and advances that the council may make to other bodies for capital purposes. Full details of the council's capitalisation policy are disclosed within the Accounting Policies. These can be found within the Statement of Accounts.

Barnet has an ambitious capital investment strategy. The capital programme anticipates investment of more than £1150.353m over the next five years. This is summarised in the following table, with full detail included with the council's accounts.

Theme Committee	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adults and Safeguarding	4,600	4,739	4,221	3,762		17,322
Housing and Growth (Brent Cross)	123,568	47,734	49,301			220,603
Children, Education & Safeguarding	15,317	16,581	10,519	991	2,000	45,409
Community Leadership and Libraries	808	1,000	300			2,108
Environment	20,593	32,753	27,155	10,778	4,580	95,860
Housing and Growth Committee	79,741	113,376	67,643	58,169	26,749	345,677
Policy & Resources	20,802	4,559	600	600		26,560
Total - General Fund	265,429	220,742	159,740	74,299	33,329	753,539
Housing Revenue Account	77,584	116,783	89,531	62,665	50,251	396,814
Total - All Services	343,013	337,525	249,270	136,965	83,580	1,150,353

Capital Financing

As mentioned in the previous sections, the council's Capital programme is dynamic and will develop over time; based on priority need and resource availability. For example, CIL funding will be further enabled in future years, as council services communicate with external developers for increased contributions towards infrastructural growth around the local area.

The financing of the capital programme set out in section 3 is summarised as follows:

Theme Committee	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adults and Safeguarding	12,439	417	90		3,997	379	17,322
Housing and Growth (Brent Cross)	206,724		900			12,979	220,603
Children, Education & Safeguarding	42,723	2	342		406	1,935	45,409
Community Leadership and Libraries					1,730	378	2,108
Environment	710	6,095	428		51,945	36,681	95,860
Housing and Growth Committee	53,395	7,480	14,747	491	40,535	229,029	345,677
Policy & Resources	1	45	927		5,000	20,587	26,560
Total - General Fund	315,993	14,040	17,434	491	103,613	301,968	753,539
Housing Revenue Account	23,995	1,501	14,038	76,328		280,952	396,814
Total - All Services	339,988	15,541	31,472	76,819	103,613	582,920	1,150,353

The council seeks to maximise external funding opportunities, such as grants or section 106, and limiting internal sources, such as revenue funding. Capital funding sources are described below.

External Capital Grants - Grant funding is one of the largest sources of financing for the Capital Programme. Most grants are awarded by Central Government departments, but some are received from external bodies, including The Lottery Fund or Sport England.

Grants can be specific to a scheme, have conditions attached (such as time and criteria restrictions), or for general use.

Capital receipts - The income received over the value of £10,000 from the disposal of Fixed Assets or the repayment of loans for capital purposes is defined as a capital receipt. They can normally only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt. Some capital receipts have additional restrictions on their use. The council seeks to obtain the highest possible receipt achievable from each disposal after considering wider community or service benefits. The council ring-fences receipts generated from the disposal of HRA assets to fund HRA projects.

Section 106 (s106) and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

Planning Obligations, commonly referred to as Section 106 agreements, are used to mitigate the impact of unacceptable developments, making them acceptable in planning terms. Section 106 agreements can require the developer to pay money to the council, to address these impacts. For example, by providing funding to mitigate parking or highways impacts.

Community Infrastructure Levy is a fixed charge levied on new development to fund infrastructure. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community, and neighbourhoods want.

Private finance initiative (PFI) / Public private partnerships (PPP)

The council makes use of additional Government support through PFI and PPP and has dedicated resources to manage schemes that are funded via this source. The council currently has a street lighting programme that is funded this way.

Borrowing (known as prudential borrowing)

The council can determine the level of its borrowing for capital financing purposes, based upon its own views regarding; the affordability, prudence and sustainability of that borrowing, in line with the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance. Borrowing levels for the Capital Programme are therefore, constrained by this assessment and by the availability of the revenue budget to meet the cost of this borrowing which is built into the council's Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

Revenue Funding - The council can use revenue resources to fund capital projects on a direct basis. However, given the pressures on the revenue budget of the council, it is unlikely that the council will choose to undertake this method of funding if other sources are available.

4. Governance

Oversight and decision making

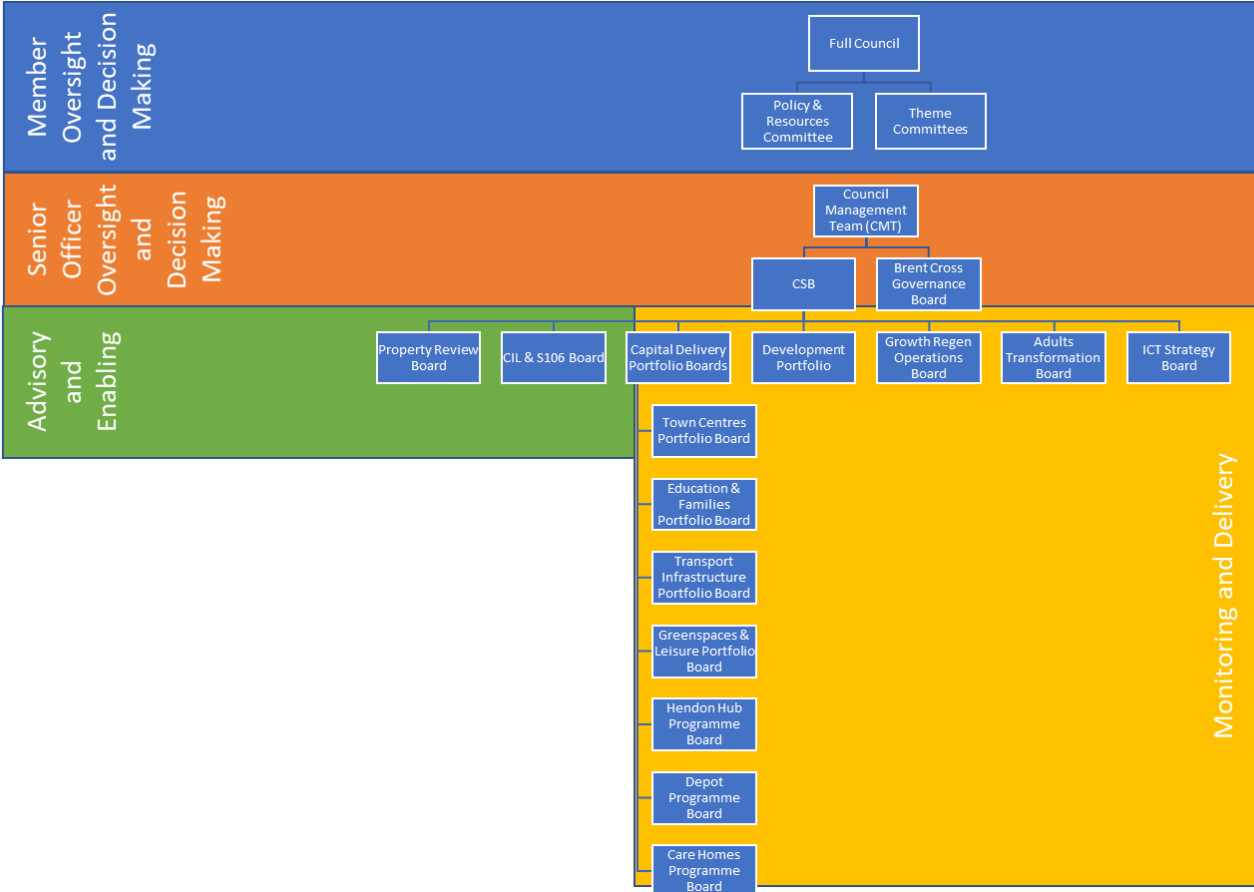
The Capital Strategy Board (CSB) has oversight of the council's capital programme. The CSB is an officer body with a remit to discuss capital strategy at a senior director cross cutting level. It takes any decision-making power from the delegated authority of officers attending as set out in the Financial Regulations and the council's Constitution. It makes decisions solely in accordance with the existing priorities agreed in the budgetary framework. It also ensures that necessary consultation is carried out with the council Management Team (CMT) and (P&R) and relevant directors as part of the decision- making process. Any decision or policy that is outside the agreed budget or policy framework is referred to P&R Committee and/or council in accordance with the Constitution.

The role of the Capital Strategy Board (CSB) is as follows:

- lead on the development and maintenance of a Capital Strategy that is consistent with council priorities;
- identify and monitor the resources available to fund the capital programme ensuring all approved schemes are fully funded;
- within this framework, develop and manage the Capital Programme; and,
- monitor the progress of the capital programme and key variances between plans and performance.

The CSB reports to the Council Management Team. Decisions are recommended to Policy & Resource Committee who are responsible for strategic policy, finance and corporate risk management including recommending the Capital and Revenue Budget, Medium Term Financial Strategy and Corporate Plan to Full Council.

An overview of the CSB's governance role and its place in the council's structure is provided in the below diagram:



Additions to the Capital Programme

Throughout the financial year, business areas put forward proposals for new projects that are required to meet the needs of their services for consideration at the Capital Strategy Board.

Service areas must ensure that proposed additions to the Capital Programme go through the following vital steps to ensure their programmes can be presented and approved at Capital Strategy Board.

Business cases

Prior to being presented at CSB, it is essential, especially for large infrastructural projects, that all proposed schemes requiring capital investment prepare a Strategic Outline Case (SOC). There are some council schemes which may not need to do so, as they are of a reactive nature. For example, urgent maintenance and improvements to Care Homes or Borough Highways. For all other Capital Investment, an SOC should be prepared.

As each detailed business case stage is completed it is key to ensure the economic and financial cases are clearly presented. To ensure a reflective presentation of the impact to Barnet as an area and to the council, an investment appraisal, prepared to Her Majesty's Treasury (HMT) Green Book Guidance will be undertaken. It is recommended that this approach be taken on all projects that require procurement through the Find a Tender scheme due to their anticipated cost of works (for 2022 this is £2m). For the year 2022/23, it will be a requirement that capital projects in excess of £10m will need a full investment appraisal and business case approach.

Officers through their knowledge and experience may identify lower value schemes that also require a full investment appraisal and will recommend this to Policy & Resources Committee accordingly.

The appraisal will include, at a minimum, a full Net Present Value (NPV) calculation as well as modelling the General Fund (GF) and/or Housing Revenue Account (HRA) revenue implications. Additionally, the appraisal will provide added information that will inform the council's position in relation to taxes and levies to ensure there is no breach of partial exemption rules.

For a project to be deemed viable the minimum requirement would be a positive NPV and a net nil impact to the GF / HRA post borrowing costs as a minimum. In instances where this is not the case clearly defined additional community benefits would need to be considered by officers prior to a decision being recommended to the relevant committee.

Where the council is acquiring assets the specific criteria for acceptance, over and above an investment appraisal, are identified under the Asset Acquisition Strategy.

Property Review Board

Preparation of Strategic Outline Cases and presentation at the Property Review Board (PRB). This will ensure that:

- There is advanced knowledge of potential Capital investment;
- Communication across the appropriate channels;

- PRB aims to determine best use of assets, property opportunities, endorsing the use of resources or the re-purposing of existing assets.
- Improve the discipline of including proposed additions into the CSB Forward Plan, having already produced documentation which has been reviewed and overseen.

CIL/S106 Review Board

Advanced knowledge of programmes and inclusion into the IDP is crucial. This will enable council services to use the IDP to search for external opportunities for funding. This includes discussions with external developers for additional CIL/S106.

There is a quarterly CIL/S106 board, which meets to review and make recommendations relating to;

- The current Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP), specifically opportunities to negotiate s106 agreements.
- S106 funding and ensuring timely allocation and expenditure.
- CIL funding utilisation:
 - Strategic CIL approved by Policy & Resources Committee with subsequent Business Case approval by Theme Committee for the Capital Programme
 - Neighbourhood CIL approved by Policy & Resources Committee with subsequent allocation through Area Committees
- CIL forecast revenues by financial quarter over the funding utilisation period (to review potential cashflow mis-matches).
- CIL charging schedule and rates.

Capital Strategy Board (CSB)

Once a scheme has gone through the appropriate channels, it can be included onto the CSB Forward Plan. This will provide board members knowledge that a bid will be presented, potential well in advance. Significantly, CMT members will then have ample time to review the SOC's and contest the viability, risk, and potential of Capital Investments.

CSB can also approve CIL/S106 Revenue funding. to aid the development of Strategic Outline Cases before the Capital programmes progress.

Service Areas will include a bid form supporting Capital additions. This should fulfil the following minimum information requirements:

- Description of the scheme,
- The estimated financial implications, both capital and revenue,
- The expected outputs, outcomes, and contribution to the council's Priorities,
- Risk assessment and appraisal with potential mitigations, and
- Any urgency considerations (e.g., statutory requirements or health and safety issues).

Service areas should also consider the opportunity cost of pursuing a scheme as a key consideration within their bid forms, especially for schemes involving property.

Business cases are scrutinised by the Capital Strategy Board where representatives will discuss and appraise the schemes based on reference to the capital strategy, corporate priorities, and evaluation criteria contained within the capital bid form. Recommendations are then put to CMT

for consideration.

These proposals along with the officer approved Capital Programme are then presented as part of the Budget Report to Policy & Resources Committee each quarter, with the February Budget referred to Full Council for approval; thereby setting the full capital programme for future years.

Schemes that have not been recommended for prioritisation for use of strategic CIL from CSB, can be notified to area committees through the area representatives and may be considered as part of prioritisation of the Neighborhood Portion of CIL expenditure. The budgets for Area committees are currently set at £150k per year for each committee.

Monitoring and Reviewing the Capital Programme

The decision-making framework and monitoring arrangements support effective delivery of the programme by ensuring projects are and continue to be realistic, not only financially but also regarding timescales for delivery and benefits realisation. Quarterly reports are developed based on the outcome of reviews at Finance Business Partner level and additional review and challenge at the Capital Strategy Board. The reports are scrutinised by elected members through the Financial Performance & Contracts Committee and provide a basis for the CSB to understand and address risks and change forecasts where appropriate.

Changes to the Capital Programme

Any slippages or accelerated spending or deletions to the capital programme are approved by the Policy and Resources Committee.

Deletions

Regular formal challenge of capital schemes is provided throughout the capital programme from multiple sources such as, Finance Business Partners (FBPs) and CSB members.

Scrutiny is applied when expenditure has not yet been incurred or is lower than the anticipated profile of payments. Consequently, deletions are identified which remove projects which are recognised as no longer being required. Removing unnecessarily planned capital expenditure not only reduces the revenue requirement but also supports good financial management in accurately forecasting project costs and reducing slippage.

Slippage & Accelerated Spend

In addition to the process of challenge of continued inclusion within the capital programme, scrutiny by FBPs or CSB members has been provided to the profiling assumptions of every scheme. As major capital works can span many financial years, there is a need to plan over a longer time horizon. Expanding the planning period enables existing schemes to spread the cost over a more reasonable delivery period.

5. Treasury Management

The council's Treasury Management Strategy supports the Capital Investment Strategy by ensuring that the council's capital investment and associated borrowing is financially sustainable. It includes:

- New borrowing requirements and debt management arrangements,
- A Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement,
- The Annual Investment Strategy,
- The Treasury Management Policy Statement, and
- Prudential Indicators for Capital and Treasury Management.

Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

This council's capital expenditure plans are set out in section 3, with section 4 showing how this will be financed, including the amounts that need to be financed by borrowing.

Expenditure which is financed by borrowing (be it internal or external) gives rise to an increase in the council's Capital Financing Requirement. The CFR is therefore a measure of the council's indebtedness and represents its underlying borrowing need; it will increase with unfunded capital expenditure and decrease through the application of revenue resources to fund the borrowing (MRP).

The table shows external debt projections (the treasury management operations) against the underlying capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement):

Capital Financing £'000	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Estimate	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Estimate	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate
CFR – non housing	392,264	528,628	673,268	729,159	787,994	811,864
CFR – housing	212,807	238,959	285,140	329,888	367,434	398,572
Total CFR	605,071	767,587	958,408	1,059,047	1,155,428	1,210,436
Movement in CFR	57,612	150,106	175,860	83,278	78,659	36,961
Movement in CFR represented by						
Financing need for the year	70,376	162,516	190,820	100,638	96,401	55,008
Less MRP and other financing movements	-12,764	-12,410	-14,961	-17,361	-17,742	-18,047
Movement in CFR	57,612	150,106	175,860	83,278	78,659	36,961

The CFR distinguishes between the amounts relating to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and those that do not. This reflects the statutory requirement for the HRA to be a ring-fenced account that is self-sufficient and does not subsidise nor is subsidised by other council financing arrangements.

Borrowing Activity

The council's forward projections for borrowing are summarised below. The table shows the actual external debt against the CFR, highlighting any over or under borrowing.

External Debt £'000	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Estimate	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Estimate	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate
Debt at 1 April	352,080	387,080	537,080	737,080	867,080	977,080
Actual / Expected change in Debt	35,000	150,000	200,000	130,000	110,000	90,000
Other long-term liabilities (OLTL)	14,319	13,834	13,461	13,088	12,715	12,342
Expected change in OLTL	-485	-373	-373	-373	-373	-373
Actual gross debt at 31 March	400,914	550,541	750,168	879,795	989,422	1,079,049
The Capital Financing Requirement	605,071	767,587	958,408	1,059,047	1,155,428	1,210,436
Under / (over) borrowing	204,157	217,046	208,240	179,252	166,006	131,387

As part of ensuring the financial sustainability of the council and its investment the council sets a series of prudential indicators, including limits on levels of borrowing.

The operational boundary – This is the limit beyond which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. In most cases, this would be a similar figure to the CFR, but may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt and the ability to fund “under borrowing” by other cash resources. The limits below are based on projected CFR with a reduction of £100 million to reflect retained reserves.

Operational boundary £'000	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	Actual	Prior Year TMSS	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Debt	387,080	639,242	845,320	946,332	1,043,086	1,098,467
Other liabilities long term	13,834	13,461	13,088	12,715	12,342	11,969
Total	400,914	652,703	858,408	959,047	1,055,428	1,110,436

The authorised limit for external debt represents the maximum level of external borrowing. It reflects the level of external debt that could be afforded in the short term but may not be sustainable in the longer term. The authorised limit is presented to Full Council for consideration and approval, as part of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement.

Operational boundary £'000	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	Actual	Prior Year TMSS	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Debt	387,080	639,242	845,320	946,332	1,043,086	1,098,467
Other liabilities long term	13,834	13,461	13,088	12,715	12,342	11,969
Total	400,914	652,703	858,408	959,047	1,055,428	1,110,436

HRA Debt Limit

Until October 2018, the council was limited to a maximum HRA CFR through the HRA self-financing regime. This limit was £240.043 million. The council has now set a voluntary limit of £350 million.

HRA Debt Limit £'000	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Prior Year TMSS	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Estimate	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate
HRA debt cap	240,043	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
HRA CFR	212,807	243,982	285,140	329,888	367,434	398,572
HRA headroom	27,236	106,018	64,860	20,112	-17,434	-48,572

Minimum Revenue Provision

The Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) is an annual charge to the revenue accounts that is applied to reduce the council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The council is required to determine a methodology that represents a prudent and sustainable reduction in the CFR over the life of which the assets are utilised. This is set out in the MRP Policy Statement, which is included within the Treasury Management Strategy Statement. Key features are:

- For any capital expenditure incurred prior to 1 April 2008 or financed from supported borrowing, the Authority will be charging MRP over 50 years on an annuity basis.
- For any capital expenditure carried out after 1 April 2008 being financed by unsupported borrowing the Authority will be adopting the asset life method. This is where MRP will be based on the capital expenditure divided by a determined asset life or profile of benefits to give annual instalments. The annual instalment may be calculated by the equal instalment method, annuity method or other methods as justified by the circumstances of the case at the discretion of the s151 Officer. With effect from 1 April 2020 all repayments will be calculated on an annuity basis.
- The annuity method has the advantage of linking MRP to the flow of benefits from an asset where the benefits are expected to increase in later years and is particularly relevant in connection with projects promoting regeneration or administrative efficiencies or schemes where revenues will increase over time.
- There is no requirement on the HRA to make a minimum revenue provision as this is expected to be met by the depreciation charge. However, the council is currently applying transitional arrangements that substitute depreciation for Major Repairs Allowance (MRA) estimate.
- MHCLG Guidance also allows local authorities to choose to charge more MRP than they consider prudent in any given year via a Voluntary Revenue Provision (VRP). If it does so, this will be disclosed in the Authority's Statement of Accounts.

6. Corporate Asset Management and Disposal Plans

The council holds property to sustain and support its corporate objectives as set out in the Corporate Plan, and other strategies. At the last valuation date, the council's property portfolio's estimated value was £1.776.9 bn. The aim of the latest Corporate Asset Management Plan is to set out the council's short-term vision, aspirations and objectives for its land and property assets portfolio, and to outline a longer-term plan for how it intends to achieve these outcomes.

The Corporate Asset Management Plan (CAMP) is a key tool, which sets out the London Borough of Barnet's property objectives, focusing on how the council intends to utilise its asset base to deliver its Corporate Plan.

As defined in the 2020 CAMP, the priorities for the estate are to remain flexible and to accommodate the evolving needs of the council. This will be especially important during the recovery from Covid 19, and Estates will therefore continue to engage with directorates to understand their objectives and how the estate can best support them, whilst still exploiting asset rationalisation, savings and income generating opportunities. The team has developed a consistent approach to decision making via an internal Property Review Programme Board, to ensure that demands on space are being prioritised, and diverse stakeholders' needs managed well. Providing flexible office space, whilst ensuring that business continuity can be maintained, also remains a priority and maintaining robust operational resilience to external incidents that may occur in the borough is vital. Physical property and safety procedures clearly form part of this resilience.

Central Government is consulting on setting EPC building rating to a 'B' by 2030 (the minimum is currently 'E'), which will affect the non-domestic buildings the Council can lease – consultation came to an end in June 2021. The outcome of the consultation will impact the Estate as investment in buildings may be required prior to agreeing new leases. The council is coincidentally developing a Sustainability Strategy which will set out the council's aims and ambitions in relation to sustainability so the approach to reaching EPC B will be fundamental to it.

We continue to realise savings from exiting the leases for Barnet House (vacated March 2021) and North London Business Park Building 2 (vacated June 2020), we will also be reviewing energy contracts and delivering de-carbonisation projects that should result in further savings in 22/23. Additional income will be generated by renting out space in existing buildings, including the Colindale office, where it is appropriate to do so, and lease renewals and rent reviews will be carried out promptly. Work to drive forward development schemes and site disposals will continue to be a priority, building on some excellent progress made in 20/21. These schemes, if successful, will result in a combination of short-term receipts and longer-term revenue that can be cycled back into council services. The Council will also continue to review the Community Benefit Assessment Tool (CBAT) arrangements and will present recommendations for potential improvements, to Policy and Resources Committee, once ready.

Responsible asset management will continue. Statutory building compliance remains a top priority and spending to improve the condition of buildings will take place, where it is prudent to do so. Repairs will be conducted promptly, and the implementation of a comprehensive corporate landlord management function will continue. This will centralise maintenance and utility budgets over time, so releasing directorates from the burden of managing buildings and increasing the opportunity to make savings through bulk contracts etc.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan

The council expects 46,000 new homes to be developed within the borough within the next 15 years and needs to ensure that the appropriate infrastructure is in place to support the growth.

- The council is continuing to develop and review its Infrastructure Delivery Plan which sets out the identified requirements expected in terms of infrastructure delivery, to meet the expected growth across the borough.
- The plan will be utilised to prioritise future capital projects and to identify opportunities to deliver maximum benefit from the resources available.
- The plan will also be utilised to assist in discussions with developers to evidence the requirement for contributions such as S106.
- Prioritised schemes from the infrastructure delivery plan will be developed as part of the council's Capital Delivery Plan.
- The Council has planned for the projects that could be delivered with Community Infrastructure Levy receipts generated from future developments in the borough over the next 5 years. Further allocations will be considered in future years on monitoring of actual project costs and actual CIL receipts generated. While project costs and CIL receipts are regularly monitored it is likely that strategic further CIL allocations will be considered in 2023.

Development Portfolio

Many assets owned by the council do not currently maximise the potential of the land upon which they are built. Such assets generally offer the potential for redevelopment of the land to provide a mixture of uses.

The council's Housing Strategy 2019-2024 sets out the intent to deliver homes that people can afford by increasing housing supply, regeneration, and growth. The strategy sets out how a continuing pipeline of developing on council Land will secure a range of tenures, including mixed tenure housing with affordable homes funded by private sales, new affordable homes to rent on existing council housing land, extra care and wheelchair accessible homes to reduce demand for care, and private housing for rent.

7. Commercial & Investment Strategy

As part of the council's financial resilience agenda, the council intends to invest in and develop a portfolio of assets which provide a commercial return through rental income and/or capital appreciation. The council has therefore established a Strategic Opportunities Fund of £24.697m to enable strategic purchases which will generate a return to the council.

In advance of entering any such investment the council will explicitly assess the risk of any loss which will make clear:

1. The assessment of the market within which it is competing;
2. The nature of that competition the future expected evolution of the market;
3. Any barriers to entry and exit of the market and any ongoing investment requirements;
4. The use of external advisors, explicitly:
 - a. Treasury Management advisors;
 - b. Property Investment advisors – Red Book valuation & Ancillary valuations;

- c. Income & Lease risk assessment;
 - d. Further specialist advisors – Market and Competitor assessments, Full Structural Buildings Survey, Vendor assessment & rationale for disposal;
 - e. Specialist advisors to support s151 assessment of the potential investment.
5. The management arrangements for the use of external advisors;
 6. The credit ratings issued by the credit rating agencies employed where this is relevant, the frequency with which these are monitored and what action is to be taken should these ratings change;
 7. The further sources of information used to assess and monitor the risk.

The council will adopt a balanced portfolio approach to investment, management and turnover of properties in order to ensure risk is balanced across its investments. This will consider the type of properties acquired and their location.

8. Risk Identification and Management

The major risks concerning the Capital Programme are around funding of the current and future projects, variations in the cost from agreed budgets and the projects not delivering the planned outcomes. These risks are minimised by the processes that have been incorporated into the council’s normal practices.

Funding

All projects included within the Programme are fully funded. Where external sources of funding are being used, these will only be relied upon when the council is in receipt of funding agreements or where the funds are received in advance. Where conditions apply, careful monitoring will be in place to ensure the terms are met to prevent possible loss. Where borrowing is required, the revenue costs will be built into the MTFS.

Cost Variation

These fall into two categories;

- a. Where the timing of expenditure changes from the budget set; This may result in a change to the borrowing profile of the council and therefore have revenue implications. It may also affect the overall outcome of the project. Delays may require value engineering decisions to ensure the project can be completed or adjustments to benefits delivered.
- b. Where the overall cost of the project changes from the approved budget, Managers are required to ensure adequate budget is in place prior to the commencement of projects. Budget should include a contingency sum to allow for possible anticipated variations where prices are not fixed with contractors.

Careful monitoring and timely reporting is required to reduce the effects of cost variations. Budgets will be re-profiled to ensure timing changes are captured. Managers are required to identify alternative funding sources where overall cost variations occur during the delivery, to contain them before sums are committed.

Delivery of Outcomes

Outcomes must be measured and compared against original objectives to ensure value for money and to reduce risk. Objectives fall broadly into three main categories:

- a. **To support core service delivery** - Risk may increase if project delays cause disruption to the service and require interim solutions, with both financial and non-financial consequences. The Capital Strategy Board will meet regularly throughout the year to discuss progress on projects and make decisions to minimise risk.
- b. **To produce savings** - If planned savings are not produced from the investment, the revenue budgets may have a shortfall which will have to be addressed. It is therefore essential to carry out careful evaluation and approval of business cases and financial models, prior to the projects commencing.
- c. **To generate income or economic development** - Investment on projects whose primary aim is income generation. Investment portfolio's will be balanced to reduce impact of market changes in an individual sector.

9. Knowledge and Skills

The council employs professionally qualified and experienced staff in senior positions with responsibility for making capital expenditure, borrowing and investment decisions. The council also has a training and development programme to support staff to study towards relevant professional qualifications.

Where council staff do not have the knowledge and skills required, use is made of external advisers and consultants that are specialists in their field. This approach ensures that the council has ready access to knowledge and skills commensurate with its ambition and risk appetite.

Member training was undertaken as part of the induction programme following the last local elections and commencement of current member's term, with training and advice provided to relevant cabinet portfolio members as necessary.

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Appendix J2 - Proposed Capital Programme

Theme Committee	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adults and Safeguarding	4,600	4,739	4,221	3,762		17,322	12,439	417	90		3,997	379	17,322
Housing and Growth (Brent Cross)	123,568	47,734	49,301			220,603	206,724		900			12,979	220,603
Children, Education & Safeguarding	15,317	16,581	10,519	991	2,000	45,409	42,723	2	342		406	1,935	45,409
Community Leadership and Libraries	808	1,000	300			2,108					1,730	378	2,108
Environment	20,593	32,753	27,155	10,778	4,580	95,860	710	6,095	428		51,945	36,681	95,860
Housing and Growth Committee	79,741	113,376	67,643	58,169	26,749	345,677	53,395	7,480	14,747	491	40,535	229,029	345,677
Policy & Resources	20,802	4,559	600	600		26,560	1	45	927		5,000	20,587	26,560
Total - General Fund	265,429	220,742	159,740	74,299	33,329	753,539	315,993	14,040	17,434	491	103,613	301,968	753,539
Housing Revenue Account	77,584	116,783	89,531	62,665	50,251	396,814	23,995	1,501	14,038	76,328		280,952	396,814
Total - All Services	343,013	337,525	249,270	136,965	83,580	1,150,353	339,988	15,541	31,472	76,819	103,613	582,920	1,150,353

Adults and Safeguarding	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Sport and Physical Activities	93	447				540	450		90				540
Community Equipment and Assistive Technology	1,000	1,000	1,000	997		3,997					3,997		3,997
Investing in IT	379					379.2470						379	379.2470
Disabled Facilities Grants Programme	3,074	3,074	3,074	2,765		11,988	11,988						11,988
Gaelic playing pitch relocation	53	217	147			417		417					417
Adults and Safeguarding Total	4,600	4,739	4,221	3,762	0	17,322	12,439	417	90	0	3,997	379	17,322

Housing and Growth (Brent Cross)	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Land Acquisitions	1,716	450	8,313			10,479						10,479	10,479
Brent Cross West Station	94,230	34,395	25,877			154,502	152,002					2,500	154,502
Critical Infrastructure	17,131	12,640	490			30,261	29,361		900				30,261
Strategic Infrastructure Fund													
BXT Land Acquisitions	10,491	249	14,621			25,361	25,361						25,361
Housing and Growth (Brent Cross) Total	123,568	47,734	49,301	0	0	220,603	206,724	0	900	0	0	12,979	220,603

Children, Education & Safeguarding	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
SEN Programme													
Oakleigh SEN	200	1,478				1,678	1,678						1,678
SEN Other Projects	1,424	288				1,712	1,712						1,712
SEN		1,315	3,002	991	2,000	7,307	7,307						7,307
Modernisation - Primary & Secondary	3,262	2,456	300			6,018	6,018						6,018
Healthy Pupils Fund													
Orion Primary School													
Monkfrith													
St Agnes	23					23	23						23
Saracens Primary	2	1,001	1,198			2,201	2,199	2					2,201
Kosher Kitchen													
Permanent All Through Expansion Programme													
London Academy		11				11	11						11

St Mary's & St John's													
St James / Blessed Dominic	25					25	25						25
Permanent Primary/Secondary(reallocation) Expansion Programme													
Friern Barnet Hub	90					90	90						90
Oak Lodge Special School													
Grammar school projects		2,987.1	2,000.0			4,987.1	4,503				484		4,987.1
School place planning (Primary)		786	1,347			2,133	2,133						2,133
School place planning (Secondary)		752	1,761			2,513	2,513						2,513
Alternative Provision	9,380	4,630	500			14,510	14,510						14,510
Early Education and Childcare place sufficiency	175	231				406					406		406
Information Management													
Loft conversion and extension policy for Foster Carers	99	370	180			649			39			610	649
New Park House Children's home													
Meadow Close Children's Homes	353	18				371						371	371
Family Services Estate - building compliance, extensive R&M, H&S, DDA	52	232	232			516			303			213	516
Placement Demand Transformation	232	25				257						257	257
Children, Education & Safeguarding Total	15,317	16,581	10,519	991	2,000	45,409	42,723	2	342	0	406	1,935	45,409

Community Leadership and Libraries	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/ MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Enforcement - CCTV	330	200	200			730					730		730
Libraries Capital Programme	378					378						378	378
Schools Library Service SCIL	100	800	100			1,000					1,000		1,000
Community Leadership and Libraries Total	808	1,000	300	0	0	2,108	0	0	0	0	1,730	378	2,108

Environment	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/ MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
HIGHWAYS TfL - LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN													
Local Implementation Plan 2016/17 and onwards	14					14	14						14
Borough Cycling Programme													
HIGHWAYS non-TfL													
Footway Reconstruction													

Traffic Management	4					4		4					4
Highways Improvement	2,352					2,352		2,239				113	2,352
Travel Plan Implementation	91					91		91					91
Minor Highways Improvements	605	307	316			1,228						1,228	1,228
Highways Planned Maintenance Works Programme													
Saracens - highways works	40					40		40					40
Drainage Schemes	127					127	126					1	127
Mill Corner Drainage Scheme	869					869						869	869
Road Traffic Act - Controlled Parking Zones	50					50		49				0	50
Investment in Roads & Pavement (NRP)	1,496					1,496						1,496	1,496
Highway Asset Management/Network Recovery Plan (NRP) Phase 2	8,371	6,826	6,240	6,370		27,807					7,868	19,938	27,807
Exor Asset Management System	493	134	111	13		752						752	752
Highways & Transportation SCIL		6,280	5,545	3,595	4,580	20,000					20,000		20,000
Refurbish and regenerate Hendon Cemetery and Crematorium	443					443	24					419	443
Hendon Cemetery & Crematorium Enhancement	10					10			10				10
Lines and Signs	9					9						9	9
LED Lighting	908	500				1,408						1,408	1,408
Pay and Display parking machine estate upgrade													
Moving traffic cameras	390					390						390	390
Controlled parking zones review		499				499						499	499
Highways (permanent re-instatement)	440					440			4			435	440
Old Court House - public toilets	40					40		40					40
Parks & Open Spaces and Tree Planting													
Park Infrastructure	120	1,603				1,723	8	315				1,400	1,723
Victoria Park Infrastructure	56	154				210			210				210
Data Works Management system	80	102				182			182				182
Parks Equipment													
Vehicles		6,235	943			7,178				1		7,177	7,178
Street cleansing and greenspaces - vehicles and equipment													
COVID19 Social Distancing Projects	538					538	538						538
Greenspaces Infrastructure Programme	498	389	450			1,337		1,317	20				1,337
Green spaces development project	150	396				546						546	546
Heybourne Park Improvements	100	100	1,800			2,000		2,000					2,000
Two PM2.5 monitoring stations SCIL		27				27					27		27
Parks & Open Spaces SCIL	2,300	9,200	11,750	800		24,050					24,050		24,050
Environment Total	20,593	32,753	27,155	10,778	4,580	95,860	710	6,095	428	0	51,945	36,681	95,860

Housing and Growth Committee	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Office Build													
Empty Properties	2,071	1,700				3,771			3,771				3,771
Chilvins Court													
Out of borough acquisition													
Direct Acquisitions													
Modular Homes			2,472			2,472						2,472	2,472
St Georges Lodge temporary accommodation conversion	250					250						250	250
Hermitage Lane - mixed tenure residential conversion	4,750	1,034				5,784				491		5,292	5,784
New Build Housing (Open Door)	10,800	5,000				15,800		100	6,280			9,420	15,800
Housing acquisitions Open Door	32,250	36,000	36,000	32,250	18,950	155,450	1,950					153,500	155,450
Loan Tfr 156 properties to Open door													
The Burroughs, Hendon	11,425	6,504				17,929						17,929	17,929
Pinkham Way land release	100					100	100						100
Micro site development for affordable housing	1,201	50				1,251	703	548					1,251
Decent Homes Programme													
Infrastructure Projects				5,000		5,000					5,000		5,000
Mixed tenure housing programme (Tranche 1)	600	677				1,277		1,277					1,277
Development Portfolio	1,746	3,124				4,870			3,124			1,746	4,870
ULF GF SAGE (142)	1,682	14,925	20,330	9,717	699	47,353	47,353						47,353
DECC - Fuel Poverty													
Town Centre	650	1,550	2,578			4,778	628	105			4,045		4,778
Town Centre SCIL	950	5,750	4,550	5,450	6,800	23,500					23,500		23,500
Strategic opportunities fund		24,697				24,697						24,697	24,697
Milespit Cemetery Works	272	1,184	13	13		1,482						1,482	1,482
Colindale – Highways and Transport	100	1,000	1,000	4,938		7,038	948	2,667			3,423		7,038
Colindale Station Works	2,858					2,858		108				2,750	2,858
Grahame Park – Community Facilities	200	1,908				2,108		2,108					2,108
Barnet House Exit Works													
Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme Phase 1	1,381					1,381	1,381						1,381
Firestopping works and other urgent maintenance works at care homes	717	5,211				5,928						5,928	5,928
Window replacement at Apthorp care centre	520					520						520	520
COLINDALE FOW MODIFICATIONS	2,444					2,444			140			2,304	2,444

FAMILY FRIENDLY HUB FITOUT	200	300				500						500	500
HTH AV EQUIPMENT	239					239						239	239
Small Sites Programme (GF)	286	1,145				1,432			1,432				1,432
Healthier Routes to schools SCIL		200	200	300	300	1,000					1,000		1,000
Active Route - the Barnet Loop SCIL			500	500		1,000					1,000		1,000
Brent Cross Retail Park Purchase													
Health projects	567					567		567					567
Colindale – Parks, Open Spaces and Sports	1,483	1,417				2,900	333				2,567		2,900
Housing and Growth Committee Total	79,741	113,376	67,643	58,169	26,749	345,677	53,395	7,480	14,747	491	40,535	229,029	345,677

Policy & Resources	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Depot relocation	1,112	3,959				5,071			71		5,000		5,071
Community Centre - Tarling Road													
Asset Management	742	600	600	600		2,542	1	45	54			2,442	2,542
ICT strategy	802					802			802				802
Customer Services Transformation Programme	181					181						181	181
Implementation of Locality Strategy													
Saracen Loan	17,964					17,964						17,964	17,964
Finance IT													
Policy & Resources Total	20,802	4,559	600	600	0	26,560	1	45	927	0	5,000	20,587	26,560

Housing Revenue Account	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total	Grants	S106	Capital Receipts	RCCO/MRA	CIL	Borrowing	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Major Works (excl Granv Rd)	8,993	6,830	7,588	7,588	10,168	41,168				33,144		8,024	41,168
Accessible accommodation adaptations	460	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,200	5,146				1,138		4,008	5,146
Regeneration	397	250	150	150	150	1,097				947		150	1,097
Miscellaneous Repairs	4,197	3,023	3,073	3,073	3,073	16,439				1,994		14,445	16,439
M&E/ GAS	8,008	6,568	958	568	2,114	18,216				11,419		6,797	18,216
Voids and Lettings	2,999	4,275	3,567	3,567	3,567	17,975				14,394		3,581	17,975
New Build - 250 units	669	7,433	20,002	28,482	17,800	74,386						74,386	74,386
Ansell Court - extra care housing													
Dollis Valley - property acquisitions	1,000	2,700				3,700			1,110			2,590	3,700
Extra Care - housing (Stag)	8,000	4,002				12,002	1,581	701				9,719	12,002
Extra Care - housing (Cheshire)	2,086	6,646	9,006	4,987		22,725	7,944	800				13,981	22,725

Burnt Oak Broadway Flats - additional storey													
Upper & Lower Fosters Community Led Design													
Regen Stock Additional Investment	13,012	15,668	1,816	455		30,951						30,951	30,951
Neighbourhood works	660	563	2,063	2,063	1,641	6,990						6,990	6,990
Carbon Neutral works	500	500	3,759	3,759	4,638	13,156						13,156	13,156
Stag house - property purchase	97					97			32			65	97
Barnet Homes GLA development programme	1,046	8,247	16,685	911		26,889	8,770					18,119	26,889
HRA acquisitions	5,387					5,387						5,387	5,387
HRA Acquisitions Phase 3 - Programme 1	2,692	20,375				23,067	3,900					19,167	23,067
HRA Acquisitions Phase 3 - Programme 2	1,335	11,576	13,802			26,713			10,685			16,028	26,713
Small Sites Programme (HRA)		4,521				4,521	1,800					2,721	4,521
Silk House and Shoelands	1,965					1,965			1,965				1,965
HRA Fire and Structural repairs													
HRA Fire Safety Programme	13,235	11,576	5,900	5,900	5,900	42,511				13,291		29,220	42,511
Dollis Valley CPO Payment	246					246			246				246
Graham Park NE	600	868				1,468						1,468	1,468
Housing Revenue Account Total	77,584	116,783	89,531	62,665	50,251	396,814	23,995	1,501	14,038	76,328	0	280,952	396,814

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London Borough of Barnet

Treasury Management Strategy Statement

1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

**Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement
and Annual Investment Strategy**

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1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The council is required to operate a balanced budget, which broadly means that cash raised during the year will meet cash expenditure. Part of the treasury management operation is to ensure that this cash flow is adequately planned, with cash being available when it is needed. Surplus monies are invested in low risk counterparties or instruments commensurate with the council's low risk appetite, providing adequate liquidity initially before considering investment return.

The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the council's capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the council, essentially the longer-term cash flow planning, to ensure that the council can meet its capital spending obligations. This management of longer-term cash may involve arranging long or short-term loans or using longer-term cash flow surpluses. On occasion, when it is prudent and economic, any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet council risk or cost objectives.

The contribution the treasury management function makes to the authority is critical, as the balance of debt and investment operations ensure liquidity or the ability to meet spending commitments as they fall due, either on day-to-day revenue or for larger capital projects. The treasury operations will see a balance of the interest costs of debt and the investment income arising from cash deposits affecting the available budget. Since cash balances generally result from reserves and balances, it is paramount to ensure adequate security of the sums invested, as a loss of principal will in effect result in a loss to the General Fund Balance.

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) defines treasury management as:

“The management of the local authority's borrowing, investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.”

The council has not engaged in any investments primarily for yield and has no non-treasury investments. However, the Council has entered into lending activity to support its priorities and the borrowing required to support this lending activity is included within this statement as is the income generated. Further details are given in section 1.7.

1.2 2021 revised CIPFA Treasury Management Code and Prudential Code – changes which will impact on future reports and the risk management framework

CIPFA published the revised codes on 20th December 2021 and has stated that formal adoption is not required until the 2023/24 financial year. The council has to have regard to these codes of practice when it prepares the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) and Annual Investment Strategy (AIS), and related reports during the financial year, which are taken to the relevant Committees and then Full Council for approval.

The revised codes will have the following implications:

- a requirement for the council to adopt a new debt liability benchmark treasury indicator to support the financing risk management of the capital financing requirement, with this new benchmark designed to provide decision makers with the assurance that debt levels over time are sustainable and do not place long term pressure on the General Fund;
- clarify what CIPFA expects a local authority to borrow for and what they do not view as appropriate. This will include the requirement to set a proportionate approach to commercial and service capital investment;
- address Ethical, Social and Governance (ESG) issues within the Capital Strategy;
- require implementation of a policy to review commercial property, with a view to divest where appropriate. The council already has an Asset Acquisition Strategy which includes review of property holdings and divestment which can be amended to reflect the new code as necessary;
- create new Investment Practices to manage risks associated with non-treasury investment (similar to the current Treasury Management Practices). The council already has an approach to non-treasury investment through its Asset Acquisition Strategy which can also be amended to reflect the new code as necessary;
- ensure that any long term treasury investment is supported by a business model. The council has an approach to long-term investment using the Green Book methodology which can be adapted for treasury investments;
- a requirement to effectively manage liquidity and longer term cash flow requirements;
- amendment to Treasury Management Practice 1 – Risk Management (TMP1) to address ESG policy within the treasury management risk framework;
- amendment to the knowledge and skills register for individuals involved in the treasury management function - to be proportionate to the size and complexity of the treasury management conducted by each council;
- a new requirement to clarify reporting requirements for service and commercial investment, (especially where supported by borrowing/leverage).

In addition, all investments and investment income must be attributed to one of the following three purposes: -

Treasury management

Arising from the organisation's cash flows or treasury risk management activity, this type of investment represents balances which are only held until the cash is required for use. Treasury investments may also arise from other treasury risk management activity which seeks to prudently manage the risks, costs or income relating to existing or forecast debt or treasury investments.

Service delivery

Investments held primarily and directly for the delivery of public services including housing, regeneration and local infrastructure. Returns on this category of investment which are funded by borrowing are permitted only in cases where the income is "either related to the financial viability of the project in question or otherwise incidental to the primary purpose".

Commercial return

Investments held primarily for financial return with no treasury management or direct service provision purpose. Risks on such investments should be proportionate to a council's financial capacity – i.e., that 'plausible losses' could be absorbed in budgets or reserves without unmanageable detriment to local services. An authority must not borrow to invest primarily for financial return.

As this Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy deals solely with treasury management investments, the categories of service delivery and commercial investments will be dealt with as part of the Capital Strategy report. However, as investments in commercial property have implications for cash balances managed by the treasury team, it will be for each authority to determine whether they feel it is relevant to add a high level summary of the impact that commercial investments have, or may have, if it is planned to liquidate such investments within the three year time horizon of this report, (or a longer time horizon if that is felt appropriate).

Members will be updated on how all these changes will impact our current approach and any changes required will be formally adopted within the 2023/24 TMSS report.

1.2 Reporting requirements

1.2.1 Capital Strategy

The CIPFA Prudential and Treasury Management Codes require all local authorities to prepare a capital strategy report which will provide the following:

- a high-level long-term overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services
- an overview of how the associated risk is managed
- the implications for future financial sustainability

The aim of this capital strategy, which is a separate document, is to ensure that all elected members on the full council fully understand the overall long-term policy objectives and resulting capital strategy requirements, governance procedures and risk appetite.

1.2.2 Treasury Management reporting

The council is currently required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main treasury reports each year, which incorporate a variety of policies, estimates and actuals.

- a. **Prudential and treasury indicators and treasury strategy** (this report) – The first, and most important report is forward looking and covers:
 - the capital plans, (including prudential indicators);
 - a minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy, (how residual capital expenditure is charged to revenue over time);
 - the treasury management strategy, (how the investments and borrowings are to be organised), including treasury indicators; and
 - an investment strategy, (the parameters on how investments are to be managed).

- b. **A mid-year treasury management report** – This is primarily a progress report and will update members on the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary, and whether any policies require revision.

- c. **An annual treasury report** – This is a backward looking review document and provides details of a selection of actual prudential and treasury indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy.

Scrutiny

The above reports are required to be adequately scrutinised before being recommended to the Council. This role is undertaken by the Policy and Resources Committee for the Treasury Management Strategy and Financial Performance and Contracts Committee for the mid-year and annual reporting as part of the Chief Finance Officer's quarterly reporting.

1.3 Treasury Management Strategy for 2022/23

The strategy for 2022/23 covers two main areas:

Capital issues

- the capital expenditure plans and the associated prudential indicators;
- the minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy.

Treasury management issues

- the current treasury position;
- treasury indicators which limit the treasury risk and activities of the Council;
- prospects for interest rates;
- the borrowing strategy;
- policy on borrowing in advance of need;
- debt rescheduling;
- the investment strategy;
- creditworthiness policy; and
- the policy on use of external service providers.

These elements cover the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003, the CIPFA Prudential Code, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) MRP Guidance, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code and DLUHC Investment Guidance.

1.4 Training

The CIPFA Code requires the responsible officer to ensure that members with responsibility for treasury management receive adequate training in treasury management. This especially applies to members responsible for scrutiny. Members of the Policy and Resources Committee undertook training on 23 October 2018. Further training will be offered for Members in 2022. The training needs of treasury management officers are periodically reviewed. Treasury officers attended at least one training event organised by Link Group in the last 12 months.

1.5 Treasury management consultants

The Council uses Link Group as its external treasury management advisors.

The Council recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the organisation. All decisions will be undertaken with regards to all available information, including, our treasury advisers.

It also recognises that there is value in employing external providers of treasury management services in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. The Council will ensure that the terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are agreed and documented and subjected to regular review.

1.6 Purpose

The purpose of this Treasury Management Strategy Statement is to seek approval for:

- Treasury Management Strategy for 2022/23;
- Annual Investment Strategy for 2022/23;
- Prudential Indicators for, 2022/23 to 2025/26;
- MRP statement (see Appendix para 5.1.1).

1.7 Highlights of TMSS

In this section the key issues discussed in the TMSS are highlighted:

- Forecasts and indicators within the TMSS have been extended from three to four years to be consistent with capital planning.
- In the four years from 1 April 2022 gross capital expenditure is forecast at £754.773m, of which the debt funded element is £395.574m. The major capital projects are Brent Cross (£220.603m of which 93% is grant funded), loans to Open Door Homes (ODH) (£171.m) and various HRA projects (£347.346m).
- The impact of the capital expenditure (and other adjustments) is to increase forecast gross debt (including leases) from £397m at 1 April 2022 to £1,076m at 31 March 2025.
- The authorised borrowing limit for 2021-22 is set at £962m based on forecast CFR. Projected debt 31 March 2022 is £747m
- During the current year the council has taken £100m of new long term debt in the year to 31 December 2021. It is unlikely further new borrowing will be taken out by year end. The 50 yr Public Works' Loans Board (PWLB) certainty rate is 1.5%. (as at Dec 21 see table page 30)

- PWLB borrowing rates remain low, and cost of debt projections are based on macroeconomic indicators and advice from Link Group. It is not possible to borrow “primarily for yield”. There remains opportunity to access alternative sources of funding, including the newly created UK Infrastructure Bank. Short term borrowing on the inter-Local Authority market remains at a low cost of debt around 0.4% for 3-6 months.
- With Government gilt rates remaining around historic lows, where there is certainty of capital plans, it still makes sense to consider long term borrowing to avoid interest uncertainty, where this does not unduly unbalance the debt maturity profile of the council.
- Although the gross non-HRA interest costs is forecast to increase from £5.296m in 2021-22 to £11.76m in 2024-25, this is offset by a larger increase in interest income from £3.2m to £10m, mainly income from loans to Open Door, Brent Cross and Saracens Copthall LLP. In the same period the MRP charge is expected to increase by £6.1m (plus 68%). For HRA, debt interest costs are projected to increase from £10.4m to £11.82m.
- The HRA debt cap of £350 million is projected to be breached in 2023-24 and beyond. This will require either a change in plans or an increase in the debt limit.
- Open Door Homes (ODH) have expressed a desire for flexibility in the drawdown and repayment of debt. Any penalties due to the early retirement of PWLB debt will be a liability from ODH. ODH’s borrowing requirement of £172 million (including current years) is a high proportion of the overall projected increase in debt and the Council will seek to lock in long term borrowing, where possible, consistent with offering ODH penalty free flexible borrowing.
- Any Risks associated with any borrowing in advance activity will be subject to prior appraisal and subsequent reporting through the mid-year or annual reporting mechanism. Any advance funding will not exceed more than 12 months capital expenditure plans.
- There are no changes in the investment policy or available opportunities. It remains the intention to carry minimal cash balances consistent with maintaining liquidity except where a decision is made to borrow in advance of capital expenditure.

1.8 Recommendation with TMSS

Within the TMSS there are the following recommendations.

- 2.1 - Capital expenditure plans.
- 2.2 - Capital Financing Requirements (CFR)
- 2.3 - MRP policy statement
- 3.2 - Authorised debt limit
- 4.4 - Maximum sums invested more than 12 months (£25 million)

2. THE CAPITAL PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2022/23 – 2025/26

The Council's capital expenditure plans are the key driver of treasury management activity. The output of the capital expenditure plans is reflected in the prudential indicators, which are designed to assist members' overview and confirm capital expenditure plans.

Capital expenditure £'000	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Estimate	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate
Non-HRA	269,991	287,779	198,038	160,070	73,313	33,329
HRA	57,153	77,582	112,697	55,910	55,821	45,335
Total	327,144	365,361	310,735	215,980	129,134	78,664

2.1 Capital expenditure

This prudential indicator is a summary of the Council's capital expenditure plans, both those agreed previously, and those forming part of this budget cycle. Members are asked to approve the capital expenditure forecasts:

Details of the various capital projects are contained within the capital strategy. The most significant capital spends in the current and next four years (aggregate £1,240m) are:

Brent Cross - £221m, of which £210m is grant funded, with £11m of debt funding.

Open Door Loans - £171.25m, of which £136m is debt funded.

HRA – various projects totalling £347.346m of which £174m is debt funded.

Other long-term liabilities - The above financing need excludes other long-term liabilities, such as PFI and leasing arrangements that already include borrowing instruments.

The table overleaf summarises the above capital expenditure plans and how these plans are being financed by capital or revenue resources. Any shortfall of resources results in a funding borrowing need.

Financing of capital expenditure £'000	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Capital Expenditure	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Capital receipts	38,592	20,572	9,631	4,000	-	-
Capital grants	163,525	174,473	214,384	75,756	17,759	12,747
Capital reserves	57,542	31,164	32,239	20,204	14,596	15,356
Revenue	12,764	16,359	14,961	17,361	17,742	18,047
Total Financing	272,423	242,568	271,215	117,321	50,097	46,150
Net capital financing need for the year	54,721	122,793	39,520	98,659	79,037	32,514

The value of capital expenditure above includes planned loans to TBG Open Door Homes, Brent Cross Project and Saracens Cophall LLP. As detailed in section 3.1, the impact of the capital programme (and other adjustments) is to increase gross debt from £398m at 1 April 2022 to £1,076m at 31 March 2025.

2.2 The Council's borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement)

The second prudential indicator is the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is simply the total historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the Council's indebtedness and so its underlying borrowing need. Any capital expenditure above, which has not immediately been paid for through a revenue or capital resource, will increase the CFR.

The CFR does not increase indefinitely, as the minimum revenue provision (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge which broadly reduces the indebtedness in line with each asset's life, and so charges the economic consumption of capital assets as they are used.

The CFR includes any other long-term liabilities (e.g. PFI schemes, finance leases). Whilst these increase the CFR, and therefore the Council's borrowing requirement, these types of scheme include a borrowing facility by the PFI, PPP lease provider and so the Council is not required to separately borrow for these schemes. The Council currently has £15.5 million of such schemes within the CFR.

The Council is asked to approve the CFR projections overleaf:

Capital Financing Requirement

£'000	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Estimate	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate
CFR – non housing	313,209	542,971	535,323	593,776	594,656
CFR – housing	212,807	316,488	363,656	403,862	482,019
Total CFR	736,666	859,459	898,979	997,638	1,076,675
Movement in CFR	54,721	122,793	39,520	98,659	79,037

**Movement in
CFR represented by**

Financing need for the year	64,688	134,640	53,608	115,343	97,205
Less MRP and other financing movements	(9,967)	(11,847)	(14,088)	(16,684)	(18,168)
Movement in CFR	54,721	122,793	39,520	98,659	79,037

2.3 Minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy statement

The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund capital spend each year (the CFR) through a revenue charge, the minimum revenue provision (MRP), although it is also allowed to undertake additional voluntary payments if required, voluntary revenue provision (VRP).

DLUHC regulations have been issued which require the full Council to approve an **MRP Statement** in advance of each year. A variety of options are provided to councils, so long as there is a prudent provision. The Council is recommended to approve the following MRP Statement:

It is proposed that the Council approves the amended Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) policy for 2022/23 as follows:

The MRP charge for capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008 (prior to the introduction of the Prudential Code), or which has subsequently been financed by supported borrowing (i.e. where the Council may be in receipt of Government resources to meet financing costs), will be based on an annuity basis. The opening balance on which the MRP is calculated has been adjusted as per the 2003 regulations

For any capital expenditure carried out after 1 April 2008 being financed by unsupported borrowing the Authority will be adopting the asset life method (option 3). This is where MRP will be based on the capital expenditure divided by a determined asset life or profile of benefits to give annual instalments. The annual instalment may be calculated by the equal instalment method, annuity method or other methods as justified by the circumstances of the case at the discretion of the s151 Officer. With effect from 1 April 2020 all repayments have been calculated on an annuity basis.

Estimated life periods will be determined under delegated powers. To the extent that expenditure is not on the creation of an asset and is of a type that is subject to

estimated life periods that are referred to in the Guidance, these periods will generally be adopted by the Authority. However, the Authority reserves the right to determine useful life periods and prudent MRP in exceptional circumstances where the recommendations of the Guidance would not be appropriate.

The Authority will be proactive about what assets are financed via the unsupported route. Under the Asset Life Method, short life assets will incur a higher MRP than longer life assets. Therefore, it would be more beneficial to finance short life assets, e.g. vehicles and IT equipment, from capital receipts or from direct revenue financing of the Capital Programme rather than unsupported borrowing, hence minimising the MRP.

The interest rate to be used in the annuity calculations will be the PWLB annuity rate for a loan with a term equivalent to the estimated life of the asset as at 1st April 2021 for capital expenditure incurred prior to 2021/22 and the 1st of April of the financial year in which the charge commences for subsequent capital expenditure

The Authority will treat the asset life as commencing in the year in which the asset first becomes operationally available. Noting that in accordance with the regulations the authority may postpone the beginning of the associated MRP until the financial year following the one in which the asset becomes operational, there will be an annual adjustment for Assets Under Construction

The amount of MRP chargeable relating to finance leases and PFI contracts will be calculated using the annuity method over the asset life/underlying benefit arising from the activity/assets to which the PFI contract relates or will be equal to the principal repayment over the contract period.

Voluntary repayment of debt - the Authority may make additional voluntary debt repayment provision from revenue or capital resources. If it does so, this will be disclosed in the Authority's Statement of Accounts. The Section 151 officer can then choose to offset previous years disclosed overpayments against the current year's prudent provision providing the amount charged is not less than zero.

Loans to Open Door – The Council has established a company to which it will be providing loans on a commercial basis. The cash advances will be used by the company to fund capital expenditure and should therefore be treated as capital expenditure and a loan to a third party. The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) will increase by the amount of loans advanced and under the terms of contractual loan agreements are due to be returned in full by 2040, with interest paid. Once funds are returned to the Authority, the returned funds are classed as a capital receipt and are offset against the CFR, which will reduce accordingly. In previous years it was not considered necessary to apply MRP on these loans as the funds will be returned in full. The policy was changed in 2019/20 to apply MRP to the loans as this was considered to meet the requirements of statutory guidance in light of the potential variability in the timing of loan repayments. Loan repayments will be available to offset future MRP charges.

Loans to third parties - where loans are made to other bodies for their capital expenditure, then the capital receipts generated by the annual repayments on those loans will be put aside to repay debt instead of charging MRP. However, if there is a risk during the term of the loan that collateral held as security is not sufficient to meet its obligations or there is a likelihood of default, a prudent MRP will commence as a charge to the Authority's revenue account.

Other methods to provide for MRP may occasionally be used in individual cases where this is consistent with the statutory duty to be prudent, as justified by the circumstances of the case, at the discretion of the Section 151 officer.

On an annual basis the Section 151 officer shall review the level of MRP to be charged, to determine if this is at a level which is considered prudent based on the

Authority's individual circumstances at that time, taking into account medium / long term financial plans, current budgetary pressures, current and future capital expenditure plans, funding needs and any longer term transformational plans. Dependant on this review the Section 151 officer shall be able to adjust the MRP charge. The amount of MRP charged shall not be less than zero in any financial year.

2.4 Commercial Income

It is a requirement of the DLUHC issued Investment Guidance in 2018 (see appendix 5.3) that the authority set a limit on the amount of commercial income the authority will generate. The guidance deems commercial income generated from investments (financed by borrowing) as inherently risky and requires limits are put in place to enhance scrutiny of commercial ventures. Commercial income of £4.05m has been identified by officers and this being 1.10% of net annual revenue, council is asked to approve a limit of 1.5% (£5.52m) of net annual revenue for commercial income. Following the review of the PWLB lending terms the council does not intend to take any new borrowing purely for commercial yield so does not foresee this limit being breached in 2022-23 or any future years.

3.BORROWING

The capital expenditure plans set out in Section 2 provide details of the service activity of the Council. The treasury management function ensures that the Council's cash is organised in accordance with the relevant professional codes, so that sufficient cash is available to meet this service activity and the Council's capital strategy. This will involve both the organisation of the cash flow and, where capital plans require, the organisation of appropriate borrowing facilities. The strategy covers the relevant treasury / prudential indicators, the current and projected debt positions and the annual investment strategy.

3.1 Current portfolio position

The overall treasury management portfolio as at 31 March 2021 and for the position as at 31 December 2021 are shown below for both borrowing and investments.

	Investments and Borrowing		31.12.20 21	
	31.3.2021 £'000	%	£'000	%
Treasury Investments				
Money Market Funds	94,500	61.4%	80,500	35.1%
Local Authorities	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Banks UK	49,400	32.1%	90,700	39.6%
Banks Overseas **	-	0.0%	42,900	18.7%
Other investments	10,000	6.5%	15,000	6.5%
Total treasury investments	<u>153,900</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>229,100</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
** Refers to Overseas banks that are domiciled within the UK with a UK branch and all deposits are in Sterling				
Borrowing				
PWLB	321,580	83.1%	521,580	88.6%
Bank borrowing - LOBO's	62,500	16.1%	62,500	10.6%
Total long term debt	<u>384,080</u>		<u>584,080</u>	
Short-term local authority debt	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Interest free loans	3,000	0.8%	4,300	0.7%
Total Treasury Borrowing	<u>387,080</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>588,380</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Net Treasury Investments / (Borrowing)	(233,180)		(359,280)	
Other long term liabilities	(13,834)		(13,834)	
Net Investments / (borrowing)	(247,014)		(373,114)	

The Council's forward projections for borrowing are summarised below. The table shows the actual external debt, against the underlying capital borrowing need, (the Capital Financing Requirement - CFR), highlighting any over or under borrowing. Loan to Open Door or Brent Cross are not included within investments above.

£'000	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Estimate	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate
External Debt					
Debt at 1 April	387,080	588,380	638,380	693,380	868,380
Actual / Expected change in Debt	201,300	50,000	55,000	175,000	100,000
Other long-term liabilities (OLTL)	13,834	13,349	12,976	12,603	12,230
Expected change in OLTL	-485	-373	-373	-373	-373
Actual gross debt at 31 March	601,729	651,356	705,983	880,610	980,237
The Capital Financing Requirement	736,666	859,459	898,979	997,638	1,076,675
Under / (over) borrowing	134,937	208,103	192,996	117,028	96,438

Within the range of prudential indicators there are a number of key indicators to ensure that the Council operates its activities within well-defined limits. One of these is that the Council needs to ensure that its gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the actual or projected CFR. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue or speculative purposes. Currently, gross debt is well below CFR and forecast to remain that way.

The Executive Director of Resources reports that the Council complied with this prudential indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans, and the proposals in this budget report.

3.2 Treasury Indicators: limits to borrowing activity

The operational boundary. This is the limit beyond which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. In most cases, this would be a similar figure to the CFR, but may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt and the ability to fund under-borrowing by other cash resources. The limits below are based on projected CFR with a reduction of £100 million to reflect retained reserves.

London Borough of Barnet

Operational boundary £'000	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Boundary £'000	Per Prior TMSS	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Debt	639,242	845,320	946,332	1,043,086	1,098,467
Other long term liabilities	13,461	13,088	12,715	12,342	11,969
Total	652,703	858,408	959,047	1,055,428	1,110,436

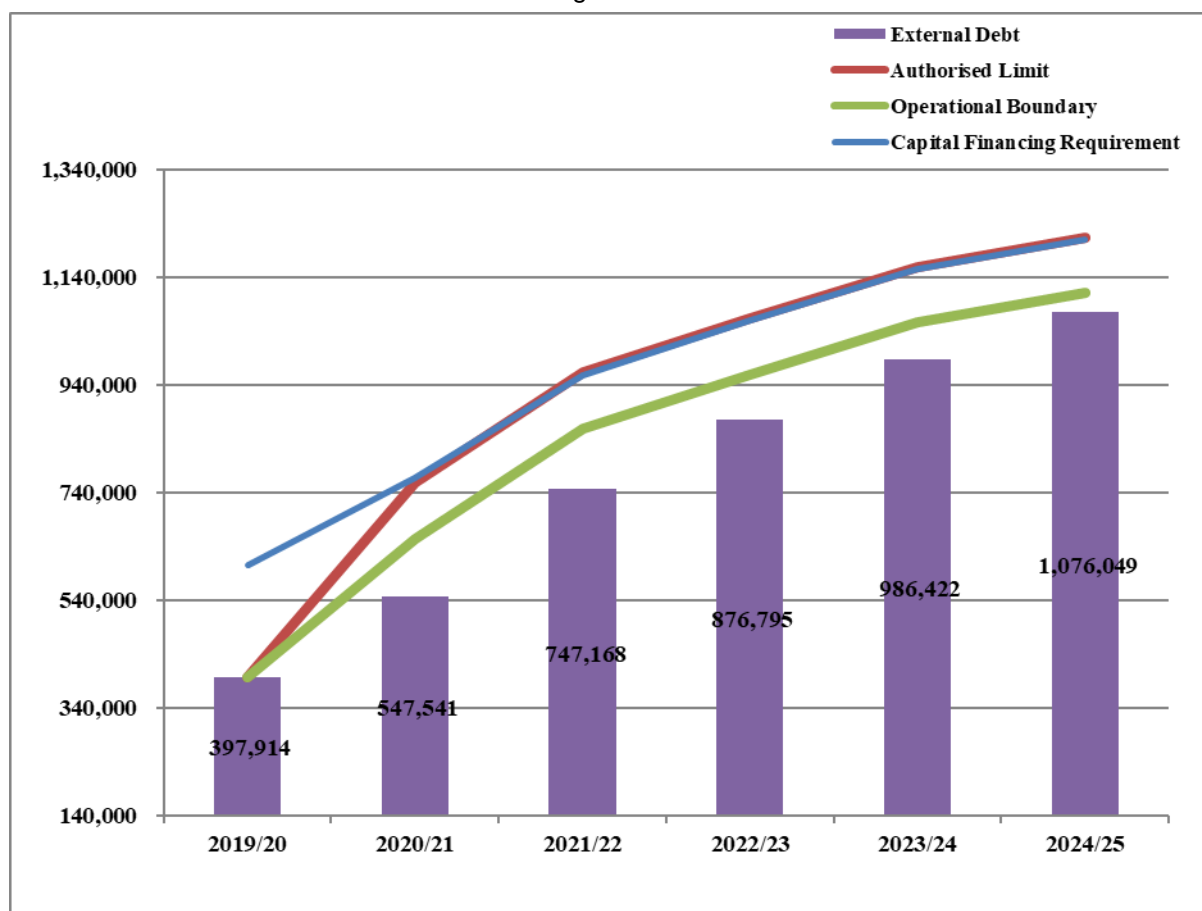
The authorised limit for external debt. This is a key prudential indicator and represents a control on the maximum level of borrowing. This represents a legal limit beyond which external debt is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by the full Council. It reflects the level of external debt which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term.

1. This is the statutory limit determined under section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003. The Government retains an option to control either the total of all councils' plans, or those of a specific council, although this power has not yet been exercised.
2. The Council is asked to approve the following authorised limit:

Authorised limit £'000	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	Per Prior TMSS	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Debt	739,242	944,574	1,045,586	1,142,340	1,197,721
Other long term liabilities	13,461	13,088	12,715	12,342	11,969
Total	752,703	957,662	1,058,301	1,154,682	1,209,690

The HRA previously had a debt cap of £240m arising from the statutory self-financing limits to 2019. The capping of the HRA was lifted through legislation in 2019, and the 30 year business plan has set an affordable long-term limit of £750m to be borrowed which will not be breached for the life of this TMSS

The graph overleaf illustrates the capital and borrowing position over the TMSS period.



3.3 Prospects for interest rates

Investment and borrowing rates

- **Investment returns** are expected to improve in 2022/23. However, while markets are pricing in a series of Bank Rate hikes, actual economic circumstances may see the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) fall short of these elevated expectations.
- **Borrowing interest rates** fell to historically very low rates as a result of the COVID crisis and the quantitative easing operations of the Bank of England, and still remain at historically low levels. The policy of avoiding new borrowing by running down spare cash balances has served local authorities well over the last few years.
- On 25.11.20, the Chancellor announced the conclusion to the review of margins over gilt yields for PWLB rates which had been increased by 100 bps in October 2019. The standard and certainty margins were reduced by 100 bps but a prohibition was introduced to deny access to borrowing from the PWLB for any local authority which had purchase of assets for yield in its three-year capital programme. The current margins over gilt yields are as follows: -
 - **PWLB Standard Rate** is gilt plus 100 basis points (G+100bps)
 - **PWLB Certainty Rate** is gilt plus 80 basis points (G+80bps)
 - **PWLB HRA Standard Rate** is gilt plus 100 basis points (G+100bps)
 - **PWLB HRA Certainty Rate** is gilt plus 80bps (G+80bps)
 - **Local Infrastructure Rate** is gilt plus 60bps (G+60bps)

- **Borrowing for capital expenditure.** Link Groups long term (beyond 10 years), forecast for Bank Rate is 2.00%. As some PWLB certainty rates are currently below 2.00%, there remains value in considering long-term borrowing from the PWLB where appropriate. Temporary borrowing rates are likely, however, to remain near Bank Rate and may also prove attractive as part of a balanced debt portfolio. In addition, there are also some cheap alternative sources of long-term borrowing if an authority is seeking to avoid a “cost of carry” but also wishes to mitigate future re-financing risk. While this authority will not be able to avoid borrowing to finance new capital expenditure, to replace maturing debt and the rundown of reserves,, there will be a cost of carry, (the difference between higher borrowing costs and lower investment returns), to any new borrowing that causes a temporary increase in cash balances.

○

The Council is currently maintaining an under-borrowed position. This means that the capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement), has not been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Council’s reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This strategy is prudent as investment returns are low and counterparty risk is still an issue that needs to be considered.

A key determinant of the timing of borrowing is certainty over the scale and timing of the capital programme. Without this certainty, there is a reluctance to enter long-term borrowing.

Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2022/23 treasury operations. The Executive Director of Resources will monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances:

- if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a sharp FALL in borrowing rates, (e.g. due to a marked increase of risks around relapse into recession or of risks of deflation), then borrowing will be postponed or use make of short-term debt.
- if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a much sharper RISE in borrowing rates than that currently forecast, perhaps arising from an acceleration in the rate of increase in central rates in the USA and UK, an increase in world economic activity, or a sudden increase in inflation risks, then the portfolio position will be re-appraised. Most likely, fixed rate funding will be drawn whilst interest rates are lower than they are projected to be in the next few years.

Any decisions will be reported to the Policy and Resources Committee at the next available opportunity.

3.4 Policy on borrowing in advance of need

The Council will not borrow more than, or in advance of its needs, purely to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. Any decision to borrow in advance will be within forward approved Capital Financing Requirement estimates; will be considered carefully to ensure that value for money can be demonstrated; and that the Council can ensure the security of such funds. The above policy permits forward funding of capital expenditure provided that current debt is below CFR (and within approved limits) i.e., reserves and working capital are mitigating borrowing requirements. Any advance funding will not exceed more than 12 months capital expenditure plans.

Risks associated with any borrowing in advance activity will be subject to prior appraisal and subsequent reporting through the mid-year or annual reporting mechanism.

3.5 Debt rescheduling

Rescheduling of current PWLB borrowing is unlikely to occur as the 100-bps decrease in PWLB rates only applied to new borrowing rates and not to premature debt repayment rates.

The Council has Lender Option Borrower Option (LOBO) debt of £62.5 million due to mature between 2054 and 2076. The first of these LOBO Loan options occurs in 2024. These loans carry the right of the lenders to change the interest rates and of the Council to repay without cost. The current intention is that should an adverse change in interest rate be proposed, that the Council will exercise the option to repay.

If rescheduling is undertaken, it will be reported to the Policy and Resources Committee at the earliest meeting following its action.

3.6 New financial institutions as a source of borrowing and / or types of borrowing

Currently the PWLB Certainty Rate is set at gilts + 80 basis points for both HRA and non-HRA borrowing. However, consideration may still need to be given to sourcing funding from the following sources for the following reasons:

- Local authorities (primarily shorter dated maturities out to 3 years or so – still cheaper than the Certainty Rate).
- Financial institutions (primarily insurance companies and pension funds but also some banks, out of forward dates where the objective is to avoid a “cost of carry” or to achieve refinancing certainty over the next few years).
- Municipal Bonds Agency (possibly still a viable alternative depending on market circumstances prevailing at the time).
- UK Infrastructure Bank – UKIB is the new, government-owned policy bank, focused on increasing infrastructure investment across the United Kingdom. They will partner with the private sector and local government to finance a green industrial revolution and drive growth across the country.
- Rescheduling of current borrowing in our debt portfolio is unlikely to occur as there is still a very large difference between premature redemption rates and new borrowing rates.

Our advisors will keep us informed as to the relative merits of each of these alternative funding sources.

3.7 Approved Sources of New Long and Short-term Borrowing

The table below lists the potential sources of borrowing that the Council will consider.

	Fixed	Variable
PWLB	●	●
Municipal Bond Agency	●	●
UK Infrastructure Bank	●	●
Local authorities	●	●
Banks	●	●
Pension funds	●	●
Insurance companies	●	●
Market (long-term)	●	●
Market (temporary)	●	●
Local temporary	●	●
Local Bonds	●	
Local authority bills	●	●
Negotiable Bonds	●	●
Internal (capital receipts & revenue balances)	●	●
Commercial Paper	●	
Medium Term Notes	●	
Finance leases	●	●

4 ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

4.1 Investment policy – management of risk

The Council's investment policy has regard to the following: -

- DLUHC's Guidance on Local Government Investments ("the Guidance")
- CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes 2017 ("the Code")
- CIPFA Treasury Management Guidance Notes 2018

The Council's investment priorities will be security first, liquidity second and then yield, (return).

The above guidance from the DLUHC and CIPFA place a high priority on the management of risk. The council has adopted a prudent approach to managing risk and defines its risk appetite by the following means: -

1. Minimum acceptable **credit criteria** are applied to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties. This also enables diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk. The key ratings used to monitor counterparties are the short term and long-term ratings.
2. **Other information:** ratings will not be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution; it is important to continually assess and monitor the financial sector on both a micro and macro basis and in relation to the economic and political environments in which institutions operate. The assessment will also take account of information that reflects the opinion of the markets. To achieve this consideration the Council will engage with its advisors to maintain a monitor on market pricing such as "**credit default swaps**" and overlay that information on top of the credit ratings. In practice, this means having regards to the maximum counterparty durations suggest by Link.
3. **Other information sources** used will include the financial press, share price and other such information pertaining to the financial sector to establish the most robust scrutiny process on the suitability of potential investment counterparties.
4. The council has defined the list of **types of investment instruments** that the treasury management team are authorised to use. There are two lists in appendix 5.4 under the categories of 'specified' and 'non-specified' investments.
 - **Specified investments** are those with a high level of credit quality and subject to a maturity limit of one year.
 - **Non-specified investments** are those with less high credit quality, may be for periods more than one year, and/or are more complex instruments which require greater consideration by members and officers before being authorised for use. Once an investment is classed as non-specified, it remains non-specified all the way through to maturity i.e., an 18-month deposit would still be non-specified even if it has only 11 months left until maturity.

5. **Non-specified investments limit.** The Council has determined that it will set a limit on the maximum total exposure to non-specified investments at £100 million.
6. Lending limits (amounts and maturity) for each counterparty and the limit for its investments which are invested for longer than 365 days are set out in appendix 5. Investments will only be placed with counterparties from countries with a specified minimum sovereign rating, (see appendix paragraph 4.3).
7. The council has engaged external consultants, (see paragraph 1.5), to provide expert advice on how to optimise an appropriate balance of security, liquidity and yield, given the risk appetite of the council, in the context of the expected level of cash balances and need for liquidity throughout the year.
8. All investments will be denominated in sterling.

However, the council will also pursue value for money in treasury management and will monitor the yield from investment income against appropriate benchmarks for investment performance, (see paragraph 4.5). Regular monitoring of investment performance will be carried out during the year.

The above criteria are unchanged from last year.

4.2 Creditworthiness policy

The primary principle governing the council's investment criteria is the security of its investments, although the yield or return on the investment is also a key consideration. After this main principle, the council will ensure that:

- It maintains a policy covering both the categories of investment types it will invest in, criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security, and monitoring their security. This is set out in the specified and non-specified investment sections of appendix 5.3 below; and
- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments. For this purpose, it will set out procedures for determining the maximum periods for which funds may prudently be committed. These procedures also apply to the council's prudential indicators covering the maximum principal sums invested.

The Executive Director of Resources will maintain a counterparty list in compliance with the following criteria and will revise the criteria and submit them to Council for approval as necessary. These criteria are separate to that which determines which types of investment instrument are either specified or non-specified as it provides an overall pool of counterparties considered high quality which the Council may use, rather than defining what types of investment instruments are to be used.

Credit rating information is supplied by Link Group, our treasury advisors, on all active counterparties that comply with the criteria below. Any counterparty failing to meet the criteria would be omitted from the counterparty (dealing) list. Any rating changes, rating Watches (notification of a likely change), rating Outlooks (notification of the longer-term bias outside the central rating view) are considered before dealing. For instance, a negative rating Watch applying to counterparty at the minimum Council criteria will be suspended from use, with all others being reviewed considering market conditions.

Time and monetary limits applying to investments. The time and monetary limits for institutions on the Council's counterparty list and the proposed criteria for specified and non-specified investments are shown in Appendix 5.3.

UK banks – ring fencing

The largest UK banks, (those with more than £25bn of retail / Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME) deposits), were required, by UK law, to separate core retail banking services from their investment and international banking activities by 1st January 2019. This is known as “ring-fencing”. Whilst smaller banks with less than £25bn in deposits are exempt, they can choose to opt up. Several banks are very close to the threshold already and so may come into scope in the future regardless.

Ring-fencing is a regulatory initiative created in response to the global financial crisis. It mandates the separation of retail and SME deposits from investment banking, to improve the resilience and resolvability of banks by changing their structure. In general, simpler activities offered from within a ring-fenced bank, (RFB), will be focused on lower risk, day-to-day core transactions, whilst more complex and “riskier” activities are required to be housed in a separate entity, a non-ring-fenced bank, (NRFB). This is intended to ensure that an entity's core activities are not adversely affected by the acts or omissions of other members of its group.

While the structure of the banks included within this process may have changed, the fundamentals of credit assessment have not. The council will continue to assess the new-formed entities in the same way that it does others and those with sufficiently high ratings, (and any other metrics considered), will be considered for investment purposes.

4.3 Country limits

Due care will be taken to consider the country and group exposure of the council's investments.

The council has determined that it will only use approved counterparties from the United Kingdom or countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AA from Fitch (or equivalent). This minimum rating does not apply to the United Kingdom. The list of countries that qualify using this credit criteria as at the date of this report are shown in Appendix 5.4. This list will be added to, or deducted from, by officers should ratings change in accordance with this policy.

In addition:

- no more than £40 million will be placed with any non-UK country at any time.
- limits in place above will apply to a group of companies.

4.4 Investment strategy

In-house funds. Investments will be made with reference to the core balance and cash flow requirements and the outlook for short-term interest rates (i.e., rates for investments up to 12 months). Greater returns are usually obtainable by investing for longer periods. While most cash balances are required to manage the ups and downs of cash flow, where cash sums can be identified that could be invested for longer periods, the value to be obtained from longer term investments will be carefully assessed.

- If it is thought that the Bank of England Base Rate is likely to rise significantly within the time horizon being considered, then consideration will be given to keeping most investments as being short term or variable.
- Conversely, if it is thought that Bank of England Base Rate is likely to fall within that period, consideration will be given to locking in higher rates currently obtainable, for longer periods.

Investment returns expectations.

The Bank of England Base Rate has recently been increased from 0.10% to 0.25%, against a backdrop of rising inflation in the UK. At the point of publication, the UK CPI rate was 5.4%, its highest level since 1992. It is difficult to say whether the MPC will respond to the inflation level with interest rate rises, although the longer-term expectation is for the rate to rise to 1.20%. It may be best to assume that investment earnings from money market-related instruments will be sub 0.75% for the foreseeable future, with 90-day deposits and longer having recently risen over 0.5%.

The suggested budgeted investment earnings rates for returns on investments placed for periods up to about three months during each financial year are as follows (the long-term forecast is for periods over 10 years in the future):

Average earnings in each year	
2020/21	0.10%
2021/22	0.40%
2022/23	0.50%
2023/24	0.75%
2024/25	1.25%
Long term later years	2.00%

- The Bank of England has effectively ruled out the use of negative interest rates in the near term. However, it is always possible that safe haven flows, due to unexpected domestic developments and those in other major economies, or a return of investor confidence in equities, could impact gilt yields, (and so PWLB rates), in the UK.

Negative investment rates

Money market funds (MMFs), yields have continued to drift lower. Some managers have already resorted to trimming fee levels to ensure that net yields for investors remain in positive territory where possible and practical. Investor cash flow uncertainty, and the need to maintain liquidity in these unprecedented times, has meant there is a surfeit of money swilling around at the very short end of the market. This did see number of market operators, which included the DMADF, offer nil or negative rates for very short-term maturities. This is not universal, and MMFs are still offering a marginally positive return, as are a number of financial institutions for investments at the very short end of the yield curve.

Treasury officers will monitor the situation and will manage the risks of negative rates by maintaining several investment accounts that will yield *at least* 0.1% and provide same day liquidity. If MMF yields fall below zero these accounts will be used to keep cash balances secure and easily accessible to manage cash-flow needs.

Inter-local authority lending and borrowing rates have also declined due to the surge in the levels of cash seeking a short-term home at a time when many local authorities

are probably having difficulties over accurately forecasting when disbursements of funds received will occur or when further large receipts will be received from the Government.

Investment treasury indicator and limit – total principal funds invested for greater than 365 days. These limits are set regarding the Council’s liquidity requirements and to reduce the need for early sale of an investment and are based on the availability of funds after each year-end.

The Council is asked to approve the treasury indicator and limit:

Maximum principal sums invested > 364 & 365 days				
£m	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Principal sums invested > 364 & 365 days	£25 million	£25 million	£25 million	£25 million

For its cash flow generated balances, the Council will seek to utilise money market funds and short-dated deposits, (overnight to 100 days), to benefit from the compounding of interest.

4.5 Investment performance / risk benchmarking

The Council will use an investment benchmark to assess the investment performance of its investment portfolio of 7-day SONIA (Sterling Overnight Index Average)

4.6 End of year investment report

At the end of the financial year, the Council will report on its investment activity as part of its Annual Treasury Report.

5 APPENDICES

1. Prudential and treasury indicators
2. Interest rate forecasts
3. Treasury management practice 1 – credit and counterparty risk management
4. Approved countries for investments
5. Treasury management scheme of delegation and TMP1
6. The treasury management role of the section 151 officer

5.1

THE PRUDENTIAL AND TREASURY INDICATORS 2021/22 – 2024/25

The Council's capital expenditure plans are the key driver of treasury management activity. The output of the capital expenditure plans is reflected in the prudential indicators, which are designed to assist members' overview and confirm capital expenditure plans.

5.1.1 Prudential indicators

The previous sections cover the overall capital and control of borrowing prudential indicators, but within this framework prudential indicators are required to assess the affordability of the capital investment plans. These provide an indication of the impact of the capital investment plans on the Council's overall finances. The Council is asked to approve the following indicators:

a. Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital, (borrowing and other long-term obligation costs net of investment income), against the net revenue stream.

%	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Estimate	2023/24 Estimate
Non-HRA	3.72%	4.95%	5.22%	5.24%
HRA	13.28%	14.21%	16.60%	18.68%

The estimates of financing costs include current commitments and the proposals in this budget report.

Although the gross non-HRA interest costs is forecast to increase from £5.4m in 2021-22 to £10.64m in 2024-25, this is offset by a larger increase in interest income from £3.2m to £8.8m, mainly income from loans to Open Door, Brent Cross and Saracens Cophall LLP. In the same period the MRP charge is expected to increase by £6.1m (plus 68%). For HRA, debt interest costs are projected to increase from £7.6m to £10.32m.

b. HRA ratios

	2021/22 Forecast M9	2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget
HRA Debt £'000	359,502	403,779	465,633	508,614	537,103
HRA Revenues £'000	58,548	60,488	63,814	65,704	68,949
Multiple of Debt to Revenues	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.7	7.8

London Borough of Barnet

£	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Estimate	2023/24 Estimate
HRA debt £'000	150,106	175,860	83,278	78,659
Number of HRA dwellings	9,780	9,449	9,229	9,045
Debt per dwelling £	15,348	18,611	9,024	8,696

HRA debt is projected to almost double to £398m, with the HRA debt cap being exceeded in 2023-24 and the following year.

5.1.2 Maturity structure of borrowing

There are three debt related treasury activity limits. The purpose of these are to restrain the activity of the treasury function within certain limits, thereby managing risk and reducing the impact of any adverse movement in interest rates. However, if these are set to be too restrictive, they will impair the opportunities to reduce costs / improve performance. The indicators are:

- Upper limits on variable interest rate exposure. This identifies a maximum limit for variable interest rates based upon the debt position net of investments.
- Upper limits on fixed interest rate exposure. This is similar to the previous indicator and covers a maximum limit on fixed interest rates.
- Maturity structure of borrowing. These gross limits are set to reduce the Council's exposure to large, fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing, and are required for upper and lower limits.

The Council is asked to approve the following treasury indicators and limits:

London Borough of Barnet

£m	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Interest rate exposures			
	Upper	Upper	Upper
Limits on fixed interest rates based on net debt	100%	100%	100%
Limits on variable interest rates based on net debt	40%	40%	40%
		Current	Lower Upper
Under 12 months		0%	0% 50%
12 months to 2 years		0%	0% 50%
2 years to 5 years		1%	0% 75%
5 years to 10 years		6%	0% 75%
10 years to 20 years		34%	0% 75%
20 years to 30 years		17%	0% 75%
30 years to 60 years		42%	0% 100%
Maturity structure of variable interest rate borrowing 2020/21			
		Lower	Upper
Under 12 months		0%	50%
12 months to 2 years		0%	50%
2 years to 5 years		0%	75%
5 years to 10 years		0%	75%
10 years to 25 years		0%	75%
25 years to 60 years		0%	100%

The above table is based on those loans with borrower options (LOBO's) being treated as repayable at the next date the lender can alter the interest rate (and the Council can opt to repay). If these loans were shown as maturing at the contractual maturity date, the proportion maturing within 12 months would be 5% and the proportion over 30 years would be 40%. Currently the prevailing and forecast rate of interest on new debt is lower than the existing LOBO loans making any interest calls unlikely. LOBO loans are considered to be variable due to the ability of the lender to propose a change in the interest rate.

5.2 APPENDIX: Interest Rate Forecasts 2021 – 2025.

The PWLB rates below are based on the new margins over gilts announced on 26th November 2020. PWLB forecasts shown below have taken into account the 20-basis point certainty rate reduction effective as of the 1st of November 2012.

Link Group Interest Rate View 20.12.21														
	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sep-22	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25
BANK RATE	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
3 month ave earnings	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6 month ave earnings	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
12 month ave earnings	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
5 yr PWLB	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00
10 yr PWLB	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.30
25 yr PWLB	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.50
50 yr PWLB	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30
Bank Rate														
Link	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Capital Economics	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
5yr PWLB Rate														
Link	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00
Capital Economics	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.90	-	-	-	-	-
10yr PWLB Rate														
Link	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.30
Capital Economics	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
25yr PWLB Rate														
Link	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.50
Capital Economics	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.30	-	-	-	-	-
50yr PWLB Rate														
Link	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30
Capital Economics	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.20	2.30	-	-	-	-	-

5.3 CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY RISK MANAGEMENT

The DLUHC issued Investment Guidance in 2018, and this forms the structure of the Council's policy below.

The key intention of the Guidance is to maintain the current requirement for councils to invest prudently, and that priority is given to security and liquidity before yield. To facilitate this objective, the guidance requires this Council to have regard to the CIPFA publication Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Cross-Sectoral Guidance Notes. This Council adopted the Code on 23 March 2003 and will apply its principles to all investment activity. In accordance with the Code, the Executive Director of Resources has produced its treasury management practices (TMPs). This part, TMP 1(1), covering investment counterparty policy requires approval each year.

Annual investment strategy - The key requirements of both the Code and the investment guidance are to set an annual investment strategy, as part of its annual treasury strategy for the following year, covering the identification and approval of following:

- The strategy guidelines for choosing and placing investments, particularly non-specified investments.
- The principles to be used to determine the maximum periods for which funds can be committed.
- Specified investments that the Council will use. These are high security (i.e., high credit rating, although this is defined by the Council, and no guidelines are given), and high liquidity investments in sterling and with a maturity of no more than a year.
- Non-specified investments, clarifying the greater risk implications, identifying the general types of investment that may be used and a limit to the overall amount of various categories that can be held at any time.

The investment policy proposed for the Council is:

Strategy guidelines – The main strategy guidelines are contained in the body of the treasury strategy statement.

Specified investments – These investments are sterling investments of not more than one-year maturity, or those which could be for a longer period but where the Council has the right to be repaid within 12 months if it wishes. These are considered low risk assets where the possibility of loss of principal or investment income is small. These would include sterling investments that would not be defined as capital expenditure with:

1. The UK Government (such as the Debt Management Account deposit facility, UK treasury bills or a gilt with less than one year to maturity).
2. Supranational bonds of less than one year's duration.
3. A local authority, parish council or community council.
4. Pooled investment vehicles (such as money market funds) that have been awarded a high credit rating by a credit rating agency. For category 4 this covers pooled investment vehicles, such as money market funds (including Constant and Low Volatility Net Asset Value Funds), rated AAA by Standard and Poor's, Moody's and / or Fitch rating agencies.
5. A body that is considered of a high credit quality (such as a bank or building society), which is defined as having a minimum Short-Term rating of F2 (or the equivalent) as rated by Standard and Poor's, Moody's and / or Fitch rating agencies.

Within these bodies, and in accordance with the Code, the Council has set additional criteria to set the time and amount of monies which will be invested in these bodies. These criteria

are a maximum of 365 days (to be classified as specified) and a counterparty limit of £25 million.

The table below provides further details on the counterparties and limits for specified investments.

Instrument	Country/ Domicile	Counterparty	Maximum Counterparty Limits £m
Term Deposits	UK	DMADF, DMO	No limit
Term Deposits/Call Accounts	UK	Other UK Local Authorities	£25 million
Term Deposits/Call Accounts	UK*	Counterparties rated at least A- Long Term)	£25 million
Term Deposits/Call Accounts	Non-UK*	Counterparties rated at least A- Long Term in select countries with a Sovereign Rating of at least AA.	£25 million
CDs and other negotiable instruments		with banks and building societies which meet the specified investment criteria (on advice from TM Adviser)	£25 million
Deposits	UK	Registered Providers (Former RSLs)	£5m per RP
Gilts	UK	DMO	No limit
T-Bills	UK	DMO	No limit
Bonds issued by multilateral development banks		(For example, European Investment Bank/Council of Europe, Inter American Development Bank)	
AAA-rated Money Market Funds		CNAV MMF's LVNAV MMF's	£25 million
	UK and EC domiciled	VNAV MMF's (where there is greater than 12 month history of a consistent £1 Net Asset Value)	
Other MMF's and CIS	UK & EC domiciled.	Collective Investment Schemes (pooled funds) which meet the definition of collective investment schemes in SI 2004 No 534 or SI 2007 No 573 and subsequent amendments	£25 million.

For Non-UK banks, a maximum exposure of £40 million per country (including any non-specified exposures) will apply to limit the risk of over-exposure to any one country.

Non-specified investments –are any other type of investment (i.e., not defined as specified above) although the counterparties can also have investments that meet the definition of specified. The identification of these other investments and the maximum limits to be applied are set out below.

The Council will have a maximum of £100 million invested in non-specified investments.

Loans to Local Organisations

The Council will allow loans (as a form of investment) to be made to organisations operating in the borough that bring community benefits. The Council will undertake due diligence checks to confirm the borrower’s creditworthiness before any sums are advanced and will obtain appropriate level of security or third party guarantees for loans advanced. The Council would expect a return commensurate with the type, risk and duration of the loan. A limit of £25 million per counterparty (and £50 million in aggregate) for this type of investment is proposed with a duration commensurate with the life of the asset and Council’s cash flow requirements. All loans need to be in line with the Council’s Scheme of Delegation and Key Decision thresholds levels.

Loans to TBG Open Door Limited

The Council is advancing loans to its only owned affiliate TBG Open Door Limited to fund the purchase and build of affordable homes. A provision is included below for lending up to a maximum of £300 million.

The table below details the instruments, maximum maturity and monetary limits for non-specified investments.

Instrument	Maximum maturity	Max £M of portfolio and Credit limit	Capital expenditure?	Example
Term deposits with banks, building societies which meet the specified investment criteria	10 years	£10m per counterparty	No	
Term deposits with local authorities	10 years	£25m per authority	No	
CDs and other negotiable instruments with banks and building societies which meet the specified investment criteria	10 years	£10m per counterparty	No	
Gilts	10 years	£20 million Credit limit not applicable gilts issued by UK Government	No	
Bonds issued by multilateral development banks	10 years	£20 million Minimum credit rating AA+	No	EIB Bonds, Council of Europe Bonds etc.
Sterling denominated bonds by non-UK sovereign governments	5 years	£20 million Minimum credit rating AA+	No	

Other Non-Specified investments are permitted subject to the undertaking of a credit assessment by the Council's treasury advisor (or in the case of loans to local organisations, by a suitably qualified external advisor appointed by the Council) on a case-by-case basis. These are detailed below:

Instrument	Maximum maturity	Max £M of portfolio and Credit limit	Capital expenditure?	Example
Collective Investment Schemes which meet the definition of collective investment schemes in SI 2004 No 534, regulation 2 & 5 and subsequent amendments.	N/A – these funds do not have a defined maturity date	£25 million	No	Aviva investors Sterling Liquidity Plus Fund; Federated Sterling Cash Plus Fund
Deposits with registered providers	5 years	£5m per registered provider/£20 million overall	No	Barnet Homes Open Door not within TMS
Corporate and debt instruments issued by corporate bodies purchased from 01/04/12 onwards	5 years	20%	No	
Collective Investment Schemes (pooled funds) which do not meet the definition of collective investment schemes in SI 2004 No 534 or SI 2007 No 573 and subsequent amendments	N/A – these funds do not have a defined maturity date	£10 million	Yes	Way Charteris Gold Portfolio Fund; Aviva Lime Fund
Bank or building societies not meeting specified criteria	3 months	£10m per counterparty	No	Bank or building societies not meeting specified criteria
Loans to organisations delivering community benefits.	Over the life of the asset.	£25 million per counterparty.	Yes	Loans to sporting clubs based in the borough.
Loans to TBG Open Door Limited	As set out in the loan agreement	£300 million	Yes	

In the tables above, the minimum credit rating will be the lowest equivalent long-term rating assigned by Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's. Where the credit rating is the minimum acceptable, the Council will consider rating sentiment and market sentiment e.g., the pricing of credit default swaps.

The monitoring of investment counterparties - The credit rating of counterparties will be monitored regularly. The Council receives credit rating information (changes, rating watches and rating outlooks) from Link Group as and when ratings change, and counterparties are checked promptly. On occasion ratings may be downgraded when an investment has already been made. The criteria used are such that a minor downgrading should not affect the full receipt of the principal and interest. Any

counterparty failing to meet the criteria will be removed from the list immediately by the Chief Financial Officer and if required new counterparties which meet the criteria will be added to the list. The Council will not always follow the maximum maturity guidance issued by Link. However, any deposit made with a longer maturity than the Link guidance will be approved with the Chief Financial Officer.

5.4 APPROVED COUNTRIES FOR INVESTMENTS

This list is based on those countries which have sovereign ratings of AA- or higher, (we show the lowest rating from Fitch, Moody's and S&P) and also, (except - at the time of writing - for Hong Kong, Norway and Luxembourg), have banks operating in sterling markets which have credit ratings of green or above in the Link Group credit worthiness service.

Based on lowest available rating

AAA

- Australia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Switzerland

AA+

- Finland
- U.S.A.
- Canada
-

AA

- Hong Kong
- France

AA-

- U.K.

5.5 TREASURY MANAGEMENT SCHEME OF DELEGATION

TMP1 Risk Management

The council regards a key objective of its treasury management and other investment activities to be the security of the principal sums it invests. Accordingly, it will ensure that robust due diligence procedures covering all external investment including investment properties.

The responsible officer will design, implement and monitor all arrangements for the identification, management and control of treasury management risk, will report at least annually on the adequacy/suitability thereof, and will report, as a matter of urgency, the circumstances of any actual or likely difficulty in achieving the organisation's objectives in this respect, all in accordance with the procedures set out in TMP6 Reporting Requirements and Management Information Arrangements. In respect of each of the following risks, the arrangements which seek to ensure compliance with these objectives are set out in the schedule to this document.

1.1 Credit and Counterparty Risk Management

Credit and counter-party risk is the risk of failure by a counterparty to meet its contractual obligations to the organisation under an investment, borrowing, capital project or partnership financing, particularly as a result of the counterparty's diminished creditworthiness, and the resulting detrimental effect on the organisation's capital or current (revenue) resources.

This organisation regards a key objective of its treasury management activities to be the security of the principal sums it invests. Accordingly, it will ensure that its counterparty lists and limits reflect a prudent attitude towards organisations with which funds may be deposited, and will limit its investment activities to the instruments, methods and techniques referred to in TMP4 Approved Instruments Methods and Techniques and listed in the schedule to this document. It also recognises the need to have, and will therefore maintain, a formal counterparty policy in respect of those organisations from which it may borrow, or with whom it may enter into other financing arrangements.

- (i) Council**
 - receiving and reviewing reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities.
 - approval of annual strategy.

- (ii) Policy and Resources Committee**
 - approval of/amendments to the organisation's adopted clauses, treasury management policy statement and treasury management practices.
 - budget consideration and approval.
 - approval of the division of responsibilities.
 - approving the selection of external service providers and agreeing terms of appointment.

- (iii) The Financial Performance and Contracts Committee**
 - receiving and reviewing regular monitoring reports and acting on recommendations.

- (iv) Audit Committee**
 - reviewing the treasury management policy and procedures and making recommendations to the responsible body.

5.6 THE TREASURY MANAGEMENT ROLE OF THE SECTION 151 OFFICER

The S151 (responsible) officer

- recommending clauses, treasury management policy/practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly, and monitoring compliance.
- submitting regular treasury management policy reports.
- submitting budgets and budget variations.
- receiving and reviewing management information reports.
- reviewing the performance of the treasury management function.
- ensuring the adequacy of treasury management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the treasury management function.
- ensuring the adequacy of internal audit and liaising with external audit.
- recommending the appointment of external service providers.;
- preparation of a capital strategy to include capital expenditure, capital financing, and treasury management, with a long-term timeframe.
- ensuring that the capital strategy is prudent, sustainable, affordable and prudent in the long term and provides value for money; and
- ensuring that due diligence has been carried out on all investments and is in accordance with the risk appetite of the authority.

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Appendix K2: Treasury Management Strategy – mid-year review

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy

Mid-Year Review Report
2021/22
English and Welsh authorities

1. Background

1.1 Capital Strategy

In December 2017, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, (CIPFA), issued revised Prudential and Treasury Management Codes. As from 2020/21, all local authorities have been required to prepare a Capital Strategy which is to provide the following: -

- a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services;
- an overview of how the associated risk is managed;
- the implications for future financial sustainability.

1.2 Treasury management

The Council operates a balanced budget, which broadly means cash raised during the year will meet its cash expenditure. Part of the treasury management operations ensure this cash flow is adequately planned, with surplus monies being invested in low risk counterparties, providing adequate liquidity initially before considering optimising investment return.

The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the Council's capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Council, essentially the longer term cash flow planning to ensure the Council can meet its capital spending operations. This management of longer term cash may involve arranging long or short term loans, or using longer term cash flow surpluses, and on occasion any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet Council risk or cost objectives.

Accordingly, treasury management is defined as:

“The management of the local authority’s borrowing, investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.”

2. Introduction

This report has been written in accordance with the requirements of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy’s (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Treasury Management (revised 2017).

The primary requirements of the Code are as follows:

1. Creation and maintenance of a Treasury Management Policy Statement which sets out the policies and objectives of the Council’s treasury management activities.
2. Creation and maintenance of Treasury Management Practices which set out the manner in which the Council will seek to achieve those policies and objectives.
3. Receipt by the full Council of an annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement - including the Annual Investment Strategy and Minimum Revenue Provision Policy - for the year ahead, a Mid-year Review Report and an Annual Report, (stewardship report), covering activities during the previous year.
4. Delegation by the Council of responsibilities for implementing and monitoring treasury management policies and practices and for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions.
5. Delegation by the Council of the role of scrutiny of treasury management strategy and policies to a specific named body. For this Council the delegated body is Policy and Resources Committee:

This mid-year report has been prepared in compliance with CIPFA’s Code of Practice on Treasury Management, and covers the following:

- A review of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy;
- The Council’s capital expenditure, as set out in the Capital Strategy, and prudential indicators;
- A review of the Council’s investment portfolio for 2021/22;
- A review of the Council’s borrowing strategy for 2021/22;
- A review of any debt rescheduling undertaken during 2021/22;
- A review of compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits for 2021/22.
- An Economic update

Executive Summary

- The strategies set out in the [Treasury Management Strategy](#) approved by the Policy and resources committee on February the 8th 2021 remain in place and no breaches of strategy in relation to debt or investments have taken place.
- This mid-year update would like to clarify the position regarding the borrowing strategy (item 3.4) of the 21-22 Treasury management Strategy. While the council operates two pools of debt (General Fund and the Housing Revenue account) with each fund servicing the interest costs of a proportionate share of debt, for the purposes of compliance with the prudential indicators and for the policy of borrowing in advance of need the capital financing requirement the council will use is the combined capital financing requirement of the two pools. This does not conflict with the need to ensure the affordability of debt for each pool and is consistent with the Prudential Code.
- In the period to the 31st September 2021 £100m of PWLB borrowing has been taken to support the HRA. This was based on a need identified within the HRA capital expenditure plans and affordability is documented in the HRA 30 year business plan.
- Investment performance throughout the same period has been well above the benchmark. We have averaged a return of 0.22% against a benchmark of -0.08%. This benchmark is the rate at which banks will lend to one another and due to ultra-low interest rates and strong credit conditions this rate is negative at the moment.

3. The Council's Capital Position (Prudential Indicators)

This part of the report is structured to update:

- The Council's capital expenditure plans;
- How these plans are being financed;
- The impact of the changes in the capital expenditure plans on the prudential indicators and the underlying need to borrow; and
- Compliance with the limits in place for borrowing activity.

3.1 Prudential Indicator for Capital Expenditure

This table shows the revised estimates for capital expenditure and the changes since the capital programme was agreed at the Budget

Capital Expenditure by Service	2021/22 As shown in TMSS £m	2021/22 at 30/09/2021 £m	2022/23 Projection £m	2023/24 Projection £m
General Fund	348,413	315,294	143,260	122,570
HRA	98,662	71,597	73,567	42,108
Total capital expenditure	447,074	386,891	216,827	164,678

There has been a substantial revision (£61m) in the budgeted for capital expenditure after the approval of the TMSS relating to reprofiling of expenditure. This is due to various changes in the programme principal amongst them £30m related to reprofiling of loans to ODH and ULF Sage and significant reprofiling of HRA programmes to future years (£25m). The current projection is (33K) than the estimate included within the TMSS

3.2 Changes to the Financing of the Capital Programme

The table below draws together the main strategy elements of the capital expenditure plans (above), highlighting the original supported and unsupported elements of the capital programme, and the expected financing arrangements of this capital expenditure. The borrowing element of the table increases the underlying indebtedness of the Council by way of the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), although this will be reduced in part by revenue charges for the repayment of debt (the Minimum Revenue Provision). This direct borrowing need may also be supplemented by maturing debt and other treasury requirements.

Capital Expenditure	2021/22 As shown in TMSS £m	2021/22 Revised Budget £m	2022/23 Projection £m
Total capital expenditure	447,074	386,891	216,827
Financed by:			
Capital receipts	9,631	14,107	6,292
Capital grants	214,384	170,828	92,158
Capital reserves	32,239	28,290	25,383
Revenue	12,033	17,555	4,967
Total funding	268,287	230,780	128,800
Borrowing requirement	178,787	156,111	88,027

3.3 Changes to the Prudential Indicators for the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), External Debt and the Operational Boundary

The table below shows the CFR, which is the underlying external need to incur borrowing for a capital purpose. It also shows the expected debt position over the period, which is termed the Operational Boundary.

Prudential Indicator – Capital Financing Requirement

We are on target to achieve the original forecast Capital Financing Requirement (*or explain any significant changes*).

Prudential Indicator – the Operational Boundary for external debt

	2020/21 Actual £000s	2021/22 projection as shown in TMSS £000s	2022/23 Projection* £000s
Prudential Indicator – Capital Financing Requirement			
CFR – non housing	502,208	504,819	611,430
CFR – housing	234,458	262,768	270,347
Total CFR	736,666	767,587	881,777
Net movement in CFR	136,778	141,439	145,111
Prudential Indicator – the Operational Boundary for external debt			
Borrowing	492,561	536,707	647,598
Other long-term liabilities**	13,698	13,834	13,461
Total debt (year-end position)	505,184	550,501**	661,059*
TMSS Operational boundary	652,703	858,408**	858,408**
Debt headroom	147,519	307,907	197,349

*Revised since 21-22 TMSS, ** From 21-22 TMSS

*** On balance sheet PFI schemes and finance leases etc.

3.4 Limits to Borrowing Activity

The first key control over the treasury activity is a prudential indicator to ensure that over the medium term, net borrowing (borrowings less investments) will only be for a capital purpose*. Gross external borrowing should not, except in the short term, exceed the total of CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2021/22 and next two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years. The Council has approved a policy for borrowing in advance of need which will be adhered to if this proves prudent.

* The management of transferred debt should be excluded from net borrowing.

	2020/21 Actual £000s	Current Position At 31 st September £000s	2022/23 Projection £000s
Borrowing	492,561	584,080	584,080
Other long term liabilities*	13,698	14,319	13,946
Treasury Investments	-153,900	-228,230	-100,000
Net debt	352,359	370,169	498,026
CFR* (year end position)	736,666	892,777	881,777

*Includes on balance sheet PFI schemes and finance leases etc.

The Executive Director of Resources reports that no difficulties are envisaged for the current or future years in complying with this prudential indicator.

A further prudential indicator controls the overall level of borrowing. This is the Authorised Limit which represents the limit beyond which borrowing is prohibited and needs to be set and revised by Members. It reflects the level of borrowing which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term. It is the expected maximum borrowing need with some headroom for unexpected movements. This is the statutory limit determined under section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003.

Authorised limit for external debt	2020/21 Original Indicator As per TMSS £000s	2021/22 Projection
Borrowing	739,242	944,574
Other long term liabilities*	20,601	18,088
Total	759,843	962,662

Both the current and year-end projected borrowing are well within the authorised debt limits.

4. Investment Portfolio 2021/22

In accordance with the Code, it is the Council's priority to ensure security of capital and liquidity, and to obtain an appropriate level of return which is consistent with the Council's risk appetite. It is now impossible to earn the level of interest rates commonly seen in previous decades as all investment rates up to 12 months are either negative or barely above zero now that Bank Rate is at 0.10%. Given this risk environment and the fact that increases in Bank Rate are unlikely to occur before the end of the current forecast horizon of 31st March 2023, investment returns are expected to remain low.

The Council held £228.30m of investments as at 31 September 2021 and the investment portfolio yield for the first 6 months of the year is 0.22% against the 7-day LIBID of -0.08% (benchmark).

The Executive Director of Resources confirms that the approved limits within the Annual Investment Strategy were not breached during the first 6 months of 2020/21.

The Council's budgeted investment return for 2020/21 is £750,000, and performance for the year to date is in line with budget.

5. Borrowing

The Council's capital financing requirement (CFR) for 2022/23 is estimated at £881.777m. The CFR denotes the Council's underlying need to borrow for capital purposes. If the CFR is positive the Council may borrow from the PWLB or the market (external borrowing) or from internal balances on a temporary basis (internal borrowing). The balance of external and internal borrowing is generally driven by market conditions.

Due to the increase in PWLB margins over gilt yields in October 2019, and the subsequent consultation on these margins by HM Treasury - which ended on 31st July 2020 - the Authority has refrained from undertaking new long-term PWLB borrowing for the present and has met its requirements for additional borrowing by using short-term borrowing until such time as new PWLB margins are finally determined. In addition, the effect of coronavirus on the capital programme objectives are being assessed. Therefore, our borrowing strategy will be reviewed and then revised in order to achieve optimum value and risk exposure in the long-term.

It is anticipated that further borrowing will be undertaken during this financial year.

The table below shows a summary of the treasury management activity over the six-month period from 01/04/2021 to 30/09/2021

LBB Portfolio Summary	Amount £'000s	Ave Interest Rate %
Investments - as at 1 April 2021	155,980	0.11%
- matured in period	(471,500)	
- arranged in period	543,750	
- as at 30 Sept 2021	228,230	0.22%
Debt - as at 1 April 2021	484,080	3.13%
- matured/repaid in period	0	
- arranged in period	100,000	
- as at 30 Sept 2021	584,080	2.91%

TREASURY MANAGEMENT INDICATORS

The Council measures its exposures to treasury management risks using the following indicators. Council is asked to note the following indicators as at 30 September 2021

Security: Average credit rating

To measure the security of its portfolio, the Council compares the historic risk of default of its investments against a maximum target rate.

As an example, based on historic data, a AAA (least risk) rated investment has 0% chance of default within 1 year and a 0.05% chance of default within 3 years. A BBB+ (most risk) rated investment has a 0.22% chance of default within 1 year and a 1.21% chance of default within 3 years. There have been no default events associated with any counterparties the Council has utilised within its investment portfolio since 2009 at the time of the Icelandic banking collapse. All funds and accrued interest held at that time were subsequently reclaimed via the administration process.

Using the criteria above, the Council's overall portfolio at 30 September 2021 had a 0.024% risk of default, ie, a very small, but not nil, probability.

	Limit	Actual	Met?
Historic risk of default	0.25% (max)	0.024%	✓

5.1 Debt Rescheduling

Debt rescheduling opportunities have been very limited in the current economic climate given the consequent structure of interest rates, and following the increase in the margin added to gilt yields which has impacted PWLB new borrowing rates since October 2010. No debt rescheduling has therefore been undertaken to date in the current financial year.

Appendix 1 Economics and interest rates

ECONOMIC REVIEW APRIL – SEPTEMBER 2021

- **UK** The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted unanimously to leave Bank Rate unchanged at 0.10% and made no changes to its programme of quantitative easing purchases due to finish by the end of this year at a total of £895bn; only one MPC member voted to stop these purchases now to leave total purchases £45bn short of the total target.
- The MPC was more upbeat in its new 2-3 year forecasts so whereas they had expected unemployment to peak at 5.4% in quarter 3, the MPC now thought that the peak had already passed. (It is to be noted though, that the recent spread of the Delta variant has damaged growth over the last couple of months and has set back recovery to the pre-pandemic level of economic activity till probably late 2021.)
- The MPC forecast that there would be excess demand in the economy by quarter 3 2022 causing CPI inflation to rise above the 2% target in quarter 3 2022 (based on market interest rate expectations for a further loosening in policy).
- Nevertheless, even if the Bank were to leave policy unchanged, inflation was still projected to be above 2% in 2023.
- The Covid-19 outbreak has resulted in huge economic damage to the UK and to economies around the world. After the Bank of England took emergency action in March 2020 to cut Bank Rate to 0.10%, it left Bank Rate unchanged at its subsequent meetings, although some forecasters had suggested that a cut into negative territory could have happened prior to more recent months when strong recovery started kicking in. However, the minutes of the Monetary Policy Committee in February 2021 made it clear that commercial banks could not implement negative rates within six months; by that time the economy would be expected to be recovering strongly and so there would be no requirement for negative rates.

One key addition to **forward guidance** was a new phrase in the policy statement, namely that “it does not intend to tighten monetary policy until there is clear evidence that significant progress is being made in eliminating spare capacity and achieving the 2% target sustainably”. That seems designed to say, in effect, that even if inflation rises to 2% in a couple of years’ time, do not expect any action from the MPC to raise Bank Rate – until they can clearly see that level of inflation is going to be persistently above target if it takes no action to raise Bank Rate

The **Financial Policy Committee** (FPC) report on 6 August revised down their expected credit losses for the banking sector to “somewhat less than £80bn”. It stated that in its assessment “banks have buffers of capital more than sufficient to absorb the losses that are likely to arise under the MPC’s central projection”. The FPC stated that for real stress in the sector, the economic output would need to be twice as bad as the MPC’s projection, with unemployment rising to above 15%.

Interest rate forecasts

The Council’s treasury advisor, Link Group, has provided the following forecasts (PWLB rates are certainty rates)

Link Group Interest Rate View		10.8.21									
	Sep-21	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sep-22	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24
BANK RATE	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50
3 month ave earnings	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.50
6 month ave earnings	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.50
12 month ave earnings	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70
5 yr PWLB	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.50
10 yr PWLB	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00
25 yr PWLB	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.50
50 yr PWLB	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.30

Additional notes by Link on this forecast table:

LIBOR and LIBID rates will cease from the end of 2021. Work is currently progressing to replace LIBOR with a rate based on SONIA (Sterling Overnight Index Average). In the meantime, our forecasts are based on expected average earnings by local authorities for 3 to 12 months

Gilt yields and PWLB rates

As the interest forecast table for PWLB certainty rates, (gilts plus 180bps), above shows, there is likely to be little upward movement in PWLB rates over the next two years as it will take economies, including the UK, a prolonged period to recover all the momentum they have lost in the sharp recession caused during the coronavirus shut down period. Inflation is also likely to be very low during this period and could even turn negative in some major western economies during 2021/22.

The balance of risks to the UK: -

- The overall balance of risks to economic growth in the UK is now to the upside though there are still residual risks from variants - both domestically and their potential effects worldwide.
- There is relatively little domestic risk of increases in Bank Rate exceeding 0.50% in the next two to three years and, therefore, in shorter-term PWLB rates.

Downside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates include: -

- **Mutations** of the virus render current vaccines ineffective, and tweaked vaccines to combat these mutations are delayed, resulting in further national lockdowns or severe regional restrictions.
- **UK / EU trade arrangements** – if there was a major impact on trade flows and financial services due to complications or lack of co-operation in sorting out significant remaining issues.
- **Bank of England** acts too quickly, or too far, over the next three years to raise Bank Rate and causes UK economic growth, and increases in inflation, to be weaker than we currently anticipate.
- A resurgence of the **Eurozone sovereign debt crisis**. The ECB has taken monetary policy action to support the bonds of EU states, with the positive impact most likely for “weaker” countries. In addition, the EU agreed a €750bn fiscal support package which has still to be disbursed. These actions will help shield weaker economic regions in the near-term. However, in the case of Italy, the cost of the virus crisis has added to its already huge debt mountain and its slow economic growth will leave it vulnerable to markets returning to taking the view that its level of debt is unsupportable. There remains a sharp divide between northern EU countries favouring low debt to GDP and annual balanced budgets and southern countries who want to see jointly issued Eurobonds to finance economic recovery. This divide could undermine the unity of the EU in time to come.
- Weak capitalisation of some **European banks**, which could be undermined further depending on the extent of credit losses resulting from the pandemic.
- **German minority government & general election in September 2021**. In the German general election of September 2017, Angela Merkel’s CDU party was left in a vulnerable minority position dependent on the fractious support of the SPD party, because of the rise in popularity of the anti-immigration AfD party. Subsequently, the CDU has done badly in state elections, but the SPD has done even worse. Angela Merkel has stepped down from being the CDU party leader but remains as Chancellor until the general election in 2021. Her appointed successor has not attracted wide support from voters and the result of the general election could well lead to some form of coalition government, though there could be a question as to whether the CDU will be part of it which, in turn, could then raise an issue over the tenure of her successor. This then leaves a question mark over who the major guiding hand and driver of EU unity will be.

- **Other minority EU governments.** Austria, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Netherlands, Ireland and Belgium also have vulnerable minority governments dependent on coalitions which could prove fragile and, therein, impact market confidence/economic prospects and lead to increasing safe-haven flows.
- **Geopolitical risks,** for example in China, Iran or North Korea, but also in Europe and other Middle Eastern countries, which could lead to increasing safe-haven flows.

Upside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates: -

- Vaccinations are even more successful than expected and eradicate hesitancy around a full return to normal life, which leads into a stronger than currently expected recovery in UK and/or other major developed economies.
- The **Bank of England is too slow** in its pace and strength of increases in Bank Rate and, therefore, allows inflationary pressures to build up too strongly within the UK economy, which then necessitates a later rapid series of increases in Bank Rate faster than we currently expect.
- Longer term treasury yields rise strongly and pull gilt yields up higher than forecast.

APPENDIX 2: Investing

The levels shown below use the traditional market method for calculating LIBID rates – ie LIBOR – 0.125%. Given the ultra-low LIBOR levels through the first half of 2021/22 this produces negative rates at the short end of the money market yield curve.

Investment performance year to date as at 30th September 2021

Benchmark	Benchmark Return	Council Performance	Investment Interest Earned
7 day	-0.08%	0.22%	£380,279

Appendix L - Housing Revenue Account Business Plan

1. Introduction

The council's Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is funded through rents and service charges received from council tenants and leaseholders, it meets the costs associated with maintaining and managing the council's housing stock and can also be used for funding the development or acquisition of new council homes and other related capital projects.

Since 2012, the HRA has been self-financing, although there have been restrictions on both the amount the HRA can borrow and the rents that can be charged.

The government removed the borrowing cap in October 2018 and borrowing in the HRA is now subject to the similar prudential guidelines as the General Fund, providing opportunities for increasing affordable housing supply supported by the HRA.

Recent changes in Right to Buy receipts has meant that receipts now have 5 years to be utilised for the provision of replacement homes, rather than the 3 years in the past and the amount that can be used has increased from 30% to 40% of the development spend.

The HRA Business Plan has been updated with support from housing consultants Savills and in partnership with Barnet Homes.

2. Executive Summary

Good progress has been made since 2015 on delivering the HRA business plan. Headlines include; the completion of 43 new council homes for rent, a 53-unit extra care housing scheme at Ansell Court in Mill Hill and the acquisition of over 100 properties in London to let at affordable rents to homeless applicants. Grant has been secured from the Greater London Authority under the Building Council Homes for Londoners Programme to support the building of 81 new council homes in Barnet, for the HRA 250 home programme which includes a scheme at The Grange estate in East Finchley and for the acquisition of up to 60 ex-Right to Buy homes.

The council and Barnet Homes have always taken fire safety very seriously and ensuring the safety of residents was already a top priority for our investment programme. Following the Grenfell Tower fire in 2017, the council has committed to going beyond its statutory obligations to meet best practise in fire safety measures, and a priority for the HRA business plan going forward will be to deliver this commitment through an investment programme totalling £51.9m, of which £46m has been spent to date.

The council has continued to invest in existing council homes which continue to be maintained to the Decent Homes standard.

Other projects to be supported by the HRA Business Plan include two additional extra care schemes, providing 125 new homes.

This updated plan identifies provision for building a further 250 new homes for rent in the borough, and investment of £36 million in properties that continue to be occupied on our regeneration estates at Grahame Park and Dollis Valley. Savills were commissioned to carry out a stock condition survey; which included estimating costs to achieve the EPC C requirement by 2030 and also the Government Clean Growth Strategy. Savills are currently carrying out further stock condition surveys which will also provide greater clarity on the potential costs of achieving EPC B SAP ratings of council homes by 2030.

The current year plan has also made provision for £13.4m of new spend for environmental works to shared and communal spaces as well as an initial £27m towards achieving carbon neutrality across the stock by 2050. The estimated costs for achieving carbon neutral by 2050 is estimated by Savills to be significantly higher than the initial £27m capital allocation, however there are a number of unknown factors which will impact the total cost, including technology options and grant funding from the Government.

National Policy Framework

From 2012 HRAs became self- financing with a restriction placed on their external borrowing. In October 2018, the government removed the debt cap and HRA borrowing is now subject to the similar prudential borrowing guidelines as the General Fund. The removal of the borrowing cap means that council has an opportunity to invest more in increasing the supply of affordable housing, but it needs to ensure it can meet the cost of the borrowing.

The Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 introduced a 4-year requirement for social landlords to reduce their rents by 1% each year from April 2016. This requirement reduced the revenue available to the HRA. In October 2017, the government announced that it intends to allow registered providers and local authorities to increase rents by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) plus 1% for at least five years from April 2020. The Business Plan assumes that rents will increase by the allowable amount until 2025 and then at CPI from 2026.

The roll out of Universal Credit for new applicants and where there is a change in circumstances for existing claims is now underway in Barnet. The impact of this on rent collection and associated bad debt is being closely monitored.

Corporate Priorities

The Barnet Plan 2021-2025 sets out the council's vision to make Barnet a great place to live work and visit. It focusses on four priorities over the next 4 years to realise this vision:

- Clean, safe and well run: A place where our streets are clean and anti-social behaviour is deal with so residents feel safe. Providing good quality, customer friendly services in all that we do
- Family friendly: Creating a Family Friendly Barnet, enabling opportunities for our children and young people to achieve their best

- **Healthy:** A place with fantastic facilities for all ages, enabling people to live happy and healthy lives
- **Thriving:** A place fit for the future, where all residents, businesses and visitors benefit from improved sustainable infrastructure & opportunity.

In April 2019 the council agreed a new Housing Strategy which sets out the plans to meet housing need in the borough with a focus on the following priorities:

- Raising standards in the private rented sector
- Delivering more homes that people can afford
- Safe and Secure Homes
- Promoting independence
- Tackling homelessness and rough sleeping in Barnet

The HRA Business Plan complements the Housing Strategy in a number of ways, including:

- Maintaining the quality and safety of the existing supply of council housing
- Investing in the delivery of new affordable homes for rent
- Increasing the supply of housing to help tackle homelessness
- Investing in new homes for vulnerable people, including wheelchair users and older people
- Ensuring that housing services funded through the HRA are efficient and effective.

3. Maintaining the quality and safety of the existing supply of council housing

The council's housing stock is managed and maintained by Barnet Homes, an Arm's Length Management Organisation (ALMO) which was established in 2004 to improve services and deliver a programme of investment to bring the stock up to the Decent Homes standard.

Barnet Homes completed the Decent Homes programme in 2011, and now has a 30-year asset management strategy in place to deliver the following objectives:

- Ensure properties are maintained in a manner which provides a safe living environment and one that is not detrimental to residents and others health.
- Ensure operators maintaining the buildings can carry out work in a safe manner and without detriment to health.
- Identify the assets to be maintained.
- Establish the basis for future investment in the assets
- Establish a basis for possible alternative use of the assets
- Provide an outline vision for new build dwellings
- Establish a mechanism for review of the strategy
- Seek residents' views on the objectives of the strategy to inform the development and updating of the strategy
- Achieve value for money

- Recognise legislation regarding the Government targets of Carbon Neutrality by 2050
- Inform the 30-year HRA business plan.

To ensure that our investment plans going forward are based on a robust and accurate assessment of the stock, Barnet Homes commissioned a stock condition survey of 20% of the housing stock internally and 100% externally, the results of which identified the anticipated level of spend required for the stock over a 30-year period. The business plan also makes provision for further stock condition surveys to be carried out in future years to ensure 100% coverage of all stock and the most efficient use of capital programme resources.

Costs to achieve either Carbon Neutrality or the Council target of EPC B by 2030 are not yet known. Initial estimates are that this will be more than £100m; which cannot be met within the current HRA. Significant levels of grant or other central Government support will be required in order to achieve these targets.

Building and Fire safety

Following the Grenfell Tower disaster in June 2017, the council responded by developing a £51.9 million investment programme to improve fire safety in its housing stock, including the replacement of Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) on blocks at Granville Road (completed 2018), and the installation of sprinklers in high rise blocks. £46m of this investment programme has been spent to date.

'Building a Safer Future' (BSF) is a government-led initiative in response to the Grenfell Tower tragedy. It is a framework within which the shortcomings identified in the post-Grenfell review of Building Regulation and Fire Safety can be addressed. These shortcomings include the way high-rise residential buildings are built and managed. BSF is also intended to deal with situations where residents may raise concerns about the safety of their buildings, which they may feel are not taken seriously by their landlord.

Two key pieces of legislation support this initiative – the Building Safety Bill and the Fire Safety Act. The Fire Safety Bill received royal assent in April 2021, although is not yet in force. The Building Safety Bill has not yet received royal assent, this is anticipated mid-2022 and is unlikely to come into force before 2023. The new Building Safety Regulator, working under the responsibility of the Health and Safety Executive and with responsibility for 'high risk' / 'in-scope' buildings (e.g. residential blocks over 18 metres, but other criteria may be defined through subsequent statutory instruments) is unlikely to be fully operational until 2023/24.

Following the consultation and formal introduction of the Bills it is inevitable that there will be additional requirements for other enhanced aspects of building and fire safety and ongoing management of our buildings and the wider housing stock within the borough. An additional £0.85m per annum has therefore been included as revenue

expenditure within the plan to deliver the requirements of 'Building a Safer future' and associated legislation.

Estate Regeneration

The council recognises that its ambitious programme to regenerate its four largest council estates has taken much longer to deliver than originally envisaged. In view of this, significant investment is required by the council in properties at **Grahame Park** over the next 3 years. The council will ensure that homes at Grahame Park programmed to be occupied until 2024 remain compliant with statutory landlord obligations. Properties due to remain occupied beyond 2024 will be improved to meet the Decent Homes standard. These works are summarised below:

Table 1 – Approach to investment in homes at Grahame Park Estate	
Homes to continue in occupation to 2024	Compliance works, Electrical Rising Main, Electrical Testing and Rewires, Fire enhancement works, partial window replacements, ASB works such as external perimeter lighting, entry phones/renewal of entrance doors and Housing Health and Safety Rating System works.
Homes to continue in occupation beyond 2024	As above and including repair/renewal of bathrooms and kitchens, roof and windows replacement.

The council is exploring with Barnet Homes options for accelerating the regeneration in the North of Grahame Park.

Significant regeneration has taken place at Dollis Valley. The remaining council homes at **Dollis Valley** are due to be vacated between 2022 and 2025. Discussions are taking place between the Council/Re and the developers, with the possibility that all phases will now have a vacant possession date of 2025. These properties were built using the large panel system (LPS) method and in view of recent concerns raised about this type of construction and following discussions with Cadent Gas, Barnet Homes have replaced the gas fuel heating and hot water systems to homes in blocks of 5 storey and above with all-electric systems. Subsequently, piped gas systems have been disconnected. As running costs associated with the electric systems will be higher than gas, the council will need to compensate residents for any additional cost and adequate provision has been made in the plan for this.

The following table shows the total investment plans for the council's housing stock through to 2026 (at current values, no inflation):

Financial £'000	Year	2021.22 Fcst	2022.23 Budget	2023.24 Budget	2024.25 Budget	2025.26 Budget	Total
STOCK CAPITAL INVESTMENT							
Major Works		£16,587	£14,378	£14,378	£14,378	£16,958	£76,679
M&E/ GAS		£8,008	£6,568	£958	£568	£2,114	£18,216
Adaptations (voids)		£ 460	£1,162	£1,162	£1,162	£1,200	£5,146
Fire safety programme		£15,200	£11,576	£5,900	£5,900	£5,900	£44,476
Additional Regeneration		£13,012	£15,668	£1,816	£455	£ -	£30,951
Neighbourhood works		£ 660	£563	£2,063	£2,063	£1,641	£6,990
Carbon Neutral works		£ 500	£500	£3,759	£3,759	£4,638	£13,156
Totals		£54,427	£50,415	£30,006	£28,285	£32,451	£ 195,614

4. Investment in the delivery of new affordable homes for rent

New Build Programme

The council's Housing Strategy 2019-2024 sets out the need for more affordable homes in the borough. In order to deliver on this, local authority land, including land held in the HRA, can be made available to provide sites for new housing, either at affordable rent or for low-cost home ownership.

Barnet Homes completed the first tranche of 43 new council homes by Summer 2016 and in Autumn 2018 a GLA grant of £8.1m was secured for a further 81 new homes. Plans for the delivery of these properties are progressing.

Barnet Homes have established a Registered Provider (RP), Opendoor Homes, which is delivering 341 new affordable homes for rent on council land, primarily in the HRA. 264 of these have been completed and are now occupied.

This approach means that whilst the HRA supports the developments by providing land at nil cost, the development costs of the new homes are funded by a loan to Opendoor Homes from the council. The council retains 100% nomination rights to the properties that are built. Additionally, Opendoor Homes is delivering a policy compliant mixed tenure scheme at Hermitage Lane which will produce a further 21 affordable homes.

Further work has been carried out on the capacity of HRA sites to deliver additional homes, and several sites have been identified which are expected to provide approximately 250 new council homes for affordable rent over the next five years. Work has commenced on consulting on the first scheme of this programme in respect of 43 homes potentially at The Grange.

The council will continue to work with Opendoor Homes, with a focus on mixed tenure developments outside of the HRA. However, the council will consider transferring HRA

land to the RP where there is a good case for doing so, for example where the HRA does not have the capacity to fund a development or where it is more suitable for mixed tenure scheme.

Acquisitions Programme

To make effective use of the council's Right- to-Buy receipts, HRA funding has already been used to support the purchase 84 properties across London which have been let at affordable rents via the council's Housing Allocations Scheme.

The council's Housing Strategy has identified the need to maintain a supply of larger affordable units and will ensure that some of the units acquired have three or more bedrooms.

A new acquisition program for up to 120 units was approved at the November Housing & Growth Committee meeting. This is made up of 60 units of ex- Right to Buy units, whereby grant of £65k per unit has been secured. The other 60 units will be funded using RTB receipts. This program will primarily focus on larger units as there is significant demand for these types of units in the Borough.

5. Increasing the supply of housing to help tackle homelessness

The delivery of new affordable homes for rent, as described above, will help to reduce homelessness by providing an alternative to expensive temporary accommodation and offer households in this position a better outcome.

At present the average net annual cost of providing temporary accommodation is an estimated £3,400 per household, and this cost is set to increase due to continuing inflationary pressures in the housing market associated with population growth and a limited supply of housing.

This means that for every 100-additional new affordable homes built or acquired, the council will save approximately £0.340m in temporary accommodation costs within in the General Fund.

6. Investment in new homes for vulnerable people

The council has identified a need for additional extra care housing for older people and homes for wheelchair users. As a result, investment is being targeted in two particular areas set out below.

Extra Care housing

As well as providing better outcomes for users, additional supported housing will provide a more cost-effective alternative to expensive residential care. It is estimated that around 35% of people admitted to residential accommodation by the council would have a better quality of life if there was availability within extra care housing. This equates to approximately 90 households every year.

Each client placed in extra care housing provides a saving of £10,000 a year compared to the cost of residential care. The first extra care scheme completed during 2019 at the 53-home extra care sheltered housing scheme at Ansell Court.

The council and Barnet Homes are progressing well with the next 51 home extra care scheme at Stag House in Burnt Oak and another 75-home scheme as part of community led development plans for the Upper and Lower Fosters estate in Hendon which started on site in March 2021. Both schemes will be funded through the HRA and with grant from the GLA.

Wheelchair housing

The council has identified a number of people currently in residential care, who would benefit from wheelchair adapted housing. It is estimated that for each person rehoused a saving of up to £50,000 will be generated in the General Fund. Barnet Homes has already built 29 wheelchair adapted homes as part of the 40 new council homes completed in 2016. Additional wheelchair adapted homes will be provided as part of the on-going programme of building affordable homes described in section six above. This complies with the local plan requirement that at least 10% of new homes should be wheelchair accessible or easily adapted for wheelchair users.

7. Efficient and Effective Services

The majority of services funded from the HRA are provided by the council's ALMO, Barnet Homes, including the management and maintenance of council housing and the provision of housing needs service, which is responsible for the assessment of eligibility for rehousing against the council's Housing Allocations Scheme.

During 2015, the council reviewed the services provided by Barnet Homes through a series of challenge sessions to ensure that the services were of a satisfactory standard and provided good value for money. This led to the development of a new ten-year management agreement, effective from 1st April 2016 and secured savings worth £2.15m over the first five years of the agreement. This sum is equivalent to a 10% budget reduction and has had minimal impact on the effectiveness of services, whilst freeing up HRA resources for investment in further new homes.

8. Right to Buy Receipts

The Right-to-Buy scheme was reinvigorated in 2012 through the introduction of more generous discounts for tenants wishing to buy their council property. As part of this, local authorities have been permitted to keep a larger proportion of the receipts generated from Right-to-Buy sales on condition that these are spent on providing new affordable homes within 3 years. The council has so far made use of Right-to-Buy receipts to support the building and acquisitions programme described in section six above. A recent announcement by Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) regarding Right to Buy receipts has meant that receipts now

have 5 years to be utilised for the provision of replacement homes, rather than the 3 years in the past and the amount that can be used has increased from 30% to 40% of the development spend.

9. HRA 30 Year Business Plan

The council uses a spreadsheet model provided by Savills to project the HRA position over a 30-year period, considering changes in stock, capital programme requirements, and anticipated policy changes.

A baseline position has been established which takes account of the current capital programme, the loss of stock expected through estate regeneration and sales, and the latest government advice on rent setting. The baseline capital programme also includes: an agreed £52m investment in fire safety, £35.7m of investment in homes at Dollis Valley and Grahame Park, building of 337 new homes supported by the GLA grant and the acquisition of 171 properties for affordable rent.

It is recommended that the council proceeds with developing plans for implementing the programme described above. This will see an increase in borrowing from £360m currently to £738m at the end of the 30-year plan. This increase in borrowings means that the primary sensitivity to the business plan is interest rates.

A summary of the proposed Capital programme is included at Appendix A and the updated HRA forecast for 2021/22 is included at Appendix B.

Appendix A- Proposed HRA Capital Programme to 2026 (at current values, no inflation):

Financial Year £'000	2021.22	2022.23	2023.24	2024.25	2025.26	Total
STOCK CAPITAL INVESTMENT						
Major Works	£16,587	£14,378	£14,378	£14,378	£16,958	£76,679
M&E/ GAS	£8,008	£6,568	£958	£568	£2,114	£18,216
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Additional Regeneration	£13,012	£15,668	£1,816	£455	£ -	£30,951
Neighbourhood works	£ 660	£563	£2,063	£2,063	£1,641	£6,990
Carbon Neutral works	£ 500	£500	£3,759	£3,759	£4,638	£13,156
Total Investment in Stock	£54,427	£50,415	£30,036	£28,285	£32,451	£ 195,614
INVESTMENT IN NEW SUPPLY						
Cheshir House – Extra Care	£ 288	£ 9,608	£ 9,430	£ 3,399	£ -	£ 22,725
Stag House – Extra Care	£ 8,097	£ 4,002	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 12,099
GLA Funded Programme	£ 1,046	£ 8,247	£ 16,685	£ 911	£ -	£ 26,889
15 Acquisitions for affordable rent	£ 5,387	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 5,387
New Build - 250 units*	£ 669	£ 7,433	£ 20,002	£ 28,482	£ 17,800	£ 74,386
120 acquisition programme	£ 4,027	£ 31,951	£ 13,802	£ -	£ -	£ 49,780
Small sites modular	£ -	£ 4,521	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 4,521
Grahame Park NE	£ 600	£ 868	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 1,468
Dollis Valley Shared Equity	£ 1,245	£ 2,700	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 3,945
Total Investment in New Supply	£ 21,359	£ 69,330	£ 59,919	£ 32,792	£ 17,800	£ 201,200
Total Capital Programme	£ 75,786	£ 119,745	£ 89,955	£ 61,077	£ 50,251	£ 396,814

*Subject to capital bids

Appendix B –HRA P9 Forecast 2021/22 and Business Plan to 2025/26

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Forecast	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Income					
Dwelling rents	(50,403)	(52,333)	(55,543)	(57,307)	(60,309)
Non-dwelling rents	(1,097)	(1,304)	(1,244)	(1,108)	(1,074)
Service Charges for services and facilities	(6,848)	(6,649)	(7,027)	(7,289)	(7,566)
Other Income	(200)	(202)	-	-	-
Total Income	(58,548)	(60,488)	(63,814)	(65,704)	(68,949)
Expenditure					
Repairs and Maintenance	8,709	9,586	9,803	9,996	10,227
'Building Safer Future' funding	850	876	916	937	956
General	22,142	22,644	23,730	24,357	24,957
Special	2,874	2,229	2,609	2,777	3,064
Depreciation and impairment of fixed assets	12,222	12,683	13,174	13,332	13,571
Debt Management Expenses	10,103	10,578	11,439	12,875	14,218
Revenue Contribution to Capital	577	536	780	252	884
Increase in bad debt provision	1,070	1,261	1,187	1,091	998
Total Expenditure	58,547	60,393	63,638	65,617	68,875
Net Income of HRA Services	(1)	(95)	(176)	(87)	(74)
Interest and investment income	(19)	(9)	(10)	(12)	(14)
(Surplus) or deficit	(20)	(104)	(186)	(99)	(88)
Accumulated Reserve (Surplus)	(4,020)	(4,124)	(4,310)	(4,409)	(4,497)

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Appendix M: Reserves and Balances Policy

1. Background

- 1.1 Barnet Council is required to maintain adequate financial reserves as they play vital part of prudential financial management of the authority, including the ongoing ability of the organisation to meet the balanced budget requirement. The purpose of this policy is to set out how the Council will determine the level and purpose of reserves.
- 1.2 Reserves are an integral part of sound financial management. They help the Council to manage with unpredictable financial pressures and plan for future spending commitments.
- 1.3 Councils are free to determine the type and level of reserves they hold. Barnet Council is responsible for ensuring that the level, purpose and planned use of reserves is appropriate when developing the Medium-Term Financial Strategy and setting the annual budget.
- 1.4 The Local Government Finance Act 1992 requires local authorities to have regard to the level of reserves needed for meeting estimated future expenditure then calculating the budget requirement. However, there is no specified minimum level of reserves that an authority should hold. It is the responsibility of the Chief Financial Officer and the Members of the Council to determine the level of reserves and to ensure that there are procedures for their formation and use.

2. Operation of Reserves

- 2.1 When reviewing the Medium-Term Financial Strategy and preparing annual budgets the Council should consider the establishment and maintenance of reserves. Reserves are sums of money held by the Council to meet future expenditure.
- 2.2 Reserves are generally held to do three things:
 - Create a working balance to help cushion the impact of uneven cash flows and avoid unnecessary temporary borrowing. This forms a part of general reserves;
 - Create a contingency to cushion the impact of unexpected events or emergencies. This also forms part of general reserves.
 - Creates a means of building up funds, often referred to as earmarked reserves, as defined above, to meet known or predicted liabilities.

3. Types of Reserves

- 3.1 Reserves are classified in specific categories to help distinguish between the type of reserve and their use.
 - i. **General Fund Balance** – to meet short term, unforeseeable expenditure arising from unexpected events or emergencies. To enable significant changes in resources or expenditure to be properly managed over the period of the Medium-Term Financial Strategy. The Chief Financial Officer's recommendation is that this remains at £15m across the MTFS period;
 - ii. **Unusable reserves** – these arise out of a requirement under legislation and proper accounting practice either to accumulate revaluation gains or as adjustment accounts to comply with statutory accounting requirements. These reserves are not backed by resources and therefore cannot be used for any other purpose. Hence, these reserves are not available to fund expenditure;

- iii. **Earmarked and Specific Reserves** – to meet known or predicted requirements or established by statute. The purpose of these reserves is to enable sums to be set aside for specific purposes or in respect of potential or contingent liabilities where the creation of a provision is not required or permitted. The council has created three distinct classifications of its General Fund reserves, Capital Reserves, Non-Ringfenced Revenue Reserves and Ringfenced Revenue Reserves. The purpose of significant reserves within each classification is set out below:
- iv. **Unapplied Revenue Grants** – in late March 2020, the council received c£9m from Central Government in relation to funding for Covid-19. Due to the late timing of receipt and early stages of the pandemic, this was carried forward into 2021/22 to utilise against costs as they would emerge. During 2020/21, further funding for Covid-19 was received with £13.824m carried forward into 2021/22 to meet on-going Covid related pressures. Some of this funding was non-ringfenced and some have specified purposes. £44.274m was also carried forward into 2021/22 relating to the spreading of Business Rates relief payments over 3 years. This spreading of Business Rates Relief payments does not represent increased spending power for the council but are advanced payments received from central government to assist with cashflow.
- v. **Capital Reserves**
- Community Infrastructure Reserve: This reserve is likely to be required to support Community Infrastructure Capital projects and growth in Housing and Business.
 - Revenue implications of capital: This reserve has been established as a source of funding towards costs which do not meet the strict definition of capital expenditure but for which there was no revenue provision. An example of this type of cost would be feasibility work or for costs such as the decanting of staff contained within the costs of the Office Build project.
- vi. **Non-Ringfenced Revenue Reserves**
- MTFS Reserve: The Council will maintain an MTFS reserve to support the delivery of progressive reductions in expenditure over the coming years, manage increased uncertainty as a result of one year funding settlements and to fund the one-off costs of transformation needed to allow future savings and for capital investment supporting the Barnet Plan..
 - Costs of delivering the MTFS (Transformation Reserve): This reserve is to fund one-off costs in relation to the delivery of the savings required over the MTFS period and will be kept under review by the section 151 officer as savings and projects are implemented. The forecast balance is expected to be sufficient to support transformation across the MTFS period.
 - Services Specific Reserves: Includes funding where it has been agreed that such sums could be carried-forward for use in subsequent years on named, specific projects or initiatives.
- vii. **Ringfenced Reserves:**
- Public Health Reserve: The Council assumed responsibility for certain Public Health functions from April 2013 supported through a new Public Health grant; this reserve will be used to manage any over or underspends against this grant which is restricted to Public Health expenditure.
 - Special Parking Account Reserve: This account is to hold the additional income achieved above the agreed surplus transferred to the General Fund on annual basis.

The amount to be transferred to the General Fund is agreed annually but is subject to change in year. The reserve can be used for several activities such as; bus priority measures and improvements to bus stops, on-street measures to promote walking and cycling, road safety measures, traffic reduction and traffic management measures, environmental street improvement schemes in town centres and development of school travel plans and workplace travel plans.

viii. Housing Revenue Account

- Major Repairs Reserve (Within the HRA): The balance on this reserve represents the amount unspent of the major repairs allocation (MRA) and will be used to meet housing capital expenditure in future years.

4. Establishing a new Reserve

- 4.1 New reserves may be created at any time but must be approved by the Chief Finance Officer. New reserves must state:
- a. Purpose – the reason for creating the reserve should be clearly stated.
 - b. Usage – there should be a clear statement of how and when the reserve can be used.
 - c. Basis of transactions – delegated authority for approval of expenditure from the reserve.
 - d. Management and control – a member of Council Management Team must have responsibility for the reserve, although day to day management of the reserve may be delegated to a specific officer.
- 4.2 Allocation to and from the balances and reserves is the responsibility of the Chief Finance Officer in line with the principles that Full Council have agreed.
- 4.3 Policy and Resources Committee need to approve the following any significant change in the planned use of a reserve.

5. Reporting Reserves

- 5.1 The Chief Financial Officer has a fiduciary duty to local tax-payers and must be satisfied that the decisions taken on balances and reserves represent proper stewardship of public funds.
- 5.2 The overall level of balances will be reported quarterly as part of the CFO's report to the Financial Performance and Contracts Committee.
- 5.3 The budget report to Council will include a forecast of the level of reserves over the MTFS period.

6. Reviewing Reserves

- 6.1 The level of reserves for the next five years will be reviewed at least annually as part of the Medium-Term Financial Strategy process. The Council Management Team (CMT), together with other responsible officers, will review the Council's earmarked reserves for relevance of purpose and sustainability. A profile of income to and expenditure from the reserves will be produced for inclusion within the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).
- 6.2 All reserves are reviewed as part of the budget preparation, financial management and closing processes.

- 6.3 Any amendments to earmarked reserves should be reported to Policy and Resources Committee for approval.
- 6.4 Once a reserve has fulfilled the purpose for which it was established, the balance should be reallocated to another similar purpose earmarked reserve or General Fund Balance.
- 6.5 It is the responsibility of the Chief Financial Officer to advise the Council about the level of reserves that it should hold and to ensure that there are clear procedures for their establishment and use and to report on the appropriateness of reserves.

7. Reserve Balances

- 7.1 Over the life of the current Medium-Term Financial Strategy, the Council intends to maintain the level of the General Fund Working Balances at or above £15m.
- 7.2 The level of earmarked reserves is set out in the Medium-Term Financial Strategy and is linked into individual service delivery plans. The Chief Financial Officer assesses that the level of non-ringfenced revenue reserves should not fall below £40m during the MTFS period.

8. Reserves and the management of risks

- 8.1 Councils are facing significant financial challenges both now and in the future. The unprecedented reduction in government funding since 2010/11 and a decline in a number of other income sources. As well as the rising demand and increased costs for many services all pose a significant rising pressure and long-term risk for the Council. Uncertainty caused by Covid mean that ongoing trends are difficult to predict.
- 8.2 The Council may consider using reserves to manage these risks. Certain earmarked reserves are set aside to deal with specific risks (as outlined in section 3).
- 8.3 The Council also manages unexpected financial shocks by maintaining the General Fund Working Balances. The level of this Working Balance is kept under review and it is the responsibility of the Chief Financial Officer to ensure it is at a level that is appropriate and reasonable as part of the budget setting process.
- 8.4 The Council is facing the following risks in the medium to long-term which are all to be managed as part of the MTFS process:

8.4.1 On-Going Risks

- a. The implementation of the Council's budget savings programme
- b. Service Budgetary control
- c. Service spending pressures such as the unavoidable increase in demand for Social Care Services (such as children in care) coupled with the increased cost of complex packages and investment required to improve the service
- d. Inflationary pressures on Pay and Contracts
- e. Changing demographics and growing population particularly among the very young and very old, and with more people moving to London Borough of Barnet further increasing the pressure on our Services such as schools, housing and social infrastructure.
- f. Localisation of Business rates does always present a collection rate risk and an economic downturn risk
- g. Reductions in Government funding following the implementation of the Fair Funding Review, Spending Review and the review of Business Rates.

8.4.2 New Risks

- h. Economic Stability as the country adjusts to the impact of Covid-19 on service delivery and outcomes. .
- i. Central Government has indicated the possibility of further devolution of services/responsibilities to local authorities and these may not be sufficiently funded and impact may not be fully quantifiable.
- j. Welfare Reforms and the full roll out of Universal Credit which could impact on rent collection and potentially increase the number of homeless and vulnerable people seeking support and accommodation in the borough.

9. Delegated Authority

- 9.1 Authority to approve reserve contributions and drawdowns is with the Council's Section 151 Officer unless explicitly agreed by the Policy and Resources Committee. Examples of where this delegation may be to other officers is when the funding is legally ringfenced for a specific purpose.

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London Borough of Barnet

Debt Management Policy

22 January 2020

Introduction and objectives

The Council has a statutory and fiduciary responsibility to protect public funds for the benefit of all who live and work in the borough.

This document sets out the Council's policy and procedures in relation to the billing, collection and recovery of monies owed to the Council and is to be adopted across all services within the London Borough of Barnet.

The Council is responsible for the collection of:

- Council Tax
- Business Rates
- Housing Benefits Overpayments – this occurs when benefit is paid that the claimant is not entitled to
- A range of chargeable services (General Income).
- Penalty Charge Notices (PCN)

Whilst the majority of this income is collected in a timely manner, there are occasions when debtors do not make payments on time. This gives rise to a requirement to actively manage Council debt, and to set out clearly how the Council will enforce payment of monies owed.

Methods for the billing and recovery of statutory debt are defined within the relevant statute and are designed to comply with best practice.

The Council's objectives in relation to debt are:

- To maximise the level of income collected by the Council by;
 - a) Implementation of a transparent charging policy
 - b) Accurate and timely billing
 - c) Reducing debt levels
 - d) Effective recovery processes
- To pursue all debts, ensuring that those with the means to pay actually do so;
- To provide a corporate approach to the billing, recovery and collection of debt that encompasses the following core principles and is proportional, consistent and transparent.

Definition of a debtor

A debtor is anybody (whether an individual or organisation) who has received goods or services from the Council, or is liable for a statutory debt, and who has not yet paid the full amount owed.

For council tax and business rates, a debtor is an individual or organisation that does not adhere to the statutory instalment scheme.

For Housing Benefit overpayments, a debtor is a benefit claimant, or alternative payee such as a landlord, who has been overpaid Housing Benefit as a result of a change in circumstances.

To reduce the number of debtors, service providers must attempt to obtain payment in advance or at the point of service delivery wherever possible. Invoices should only be raised where payment in advance for a service is inappropriate.

Core Principles

Responsibility for maximising income to the Council for the services it charges for is shared by the Chief Finance Officer and Heads of Services.

The responsibility for the collection and enforcement of council tax, business rates and the recovery of overpaid housing benefit is governed by legislation and is administered by the Revenues and Benefits service, the specific legalisation is stated below:

- Council tax recovery procedures are laid down by statute in The Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations 1992 and subsequent amendments
- Non-Domestic Rates recovery procedures are laid down by statute in The Non-Domestic Rating (Collection and Enforcement) (Local Lists) Regulations 1989 and subsequent regulations and amendments
- Housing Benefits overpayments are reclaimed in accordance with Regulations 99 – 107 of The Housing Benefit Regulations 2006 (and subsequent amendments)

The charging of Parking Penalty Charge Notices (PCN) is under the powers of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (RTRA 1984), local authorities may:

- impose charges for parking in car parks
- charge for parking in on-street parking bays (e.g. through the sale of permits/vouchers and through various short-term payment methods)

Consistent and transparent debt management arrangements will be applied to all sums owed to the Council, with the objective of maximising income and cash flow, but taking account of the cost of collection and recovery.

The Accounts Receivable Team is responsible for recovering debts that have been raised by services, for advising them on debts that are uneconomic to pursue and where debts should be written-off, and for maintaining master data (client details, including blocked customer status etc.).

Service Requirements

Services should attempt to obtain payment in advance of services being provided. Where this is not possible, services should determine their arrangements for allowing credit in consultation with the Accounts Receivable Team, on behalf of the Chief Finance Officer. This document sets out arrangements for doing this. The Accounts Receivable Team can advise on the most appropriate method for collection of income in advance.

Responsibility for controlling the issue of credit in line with pre-determined arrangements and adhering to the arrangements for customers to whom services have been suspended or terminated due to non-payment (known as 'blocked' customers).

Responsibility for collecting and banking income received in advance and for raising invoices promptly where credit has been allowed.

Provisions

Provisions for bad debts will be determined by the Chief Finance Officer, in conjunction with services and the Head of Exchequer Services or, for council tax and business rates, the Chief Finance Officer and the Revenues and Benefits Manager, as stated with the Council's Financial Regulations.

Charging Policies

The Council will charge for all services where allowable.

The Council will have in place charging policies which are coherent and cost effective. All policies should be transparent and easy to understand.

Charges should cover the full cost of the service unless specific funding or alternative measures are in place.

Each Delivery Unit will regularly review charging policies and fees. This will be in line with the annual budget setting cycle as per the Council's Financial Regulations.

Each Delivery Unit should ensure appropriate methodology is in place to ensure the robustness of the charging and collection policy and delivery. **Performance Management**

Prompt recovery action is key to managing debt and maximising income. The Council therefore aims to:

- Regularly monitor the level and age of debt.
- Set clear targets for the recovery of debt.
- Have clear written recovery procedures.
- Set priorities for specific areas of debt and assess recovery methods to ensure maximum recovery.
- Regularly review and propose irrecoverable debts for write-off.

Monitoring and reporting of debt

The following table sets out the frequency and type of debt reporting, the responsibilities associated with monitoring debt levels, and responsibilities for monitoring this policy:

Type of Debt	Activity	Report to:	Responsible Officer	Frequency
Sundry	Aged Debt report	All services	Assistant Finance Manager	Monthly
Sundry	Barnet Major Debtors	Head of Exchequer Services.	Assistant Finance Manager	Monthly
Council tax and business rates	Percentage collected in year	DCLG*1	Revenues and Benefits Manager	Quarterly
Housing benefit	Debt Raised Recovered Outstanding and Written Off	DWP*2	Revenues and Benefits Manager	Quarterly
All debt	Review of Policy	Chief Finance Officer	Head of Exchequer Services	Annually

*1 DCLG: Department for Communities and Local Government

*2 DWP: Department for Work and Pensions

The following table sets out the performance targets for debt invoicing, collection and debt recovery:

Type of Debt	Activity	Target	Responsible Officer
Sundry	Invoicing	Invoice to be raised and despatched within 1 day of the sales order being created.	Assistant Finance Manager
Sundry	Collection	Cheques or cash to be processed within 24 hours of receipt.	Assistant Finance Manager
Sundry	Collection	Payment suspense items to be cleared within 3 days.	Head of Treasury
Sundry	Aged Debt (FIN PI 28)	96% of debt collected within 120 days.	Assistant Finance Manager
Sundry	Aged Debt (FIN PI 29)	97.5% of debt collected within 180 days.	Assistant Finance Manager
Sundry	Aged Debt (FIN PI 30)	98.5% of debt collected within 365 days.	Assistant Finance Manager
Sundry	Aged Debt	Irrecoverable debt to be written off on a regular basis.	Assistant Finance Manager
Sundry	Payment method (FIN PI31)	To increase the number that pay by direct debit by 5% per annum.	Assistant Finance Manager
Council Tax	Collection (MI)	To achieve an in-year collection target of 96.5%	Revenues and Benefit Manager
Council Tax	Collection (Gainshare)	To achieve a four-year collection target of 98.5%	Revenues and Benefit Manager
Business Rates	Collection (MI)	To achieve an in-year collection target of 97.5%	Revenues and Benefit Manager
Business Rates	Collection (PI)	To achieve a four-year collection target of 99%	Revenues and Benefit Manager
Housing Benefit	Notification	Benefit Determination letter issued the day after the overpayment has been calculated	Revenues and Benefits Manager
Housing Benefit	Collection	65% of debt recovered in current year against debt raised in current year. 25% of debt recovered in current year against all debt outstanding 5% of debt written off against all debt outstanding	Revenues and Benefits Manager

Collection and Recovery

Sundry Debt

Except in the case of an invoice payable by instalments, or as otherwise contractually agreed, the settlement period for all invoices will be within 28 days.

After the settlement period, and where legislation permits, the Council may seek to recover interest and any costs that are legitimately due from the debtor to the Council or its agents.

Recovery action will commence no later than 14 days after the demand has fallen due. Escalation processes up to and including litigation are to be agreed between the Accounts Receivable Team and the relevant service departments.

The Council will attempt at all times to use the most appropriate and cost-effective method of debt recovery in order to maximise income.

Council Tax and Business Rates

The Council offers six different payment dates for customers who opt to pay council tax by Direct Debit as this is the most efficient and cost-effective method of payment for the Council. Business rates (NNDR) offers Direct Debit on the 5th of the month.

Council tax and business rates follow legislative requirements for collection and recovery, demands are issued in the preceding March of each financial year to allow for the first instalment to be paid in April. Processes are automated to ensure that reminders, final notices and summonses are issued in accordance with the required statutory timescales.

There is a statutory instalment scheme but if this is not adhered to then the legislative recovery process is followed.

Council tax has very high volumes of recovery action, so reminder, final and summon notices are generated automatically. Cases at summons stage are individually checked before the summons is issued.

Housing Benefit Overpayments

For Housing Benefit overpayments, the priority is to recover the overpayment from ongoing or arrears of Housing Benefit. If entitlement has ended, an invoice is issued and if the debt is not settled a reminder and then final reminder are

issued. There are ranges of recovery methods available should the debt not be paid that are detailed below.

Before enforcement action is taken, the Council will utilise correspondence and telephone contact with the debtor, visits to the debtor's home by designated Council officers, and where cost effective to do so, external collection agents as an alternative means of recovering sundry debts. Additionally, enforcement agents are used to recover unpaid council tax and business rates debts.

Where an external agency is utilised to assist with collection, the flow of information between the Council and the agent must be in a secure electronic format.

All statutory methods of enforcement of debts shall be available for use. These include:

- Attachments of earnings
- Warrants of execution
- Third party orders
- Insolvency
- Possession proceedings
- Deferred payment agreements
- Committal to prison for council tax and business rates
- Charging orders
- Recovery from ongoing or arrears of benefit
- Attachments to state benefits
- Registering debts at County Court

Where legally permissible, the provision of future services to the debtor will be suspended until outstanding debts are settled.

Parking

The Council issues Penalty Charge Notices (PCN) for illegally parked vehicles. The debt is not issued on the Council's accounting system; instead it is specifically allocated on the Council's Parking System.

The link below is the latest version of the Council's Parking Policy, which describes the collection / recovery process in detail.

https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/development-regulatory-services/parking-policyconsultation/user_uploads/parking-policy-12_08_2014.pdf

Council Members and Staff

It is not acceptable for Council members, staff or those employed to owe money to the Council.

The Council will use the information it holds on staff to assist with debt recovery and to make arrangements to clear the debt by salary deductions.

Section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 imposes a duty on a member whose payments are two months overdue to make a declaration to that effect, and refrain from voting in certain matters.

Dispute Resolution

In case of a dispute with a **sundry debt**, recovery action will be suspended, and the dispute referred back to the originating department for resolution within one week. If no response is received after one week a reminder will be sent to the originating department for instruction. If no response is received after a further week the debt will be transferred back to the originating department.

A dispute is not resolved unless it meets one of the following conditions:

- The customer is correct and gets full credit
- The customer is partly correct and gets partial credit and agreed charge
- The customer is incorrect and accepts the charge
- The customer is not correct and does not accept the situation, but the service is prepared to pursue the debt

For **council tax and business rates** the disputes are arbitrated by the Valuation Tribunal Service.

Enforcement Agents and Enforcement Management

The ability to refer debts to enforcement is an important tool in the recovery process. The Council appreciates the sensitivity attached to the use of bailiffs.

The Council will seek to use enforcement only where it has determined that this is the most effective collection method for the debt in question.

Enforcement performance and contract management will be in place to ensure compliance with codes of conduct good practice. These services will comply with the National Standards for Enforcement.

Write off procedures

Whilst the Council will make every effort to pursue debts owed by debtors, it recognises that in some circumstances debts will become irrecoverable.

Debts may be regarded as uncollectable where:

- The debt is uneconomic to collect i.e. the cost of collection is greater than the value of the debt.
- The debt is time barred, where the statute of limitation applies. Generally, this means that if a period of six years has elapsed since the debt was last demanded, the debt cannot be enforced by legal action.
- The debtor cannot be found or communicated with despite all reasonable attempts to trace.
- The debtor is deceased and there is no likely settlement from the estate or next of kin and where there is written confirmation from the Receiver.
- Insolvency where there is no likelihood of settlement and written confirmation from the Official Receiver or Administrator.

Good practice dictates that, when all methods of debt recovery have been exhausted, any debts that remain irrecoverable are written off promptly in accordance with the Council's Constitution and Financial Regulations. Debt, even when written off, will continue to be pursued for example should a debtor seek to obtain council services in the future, or the debtors whereabouts become known, action will be taken to recover the outstanding debt.

Under the Council's Constitution, the Chief Finance Officer may, subject to that officer being satisfied that all avenues to recover the funds have been investigated, write off bad debts up to the value of £5,000. This will need to be in the format of a delegated powers report.

Bad debt that is to be written off and is in excess of £5,000 must be referred to the Policy and Resources Committee for write off.

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting, (The Code) requires the Council's statement of accounts to include sufficient provision for bad debts. This provision will be determined by the Chief Finance Officer, in consultation with the Assistant Director of Finance, the Head of Exchequer Services and other Services. The external auditor will subsequently review this provision for appropriateness.

Generally, the older a debt is, the greater the requirement for a bad debt provision. Provisions are always reviewed as part of the closure of accounts process but should also be reviewed on a regular basis throughout the year, and

any likely requirement to increase the provision at the yearend should be identified and reported through regular budget monitoring.

Customer Care and Debt Advice

The Council will:

Collect debts in an efficient way, taking account of personal circumstances.

Deal with debtors in a professional manner at all times treating individuals consistently and fairly and displaying courtesy and respect in accordance with departmental customer care directives.

Recognise where there is a 'can't pay' rather than a 'won't pay' situation.

Provide facilities to enable customers to discuss their debts in a confidential environment offering assistance wherever possible.

Provide all debtors seeking help due to financial difficulties with support:

- Be invited to provide details of their means by listing their income and expenditure, (evidence will be requested if necessary).
- If they have other debts owing to the Council then these will also be considered when agreeing a recovery plan.
Be encouraged to use the money advice services available from the Citizens' Advice Bureau and other debt advice providers.

Advice and assistance

The Council will seek to provide information about debt advice and potential statutory benefits and discounts to those debtors who cannot pay.

Officers will remind debtors of the importance of paying priority debts. Priority debts include council tax arrears. Non-payment of council tax arrears can result in the seizure of debtors' goods, or in the debtor being sent to prison.

For council tax, there is a discretionary fund for debtors in hardship with each case being assessed on its own merits and the individual's circumstances.

Customers who are in receipt of council tax support may be referred to enforcement agents if they do not engage or adhere to arrangement plans, but they will not progress to the enforcement stage of the process, thereby avoiding additional costs. Additionally, any customers who are identified as vulnerable will be supported appropriately.

Debtors who are in financial difficulty may find it beneficial to obtain specialist advice from one of the following agencies:

Citizens' Advice Bureau

The Citizens' Advice Bureau offer advice about simple debt problems, and will be able to refer debtors to a specialist advisor if the debt problem is complicated.

Website: <http://www.citizensadvice.org.uk>

Local branches:

New Barnet Citizens Advice Bureau 30 Station Road New Barnet Barnet Hertfordshire Tel: 0844 826 9336 Email: newbarnet@barnetcab.org.uk	Hendon Citizens Advice Bureau 40-42 Church End Hendon London NW4 4JT Tel: 0844 826 9336 Web: www.barnetcab.org.uk
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Money Advice Centres

Money Advice Centres can also provide help with debt problems. Details of the nearest centres may be found by accessing the DirectGov website: www.moneyadviceservice.org.uk and following the link to the relevant advice or by telephoning the helpline on 0800 138 7777.

National Debtline

The National Debtline provides free debt management information to people living in England and Wales. Debtors can contact National Debtline by calling them on 0808 808 4000 or via their website at www.nationaldebtline.co.uk.

Business Debtline

The Business Debtline provides advice for small business in England and Wales. Debtors can contact them by telephone on 0800 197 6026 or via their website: www.bdl.org.uk.

Stepchange

Provides free impartial debt advice and solutions to anyone struggling with debt problems. They can be contacted on 0800 138 1111 or via their website at www.stepchange.org.

Review of this policy

The Council is committed to continuous improvement and it is critical that new approaches and ways of working will be introduced. This policy will be reviewed annually to allow it to be updated and to take any service improvements or changes into account.

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Policy and Resources Committee

9th February 2022

Title	North London Waste Plan (Adoption)
Report of	Chairman of the Policy and Resources Committee
Wards	All Wards
Status	Public
Urgent	No
Key	Yes
Enclosures	Appendix A: Inspector's Report Appendix B: North London Waste Plan
Officer Contact Details	Neeru Kareer – Assistant Director, Planning and Building Control T: 0208 359 7477 Email: Neeru.Kareer@Barnet.gov.uk Nick Lynch – Planning Policy Manager T: 0208 359 4211 Email: Nick.lynch@barnet.gov.uk James Gummery – Principal Planning Policy Officer T: 0208 359 7756 Email: james.gummery@barnet.gov.uk

Summary

Seven North London Boroughs have prepared the North London Waste Plan (NLWP). The NLWP has two main purposes: ensuring adequate provision of suitable land to accommodate appropriate waste management facilities up to 2035; and to provide policies against which planning applications for waste development will be assessed. The NLWP aims to achieve net self-sufficiency in waste and to maximise recycling to achieve the recycling targets set out in the London Plan. Progressing the NLWP is necessary to protect Barnet from potentially unsuitable waste development proposals which would be difficult to

resist without an adopted Plan.

In December 2018 the Council approved to publish the draft North London Waste Plan for public consultation and submission to the Government for Examination. In October 2020 the Council agreed to further modifications to the NLWP as a result of issues raised at the Examination held in November 2019.

The Inspector's Report (attached as Appendix A to this report) confirms that the Plan has passed the Examination and it can now, with recommended modifications, proceed to adoption by the Council.

Officers Recommendations

That the Policy and Resources Committee:

- 1. Note the content of this report and the Inspector's Report on the North London Waste Plan (set out in Appendix A);**
- 2. Agree to refer the North London Waste Plan (at Appendix B) to the Council meeting of 1st March 2022 for adoption.**

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

What is the North London Waste Plan?

- 1.1 As a waste planning authority (WPA), the Council is responsible for producing waste local plans that cover the land use planning aspect of waste management for its area line with the Waste Management Plan for England.
- 1.2 To ensure that the Council meets this requirement and has up-to-date planning policies for waste, the seven North London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest are working together to produce the North London Waste Plan ('NLWP'). The NLWP covers the period 2021 to 2036 and, once adopted, it will form part of the statutory Development Plan for these areas.
- 1.3 The purpose of the NLWP is firstly to ensure to ensure that new waste facilities are directed towards the most suitable areas in North London, to protect the environment and the amenity of local residents, and that the Boroughs' identified waste management needs are met; and secondly to provide policies against which planning applications for waste development will be assessed, alongside other relevant planning policies/guidance.

Consultation on the NLWP

- 1.4 In April-June 2013, the North London Boroughs invited representations about what the NLWP ought to contain, and a series of Focus Group events were held in 2014 to further develop the Draft NLWP.

- 1.5 The Draft NLWP consultation took place over a nine-week period between July and September 2015. The Draft NLWP provided the first opportunity for stakeholders to make comments on the strategy for future waste management in North London, potential locations for new facilities across the area, and policies.
- 1.6 The Boroughs consulted on the Proposed Submission NLWP in Spring 2019. The Proposed Submission NLWP took account of comments made on the Draft Plan as well as an updated Data Study and changes to national, regional and local policies.
- 1.7 Following approval of the Submission NLWP by the Policy and Resources Committee on 11th December 2018, the NLWP was submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination by a Planning Inspector in August 2018. Public hearings of the Examination took place in November 2019.
- 1.8 In response to the issues raised in the Examination, the North London Boroughs prepared a Schedule of Proposed Modifications to the NLWP. These were published for consultation between October and December 2020. The Boroughs provided the Inspector with responses to representations on Main Modifications. These helped to inform the recommendations in Inspector's Report.
- 1.9 The Inspector's Report was issued on October 30th 2021 (attached as Appendix A) and it confirms that the NLWP has passed the examination and it can now, with recommended modifications, proceed to adoption by the Council.
- 1.10 This report therefore seeks adoption of the NLWP (incorporating the main modifications recommended by the Inspector), as set out in Appendix B to this report. Following Local Plan adoption, the map changes associated with the NLWP will be captured.

What is in the NLWP?

- 1.11 The chosen approach to future waste management in North London is to meet the area's waste management needs by identifying existing capacity and land for new facilities to manage the equivalent of all Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW), Commercial and Industrial (C&I), Construction and Demolition waste (C&D), including hazardous waste, generated in North London, while recognising that some imports and exports will continue (net self-sufficiency). The NLWP plans to move waste up the waste hierarchy by diverting as much waste as possible away from disposal to landfill by identifying land suitable for recycling and recovery facilities.

Spatial principles

- 1.12 The NLWP is underpinned by the following spatial principles:
 - a) Make use of existing sites
 - b) Seek a better geographical spread of waste sites across North London, consistent with the principles of sustainable development
 - c) Encourage co-location of facilities and complementary activities
 - d) Provide opportunities for decentralised heat and energy networks
 - e) Protect local amenity
 - f) Support sustainable modes of transport.

Targets

- 1.13 The London Plan projects how much LACW and C&I waste is likely to be generated in the capital over the next 20 years and apportions an amount of these two waste streams to each borough. The North London Boroughs have pooled their apportionments and will meet this collectively through existing sites and Priority Areas.
- 1.14 In addition, the London Plan sets recycling and recovery targets which have been built into the NLWP as follows:

Waste stream	Target	2016 baseline
LACW	Contributing towards 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2030	27%
C&I	Contributing towards 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2030	44%
C&D	95% reuse/recycling/recovery	93%
Excavation	95% beneficial use	Not known
Biodegradable or recyclable waste	Zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026	Not known

- 1.15 The capacity gap is the difference between projected waste arisings and existing/ pipeline capacity. There is not enough waste management capacity in North London to deal with the amount of LACW, C&I and hazardous waste projected. There is sufficient capacity to meet the projected amount of C&D waste arisings over the plan period. The capacity gaps / surplus over the plan period for each main waste stream is summarised in the table below.

Waste Stream	Capacity	2020	2025	2030	2035
LACW/C&I	Capacity gap	-101,218	-78,013	-125,058	-174,579
C&D	Capacity surplus	+175,640	+156,690	+136,956	+116,404
Hazardous	Capacity gap	-49,169	-49,169	-49,169	-49,169

- 1.16 To meet the capacity gaps, the North London Boroughs will seek opportunities for new capacity through intensification of existing sites and/or new facilities. The capacity gaps represent approximately 6.4 hectares of land, but the amount of land required depends on the type of facility and the technology being used. New technologies may come forward during the plan period which require less land. The NLWP policies will help maximising the capacity of a site while mitigating any environmental impacts. The land required is indicative only and new capacity will be monitored rather than land. To meet higher recycling targets, there is a need for additional recycling capacity for both LACW and C&I waste streams throughout the plan period.

Existing sites

- 1.17 The plan safeguards the waste management capacity of existing waste sites and permits expansion or intensification of operations at existing waste sites where the proposal is in line with the relevant aims and policies. Existing waste sites are safeguarded for waste use in the London Plan and also through the NLWP.
- 1.18 Most Local Authority Collected Waste is managed at the Edmonton EcoPark facility. The existing Edmonton facility is scheduled to be replaced in 2025. The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) has received a Development Consent Order (DCO) for a new Energy Recovery Facility with capacity of around 700,000 tonnes per annum to deal with all the residual waste under the control of the Authority from 2025 until at least 2050. It should be noted that there have been public concerns and protests expressed about the proposed new Energy from Waste (EfW) facility in Edmonton. However, the existing Edmonton facility is outdated, and there is currently no cheaper or more suitable alternative to EfW for managing residual waste. The NLWP is not reliant on the new EfW to meet its objectives. The NLWP takes into account the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) plans for the EfW but does not proscribe what technology should be used. If the EfW does not proceed, the site at Edmonton will remain available for an alternative waste management facility. Scaling back the planned EfW would cause significant delays as remodelling work would need to be undertaken and a new DCO would need to be submitted. Any change to the NLWA strategy would be taken into account in the next iteration of the NLWP.

Priority Areas for new waste facilities

- 1.19 The NLWP takes an area-based approach to waste planning with no individual sites allocated for new waste facilities. An area-based approach is to one which identifies areas which comprise a number of individual plots of land, for example, an industrial estate or employment area, that is in principle suitable for waste use but where land is not specifically safeguarded for waste uses. The NLWP directs new waste facilities towards locations assessed and selected as the most suitable in North London which are identified as "Priority Areas".
- 1.20 The identification of 'Priority Areas' allows for flexibility in bringing forward a range of locations across North London, allowing for a better geographic spread of opportunities for future waste development that is consistent with the spatial principles of the plan to meet North London's requirement.
- 1.21 In order to deliver the strategic objective of a better geographical spread of facilities, each Borough's current contribution to waste management capacity in North London was calculated. In order to address concerns that there is an over-concentration of waste facilities in Enfield and promote a better geographic spread of waste facilities in North London, the number of Priority Areas within Enfield has been limited.

1.22 The following Priority Areas for new waste management facilities are identified in the NLWP:

Area ref	Area Name	Size (ha)	Borough	Waste Facility Type				
				A	B	C	D	E
A02-BA	Oakleigh Road	0.99	Barnet	X		X		X
A03-BA	Brunswick Industrial Park	3.9	Barnet	X				X
A04-BA	Mill Hill Industrial Estate	0.9	Barnet	X				X
A05-BA	Connaught Business Centre	0.9	Barnet	X				X
A12-EN	Eley's Estate	26.1	Enfield	X	X	X	X	X
A15-HC	Millfields LSIS	1.48	Hackney					X
A19-HR	Brantwood Road	16.9	Haringey	X			X	X
A21-HR	North East Tottenham	15.32	Haringey	X			X	X
A22-HR	Friern Barnet Sewage Works/ Pinkham Way	5.95	Haringey	X	X			X
A24-WF	Argall Avenue	26.91	Waltham Forest	X	X			X

1.23 An additional three areas are identified within the area of the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) because they are the planning authority for small parts of Hackney and Waltham Forest. The boroughs cannot make planning allocations in their area but under the MoU that the boroughs have agreed with the LLDC, three areas have been identified as potentially suitable for waste use.

Area ref	Area Name	Size (ha)	Borough	Waste Facility Type				
				A	B	C	D	E
LLDC1-HC	Bartrip Street	0.6	Hackney	X				X
LLDC2-HC	Chapman Road (Palace Close)	0.33	Hackney	X				X
LLDC3-WF	Temple Mill Lane	2.1	Waltham Forest	X	X			X

Policies

- 1.24 There are eight development management policies which cover the following areas:
1. Existing waste management sites
 2. Priority Areas for new waste management facilities
 3. Windfall sites
 4. Re-use and Recycling Centres
 5. Assessment criteria for waste management facilities and related development
 6. Energy recovery and decentralised energy
 7. Waste water treatment works and sewage plant
 8. Inert waste

Monitoring

- 1.25 The Boroughs have agreed to monitor the NLWP annually through a lead borough agreement. Monitoring indicators include waste arisings, management capacity, location of new facilities and imports/exports.

Duty to Co-operate

- 1.26 The North London Boroughs have prepared Statements of Common Ground with each Waste Planning Authority who receive strategic amounts of North London's waste. The Statements of Common Ground are the culmination of six years of duty to co-operate engagement and they set out the waste planning situation as it currently stands. The boroughs will continue to monitor waste exports from North London, through the AMR, and engage with waste planning authorities when and if there are any substantial changes which may affect waste planning in their area.

Timetable

- 1.27 The NLWP is going to boroughs for adoption between January and March 2022.

2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 Failing to adopt an up-to-date waste plan as part of the Local Plan will delay the delivery of sustainable development and infrastructure, while reducing the Council's power to protect and enhance the Borough.

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

- 3.1 In line with the NPPF the Sustainability Appraisal Report tests a range of options to demonstrate that the boroughs have considered reasonable alternatives and that the NLWP follows the most appropriate strategy.
- 3.2 The Council has formally agreed participation in the NWLP through the 2015 Memorandum of Understanding. This ensures Barnet's involvement until the NLWP adoption and would impose financial penalties if the Council withdrew. Furthermore, the Council would still need to address waste issues and safeguard waste management sites in the Local Plan, while the Duty to Cooperate would still require LB Barnet to engage with the other North London Boroughs on waste management issues.

4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 The plan will go to Full Council for approval and once adopted by Barnet and the other six NLWP planning authorities the NLWP will come into effect.

5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

5.1.1 The NLWP will help to meet Barnet's Corporate Plan 2021-25 four priorities:

- **Clean, safe and well-run** - the NLWP will ensure the delivery of appropriate waste management sites in terms of function and location which will improve service delivery and deliver an improved environment.
- **Family Friendly** – the safe and effective handling of waste through suitably-located facilities will help to underpin a sustainable family friendly community.
- **Healthy** – the NLWP will ensure appropriate planning of waste management facilities, thereby minimising any potential impact on human health.
- **Thriving** – the NLWP will ensure land is available for the necessary waste management facilities which allow North London to manage its own waste, involving people and business in recycling and responsible waste disposal, while supporting the business opportunities available from waste management.

5.1.2 On 9th December 2021 the Policy and Resources Committee approved the **Sustainability Strategy Framework**. The NLWP will support the Sustainability Strategy through enabling implementation of waste policies for maximising waste prevention and recycling.

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

5.2.1 Under the NLWP MoU the boroughs have agreed to share the costs equally. The costs to be shared include the cost of the consultants, the two members of staff employed by Camden as lead borough for the various consultations and of the examination. The cost over the expected 7 years is expected to be £235,000 per borough or an average of £33,000 per year. Barnet has made financial provision for this expenditure.

5.3 Social Value

5.3.1 The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 requires people who commission public services to think about how they can also secure wider social, economic and environmental benefits.

5.3.2 The NLWP will secure social benefits through supporting an agreed network of waste sites across North London to share the responsibility for the safe and effective treatment of waste, and through this minimising the environmental impact for the local population while ensuring the boroughs meet targets for recycling and responsible waste disposal.

5.4 Legal and Constitutional References

- 5.4.1 Barnet agreed a revised Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) about joint working on the NLWP in 2015. This has been agreed and signed by all the other boroughs. The MoU sets out how the boroughs will cooperate to carry out the work, makes Camden the lead borough and deals with financial matters and dispute resolution.
- 5.4.2 The boroughs consulted on the proposed submission NLWP under Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.
- 5.4.3 The independent Planning Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State found that with the main modifications, the NLWP meets the criteria for soundness and complies with all the legal requirements set out in section 20(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) (the '2004 Act'). The Inspector also found that the NLWP is in general conformity with the London Plan.
- 5.4.4 Under the Council's Constitution, Article 7 - Item 7.5 (Responsibility for Functions) sets out that the Policy and Resources Committee is responsible for the overall strategic direction of the Council including responsibility for Local Plans.
- 5.4.5 Article 4 – Item 4.1 sets out that the Full Council is responsible for approving and adopting the policy framework. Item 4.2 explains that the policy framework includes Development Plan Documents comprising the Local Plan.

5.5 Risk Management

- 5.5.1 The Council has responsibility as a waste planning authority to deliver a waste management plan which identifies adequate land for waste use.
- 5.5.2 Following the exit of the UK from the EU it is the requirement of central government to make adequate provision for waste. The UK government has incorporated all EU directives/legislation at the time of leaving the EU into UK law as part of the Brexit process.
- 5.5.3 Failing to adopt an up-to-date waste plan as part of the Local Plan will delay the delivery of sustainable development and infrastructure, while reducing the Council's power to protect and enhance the Borough.
- 5.5.5 The NLWP must be shown to meet the legal requirements of the Duty to Co-operate, which is an issue for the movement of waste beyond the NLWP Boroughs, both within and outside London. The seven boroughs have engaged in discussions and sought agreements with local authority areas receiving waste.

5.6 Equalities and Diversity

- 5.6.1 An Equality Impact Assessment has been carried out on the NLWP. An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) assesses whether a policy, strategy or approach affects any groups, in respect of the protected characteristics defined by the Equality Act 2010, and whether there is a significant positive, negative or neutral impact on groups before a policy is formally introduced. The protected characteristics are - age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or

belief, sex and sexual orientation.

5.7 **Corporate Parenting**

5.7.1 N/A

5.8 **Consultation and Engagement**

5.8.1 The section above (paragraphs 1.4 – 1.10) sets out the extensive consultation and engagement undertaken during preparation of the NLWP.

5.9 **Insight**

5.9.1 N/A

BACKGROUND PAPERS

- Proposed Submission North London Waste Plan (Regulation 19) (approved by Policy and Resources Committee 11th December 2018)
<https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s49827/Proposed%20Submission%20North%20London%20Waste%20Plan%20Regulation%2019.pdf>



Report to the Councils of the London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest

by Stephen Normington BSc DipTP MRICS MRTPI FIQ FIHE
an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State

Date: 27 October 2021

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

(as amended)

Section 20

Report on the Examination of the North London Waste Plan

The Plan was submitted for examination on 8 August 2019

The examination hearings were held between 20 and 21 November 2019

File Ref: PINS/X5210/429/13.

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Abbreviations used in this report

CEP	Circular Economy Package
C&D	Construction and Demolition Waste
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste
DCO	Development Consent Order
DtC	Duty to Co-operate
EqIA	Equality Impact Assessment
ERF	Energy Recovery Facility
GLA	Greater London Authority
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
JWS	Joint Waste Strategy
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
LEA	Local Employment Area
LES	London Environment Strategy
LLDC	London Legacy Development Corporation
LLW	Low Level Radioactive Waste
LSIS	Locally Significant Industrial Land
MM	Main Modification
NLWA	North London Waste Authority
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPW	National Planning Policy for Waste
ROCs	Renewable Obligations Certificates
RRCs	Recycling and Reuse Centres
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCIs	Statements of Community Involvement
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SIL	Strategic Industrial Land
SINC	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area

Non-Technical Summary

This report concludes that the North London Waste Plan (the Plan) provides an appropriate basis for waste planning within the London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest (the Borough Councils) provided that a number of main modifications [MMs] are made to it. The Borough Councils have specifically requested that I recommend any MMs necessary to enable the Plan to be adopted.

Following the hearings, the Borough Councils prepared schedules of the proposed modifications and, where necessary, carried out Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the changes. The MMs were subject to public consultation over a six-week period. I have recommended the inclusion of the MMs in the Plan after considering all the representations made in response to consultation on them.

The Main Modifications can be summarised as follows:

- Amending the Aims and Strategic Objectives of the Plan to ensure general conformity with the London Plan.
- Amendments to Section 4 of the Plan to ensure that the approach to the management of waste over the Plan period and the identification of the location for new facilities are consistent with Aims and Strategic Objectives.
- Ensuring that the evidence and the calculation methodology for the identified waste that needs to be managed in the Plan area and over the Plan period is fully justified and explained.
- Ensuring that the selection process to identify areas to manage the identified waste needs over the Plan period is consistent with the spatial principles of the Plan and fully justified and explained.
- Ensuring that the methodology and justification for the identification of Preferred Areas for the management of North London's waste over the Plan period are justified and explained.
- Ensuring that the Plan's policies ensure that waste management development proposals provide an adequate balanced approach to protect people and the environment whilst delivering the aims, strategic objectives and spatial principles of the Plan.
- Revising the monitoring and implementation framework to provide a more robust mechanism to assess the delivery of the Plan against its aims, strategic objectives and spatial principles.

- Revising the guidance in Appendix 2 regarding the detailed development requirements to accompany any future planning applications for waste management development within the identified Priority Areas.
- A number of other modifications to ensure that the plan is positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.

Introduction

1. This report contains my assessment of the Plan in terms of Section 20(5) of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) (the 2004 Act). It considers first whether the Plan is in general conformity with the Spatial Development Strategy i.e. the London Plan. It then considers whether the Plan's preparation has complied with the Duty to Co-operate (DtC), whether the Plan is compliant with the legal requirements and whether it is sound. Paragraph 35 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (NPPF) makes it clear that in order to be sound, a Local Plan should be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.
2. The starting point for the examination is the assumption that the Borough Councils have submitted what they consider to be a sound plan. The North London Waste Plan Regulation 19 Proposed Submission - January 19 (CD1/1), submitted in August 2019 is the basis for my examination. It is the same document as was published for consultation in March 2019.

Main Modifications

3. In accordance with section 20(7C) of the 2004 Act, the Borough Councils requested that I should recommend any main modifications [MMs] necessary to rectify matters that make the Plan unsound and thus incapable of being adopted. My report explains why the recommended MMs are necessary. The MMs are referenced in bold in the report in the form **MM1**, **MM2** etc, and are set out in full in the Appendix.
4. Following the examination hearings, the Council prepared a schedule of proposed MMs and, where necessary, carried out sustainability appraisal and habitats regulations assessment of them. The MM schedule was subject to public consultation for six weeks in October-December 2020. I have taken account of the consultation responses in coming to my conclusions in this report.

Policies Map

5. The Plan when adopted will require changes to the Borough Councils Policies Maps. The Plan does not include its own Policies Map. Each of the Borough Councils have their own Policies Map that relates to all the

planning documents in their Local Development Framework, including this Plan.

6. The Policies Maps are not defined in statute as development plan documents and so I do not have the power to recommend main modifications to them. However, to ensure that the Plan is effective, a number of the published MMs to the Plan's policies require further corresponding changes to be made to the Policies Map of the relevant Borough Council. When the Plan is adopted, in order to comply with the legislation and give effect to the Plan's policies, the Borough Councils will need to update the adopted Policies Maps to include all the changes proposed by the MMs.

Context of the Plan

7. The Plan is intended to provide the policy framework for decisions by the seven North London Boroughs on waste matters over the period to 2035. Each of the seven North London Boroughs have strategic waste policies contained within their adopted Local Plan. However, the strategic waste policies defer to this Plan to provide a more detailed planning framework for waste development.
8. One of the key tasks is to meet the apportionment set out in the London Plan (2021). This projects how much Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) is likely to be generated in London up to 2041. It apportions a percentage share of these two waste streams to be managed by each London Borough with an objective that the equivalent of 100 per cent of London's waste should be managed within London (i.e. net self-sufficiency) by 2026.
9. Each of the seven North London Boroughs have pooled their apportionments and propose to meet this collectively through existing sites and land allocated in the Plan. The Plan has two main purposes:
 - to ensure there will be adequate provision of suitable land to accommodate waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time up to 2035 to accommodate the amount of waste required to be managed in North London; and
 - to provide policies against which planning applications for waste development will be assessed.
10. The majority of existing waste management sites are located in the east of the Plan Area, in particular in the Lee Valley corridor. The Plan is therefore underpinned by a need to secure a better geographical spread of waste management sites across North London and an objective to achieve net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I, Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste and hazardous waste streams.

11. The Plan area also includes part of the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC), a Mayoral Development Corporation, which is the planning authority for a small part of Hackney and Waltham Forest and other Boroughs that are not part of the North London Borough Councils. The LLDC is not allocated a share of the waste apportionment and the Plan is required to provide the planning policy framework for waste generated across the whole of the seven Borough's, including the parts of Hackney and Waltham Forest that lie within the LLDC Area.
12. The Plan cannot directly allocate sites/areas within the LLDC area as this is the responsibility of LLDC as local planning authority. However, a Memorandum of Understanding is in place that enables sites/areas identified as being suitable for waste management uses in the Plan in those parts of Hackney and Waltham Forest in the LLDC area to be allocated in the LLDC Local Plan.

General conformity with the London Plan

13. The Plan must be in general conformity with the Spatial Development Strategy i.e. the London Plan, under the terms of S24 of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) (2004 Act). The London Plan 2016, which was in place at the time of the submission of the Plan and for most of the examination, has now been replaced by the London Plan published in March 2021 (the London Plan 2021).
14. Some of the proposed MMs and parts of the Data Study Addendum (CD1/23) are in response to the requirements of adopted London Plan 2021 Policies SI 7 (Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy), SI 8 (Waste capacity and waste net self-sufficiency) and SI 9 (Safeguarded waste sites). The relevant MMs are discussed later in this report.
15. Subject to the necessary MMs, the Mayor of London, in a letter dated 17 March 2021, confirmed that the Plan is in general conformity with the London Plan 2021 (CD1/16/MM).

Revised National Planning Policy Framework

16. On 20 July 2021 the Government published revisions to the NPPF. This was after the close of the consultation period on the MMs and before the issue of this report. In accordance with Paragraph 220, policies in the revised NPPF apply to all plans that were submitted for examination after 24 January 2019 and consequently its provisions apply to this Plan. The Boroughs and those parties who made representations at the consultation stage of the MMs were invited to submit any comments on the implications of the revised NPPF that may be relevant to the consideration of the soundness of the Plan.
17. Overall, the revised NPPF has no significant implications for the aims, strategic objectives or policies proposed in the Plan. However, the

Boroughs have proposed minor revisions to supporting text provided in paragraphs 4.26, 9.41 and 9.48 of the Plan. These paragraphs are already subject to proposed MMs (**MM11**, **MM93** and **MM96** respectively). The proposed modifications as a consequence of the revised NPPF have been incorporated into these MMs.

18. The necessary changes to the MMs are limited to a reference to "ultra-low and zero emission vehicles", in the case of paragraphs 4.26 and 9.41, and reference for development to make "as much use as possible of natural flood management techniques and be appropriately flood resistant and resilient" in the case of paragraph 9.48.
19. I consider that the suggested changes to the MMs are minor and do not necessitate any further public consultation. I have discussed these changes in the context of the consideration of the relevant MMs below.
20. Any references to the NPPF in this report relate throughout to the revised NPPF published on 20 July 2021 unless otherwise stated.

Public Sector Equality Duty

21. Throughout the examination, I have had due regard to the equality impacts of the Plan in accordance with the Public Sector Equality Duty, contained in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. The Equality Impact Assessment (January 2019) (EqIA) (CD1/17) identifies that the Plan does not lead to any adverse impacts or cause discrimination to any particular groups within the Plan area.
22. I have detected no issue that would be likely to impinge upon the three aims of the Act to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations or affect persons of relevant protected characteristics of age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation. Overall, I have no reason to question the conclusions of the submitted EqIA that the Plan is not expected to discriminate against any sections of the community.

Assessment of Duty to Co-operate

23. Section 20(5)(c) of the 2004 Act requires that I consider whether the Borough Councils have complied with any duty imposed on them by section 33A in respect of the Plan's preparation. When preparing the Plan the Borough Councils are required to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis with a range of local authorities and a variety of prescribed bodies in order to maximise the effectiveness of plan preparation with regard to strategic, cross-boundary matters.
24. Details of how the Borough Councils have met this duty are set out in the 'Duty to Co-operate Report (August 2019)' (CD1/12), the 'Consultation Statement (August 2019)' (CD1/3) and the Borough

Councils' written responses to pre-hearing questions (CD5/9). These documents set out where, when, with whom and on what basis co-operation has taken place over all relevant strategic matters.

25. The evidence demonstrates that the Borough Councils have worked closely with neighbouring waste planning authorities, as well as some further afield where a strategic relationship was identified, throughout the plan-making process.
26. Also evident is the effective relationship the Borough Councils have established and maintained with all of the relevant bodies listed in Part 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended). In addition, consultation has taken place with a wide range of organisations and bodies as part of the formal consultation process. It is clear that many of the pre-submission changes to the Plan that were brought forward by the Borough Councils were as a result of consultation with relevant parties to address their concerns in a constructive and active manner.
27. It should be emphasised that the Duty to Co-operate (DtC) is not a duty to agree. Consequently, it is quite possible for it to be complied with, but for there to be outstanding matters between the Borough Councils and other bodies. However, those matters do not lie with the DtC but with the content of the Plan which is addressed elsewhere in this report. Those disputes may relate to matters regarding the soundness of the Plan, but an unresolved dispute is not evidence of a failure in the DtC.
28. Overall, I am satisfied that, where necessary, the Borough Councils have engaged constructively, actively and on an on-going basis in the preparation of the Plan and that the DtC has therefore been met.

Assessment of Other Aspects of Legal Compliance

Local Development Scheme

29. The Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Local Development Schemes of the Borough Councils (CD1/15). All of these schemes share the same content and timetable for the production of the Plan.

Public consultation and engagement

30. During various stages of Plan preparation, consultation on the Plan and the MMs was carried out in compliance with the adopted Statements of Community Involvement (SCIs) for each of the Borough Councils. The requirements of these SCIs were reflected in the Plan Consultation Protocol (CD1/18). The Consultation Statement – August 2019 (CD1/3) and the Consultation Report – Main Modifications Consultation – March 2021 (CD1/3/MM) provide evidence of how community involvement has been achieved.

Sustainability Appraisal

31. The Plan was subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) during its preparation (CD1/2). Addendums to the SA were also produced to inform the proposed main modifications (CD1/2/Add and CD1/2/Add-MM). No statutory consultees have raised any significant concerns about the sustainability appraisal process.
32. Overall, I am satisfied that the sustainability appraisal was proportionate, objective, underpinned by relevant and up to date evidence, and compliant with legal requirements and national guidance.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

33. The Plan was subject to a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) during its preparation (CD1/14) as required by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). The HRA identifies that the Plan is compliant with the Habitats Regulations and will not result in likely significant effects on any of the Natura 2000 Sites identified, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects in the Plan area.
34. The assessment considered the effect of the implementation of the Plan on European protected sites within 10km of the Plan area which includes the Lea Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) and RAMSAR site, Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the Wormley-Hoddesdon Park SAC.
35. A HRA Addendum – September 2020 (CD1/14/Add) assessed the MMs to consider whether they affect the conclusions set out in the main HRA of November 2019. This identified that the MMs do not have any implications for the HRA.
36. Both Assessments conclude that any potential harmful impacts on the nature conservation value of European sites that could arise from the implementation of the Plan can be avoided or mitigated and identifies that Policy 5 of the Plan provides an important safeguard for European sites in this regard. No statutory consultees or other relevant organisations dispute the findings of the HRAs. Therefore, I am satisfied that the relevant legal requirements relating to Habitats Regulations Assessment have been met.

Climate Change

37. Section 19(1A) of the 2004 Act requires that development plan documents must (taken as a whole) include policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the Plan area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. The Plan includes objectives and policies designed to secure that waste development and

use of land for such purposes within the Plan area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change (Strategic Objectives 6 and 7 and Policies 5 and 6).

38. The Flood Risk Sequential Test Report (CD1/11) is informed by information contained within each of the Borough's Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRA) and Surface Water Management Plans which take into account all the sources of flooding within the Plan area. This report, and the Flood Risk Addendum (CD1/11/Add), demonstrate how the Sequential Test has been applied to the proposed waste management sites/areas in the Plan and identifies how the Plan has satisfied the NPPF's requirements in regard to flood risk and the consideration of the impact of flood risk elsewhere as a result of proposed development.
39. Subject to **MM4**, which is discussed below, Policies 5 and 6 will help to ensure that the development and use of land will contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. Accordingly, the Plan, taken as a whole, achieves the statutory objective prescribed by Section 19(1A) of the 2004 Act.

Strategic priorities

40. The Plan's aims and strategic objectives set out the Borough Councils' high level strategic priorities. These are then addressed through the subsequent policies for waste development and use of land for such purposes in the Plan area.

Other legal requirements

41. The Plan complies with all other relevant legal requirements, including the 2004 Act (as amended) and the 2012 Regulations.

Conclusion

42. I therefore conclude that all relevant legal requirements have been complied with during the preparation of the Plan.

Assessment of Soundness

Main Issues

43. Taking account of all the representations, the written evidence and the discussions that took place at the examination hearings, I have identified eight main issues upon which the soundness of this Plan depends. This report deals with these main issues. It does not respond to every point or issue raised by representors. Nor does it refer to every policy, policy criterion or allocation in the Plan.

Issue 1 – Whether the Aims and Strategic Objectives of the Plan are in general conformity with the London Plan, are appropriate and

sound to provide a suitable basis for meeting the future waste management needs of North London sustainably.

44. The Plan sets out the preferred option for how the waste management needs of the seven North London Boroughs are to be met to 2035 for principal waste streams comprising LACW, C&I, Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E), Hazardous, Agricultural, Waste Water/Sewage Sludge and Low level radioactive waste (LLW). It seeks the retention and provision of a network of waste management facilities to enable the sustainable management of waste to achieve net waste self-sufficiency.
45. The Plan's purpose is to ensure an adequate provision of suitable land to accommodate waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and the right time up to 2035 and to provide policies against which planning applications for waste development will be assessed. It includes a single overarching aim and a number of strategic objectives that provide the basis for waste management infrastructure, contribute to the conservation of resources by promoting improvements to the efficiency of processing and making better use of the waste created within North London.
46. The introductory chapter to the Plan explains that a number of spatial principles have informed the detailed policies and the site/area selection for new waste management facilities. However, the introductory text provided in paragraph 1.3 of the Plan does not adequately explain how the strategic objectives of the Plan have informed the spatial principles. **MM1** is therefore necessary to explain how the spatial principles flow from the strategic objectives. This is necessary to ensure that the Plan is effective. This MM also proposes similar modifications to paragraph 4.1 of the Plan which will be discussed later in this report.
47. The 'Aim' of the Plan is identified in paragraph 3.3. This explains the aim of achieving net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I, C&D, including hazardous waste streams and a need for an integrated approach to move the management of waste further up the waste hierarchy. However, the Aim does not adequately explain what is meant by net self-sufficiency in the context of the management of waste. In addition, it does not promote the beneficial use of excavation waste nor does it recognise that the waste facilities that are required during the Plan period are necessary to meet the identified needs for waste management. Consequently, the Aim of the Plan is not in accordance with Chapter 9 of the London Plan. **MM2** addresses this matter and is necessary to ensure general conformity with the London Plan and that the Plan is effective.
48. Paragraph 9.8.18 of the London Plan identifies that hazardous waste makes up a component of all waste streams and is included in the apportionments for household, commercial and industrial waste. The Plan also identifies that hazardous waste is a sub type of LACW, C&I, C&D waste streams. However, it also identifies hazardous waste as a

waste stream in its own right in the calculation of the capacity gap and the need for new hazardous waste facilities.

49. In this regard, the question arises whether there is a lack of clarity and consistency in the Plan regarding its approach to hazardous waste. Both the Plan and, to some extent, the London Plan recognise that hazardous waste can be a component of LACW, C&I and C&D waste streams. The Plan recognises that this component requires specialist management that is separate to the management of these waste streams.
50. The approach of the Plan is to therefore identify the capacity gap for the hazardous waste element of these waste streams and consider the need for new facilities to manage this as a waste stream in its own right. Whilst this can appear as being inconsistent, I am satisfied that the Plan adequately explains its approach to identifying the sources of hazardous waste, calculation of the capacity gap for the management of this as a waste stream, and the identification of new facilities needed, throughout the relevant sections of the Plan.
51. The Plan identifies eight strategic objectives that demonstrate how the Aim is to be met and identifies the relevant policies in the Plan through which each of the objectives will be delivered. The purpose of the strategic objectives is set out in paragraph 3.4 of the Plan. However, this does not adequately explain how these objectives are intended to deliver the Aim of the Plan or the relationship with policies that are identified. **MM3** addresses this matter and is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
52. Strategic Objective SO3 relates to the achievement of net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I, C&D and hazardous waste streams. However, it does not identify the need for development to seek the beneficial use of excavation waste or that monitoring of waste exports is necessary to assess the effectiveness of the Plan in meeting this objective. In this context, SO3 is also partially inconsistent with the modifications made to the Plan as a consequence of **MM2**. In addition to the modifications identified above, **MM3** also addresses these matters and is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.
53. Paragraph 2.27 of the Plan identifies how the respective strategies of each of the North London Boroughs are driven by the requirements to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. Whilst this paragraph explains that the Plan aims to deliver effective waste management to combat climate change, it does not adequately explain how this is intended to be achieved. **MM4** proposes additional text to paragraph 2.27 to explain how the Plan seeks a reduction in disposal to landfill, lowering of emissions from road transport and direct new development to appropriate sites taking into account a greater occurrence of urban flood events. This MM is necessary to ensure that the Plan is positively prepared and is effective.

Conclusion on Issue 1

54. Subject to the identified MMs, I am satisfied that the Aims and Strategic Objectives of the Plan are in general conformity with the London Plan, are appropriate and sound to provide a suitable basis for meeting the future waste management needs of North London sustainably.

Issue 2 – Whether the Spatial Framework for waste management is appropriate, is fully justified by the evidence and is soundly based.

55. Section 4 of the Plan sets out the spatial framework, renamed as spatial principles, that have informed its approach to the management of waste over the Plan period and the proposed locations for new facilities. This culminates in the identification of six underpinning spatial principles (A to F) set out in paragraph 4.4. These seek to make better use of existing sites (A); seek a better geographical spread of waste sites across North London consistent with the principles of sustainable development (B); encourage co-location of facilities and complementary activities (C); provide opportunities for decentralised heat and energy networks (D); protect local amenity (E) and support sustainable modes of transport (F). Each of these spatial principles are further explained in Section 4.
56. Paragraph 4.2 provides part of the supporting text that identifies how the spatial principles flow from the Plan's Strategic Objectives. However, **MM5** is necessary to provide further clarity in paragraph 4.2 to explain that the spatial principles have taken into account the Plan's evidence base and the views of stakeholders. This is necessary for the Plan to be justified.
57. Paragraph 4.11 provides part of the explanatory text to Spatial Principle B. It identifies some of the factors that influence the location of new waste sites to achieve a better geographical spread of facilities in North London. However, it fails to recognise that part of the Plan area includes land allocated as Green Belt. **MM6** provides additional text to explain that most waste facilities would be regarded as inappropriate development in the Green Belt unless very special circumstances could be demonstrated. This MM is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective and consistent with national policy and the London Plan.
58. Although Spatial Principle B seeks a better geographical spread of waste sites across North London, the Plan does not adequately explain why the current location of facilities may not be of the right type and in the right place to meet waste management needs up to 2035. As such, there is insufficient justification to support the need for Spatial Principle B. **MM7** introduces a new paragraph describing the geographical spread of existing waste sites and referencing Figure 9, which has been revised and renumbered as Figure 5, showing the

location of existing waste sites in the Plan area. This demonstrates that there is a concentration of existing waste sites in the Lee Valley corridor and mainly in the London Borough of Enfield.

59. **MM7** further explains that Enfield currently contributes 62% of land currently in waste use in North London, compared to 18% in Barnet, 12% in Haringey and 5% or less in the remaining constituent Boroughs. This MM also assists in justifying the need to create a more sustainable pattern of waste development across North London and is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective and justified.
60. I recognise that the Plan could have adopted a more detailed analysis of waste arising to determine a more precise geographic location of new facilities needed by seeking to locate these in close proximity to the source. Instead, the approach adopted in the Plan predominantly relies on the use of administrative boundaries to help determine how a better geographical spread of sites across North London should be achieved. However, I consider the adopted approach to be sound, particularly given the strong competition for land in North Land and the difficulty this creates in defining precise locations, as will be explained later in this report.
61. Paragraph 4.12 also provides supporting text to Spatial Principle B. It identifies that Policy 2 (Priority Areas for new waste management facilities) of the Plan seeks to extend the existing spread of locations for waste facilities by identifying locations that are suitable for waste management use. However, it does not explain how the Plan intends to achieve a better geographical spread of waste facilities as set out in Spatial Principle B.
62. **MMS** proposes additional text to paragraph 4.12. This explains that Section 8 of the Plan sets out how 'Priority Areas' for new waste facilities in the Plan area have been identified. This includes limiting the number of Priority Areas in Enfield and introduces an area based approach that identifies certain industrial and employment areas as being the most suitable for waste management uses. It further explains that Policy 2 promotes an 'outside of Enfield first' approach in considering new proposals for waste management and identifies that the combination of existing waste sites and Priority Areas will provide a more sustainable and appropriately located network of waste facilities in the Plan area. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
63. Spatial Principle C seeks to encourage the co-location of facilities and complementary activities. This refers to the need to move towards a more 'circular economy' which is a European Commission (EU) initiative (Circular Economy Package) to which the Government has signed up to delivering the targets contained therein as part of the UK leaving the EU. In simple terms, a circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy comprising make, use and dispose of goods to one in which they are retained in use for as long as possible, extracting the

maximum value from them while in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials from them at the end of their service life.

64. The supporting text to Spatial Principle C sets out the benefits of co-location of facilities but does not explain how the Plan will achieve this. **MM9** is therefore necessary for effectiveness and provides additional text after paragraph 4.17 of the Plan. This explains that Policy 2 provides a spatial focus towards the encouragement of co-located activities on land with similar existing uses.
65. In addition, this MM explains that Policy 3 (Windfall Sites) allows for opportunities of locating recycling facilities near to a reprocessing plant that could use the recycled material. It also explains that Policy 5 (Assessment Criteria for waste management facilities and related development) requires waste development proposals to consider the possible benefits of the co-location of activities.
66. Spatial Principle D identifies that the Plan will provide opportunities for decentralised heat and energy networks. **MM10** proposes additional text to supporting paragraph 4.18 of this spatial principle and identifies how policies in the London Plan (Policies SI 8 and SI 3 Part D1e) also encourage waste management proposals where they contribute towards renewable energy generation, low emission heat/cooling combined heat and power and heat networks. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be effective and in general conformity with the London Plan.
67. Spatial Principle E identifies that the Plan will support sustainable modes of transport. The supporting text to this spatial principle explains that road is the main mode of transport for waste but identifies that North London is well served by rail and waterway networks that could be used to transport waste. Whilst the supporting text identifies the opportunities and benefits of using more sustainable methods of transportation other than road, it does not adequately explain how the Plan will achieve this.
68. **MM11** therefore provides additional text to paragraph 4.26 of the Plan to explain that Policy 5 requires the consideration of sustainable transport modes in waste development proposals. It also explains that traffic movements can have an impact on amenity along the routes used and that Policy 5 also seeks to minimise such impacts where possible with reference to the use of low emission vehicles. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be effective.

Conclusion on Issue 2

69. I am satisfied that the Spatial Framework for waste management contained within Section 4 of the Plan, when considered with the recommended MMs, is appropriate, is fully justified by the evidence and is sound.

Issue 3 – Whether the Plan provides an appropriate and robust basis to identify the waste that needs to be managed in the Plan area and over the Plan period and is fully justified by the evidence.

70. Section 5 of the Plan describes the current picture of waste management in the Plan area including the amount of waste generated, how and where it is currently managed. This section provides the baseline of how waste is currently managed in the Plan area. This is informed by the Waste Data Study, the last version prepared in 2019, which is produced in three parts and uses 2016 as a baseline year. Part One considers the 'North London Waste Arisings' (CD1/6); Part Two considers the 'North London Waste Capacity' (CD1/7); Part Three is the 'North London Sites Schedule' (CD1/8) which provides information on existing waste management facilities in each of the constituent North London Boroughs and includes the maximum capacity for each facility and the waste types that they can manage.
71. Section 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework for Waste (NPPW) requires, amongst other things, that Plans should be based on a proportionate evidence base using a robust analysis of best available data and information. The issue arises whether the way waste data presented in the Plan is sufficiently clear and in a logical order to enable a reader to adequately determine waste needs, capacity gaps and the justification for the approach to the retention of existing facilities and the identification of new facilities.
72. A 'Data Study Addendum' (CD1/23) was prepared in 2020 that proposed amendments to the way waste data is presented in the Plan. **MM12** provides additional text to paragraph 5.3 to explain that the Data Study Addendum has been used to improve the clarity of data presented in the Plan. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be justified and consistent with national policy.
73. The Plan identifies that currently 30% (845,776 tonnes) of the waste generated in the Plan area comprises LACW, 27% (762,301 tonnes) comprises C&I waste, 26% (747,242 tonnes) excavation waste, 15% (443,180 tonnes) C&D waste, 2% (53,420 tonnes) Hazardous Waste and less than 1% (9,223 tonnes) Agricultural Waste. The total amount of waste generated being 2,861,062 tonnes.
74. Not all of the above waste is managed within the Plan Area. **MM13** provides additional text to the pie chart in Figure 8, renumbered as Figure 9, that shows the percentage waste arisings and identifies that 66% of waste generated is managed within the Plan area. This MM also introduces a revised Table 4 which identifies the amount of waste managed within the Plan Area and elsewhere. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be justified.

75. **MM14** provides for revisions to Table 4 to more clearly show the amount of waste for each of the waste streams identified above that is managed in the Plan area, managed elsewhere in London, exported to landfill outside London and exported to other facilities outside London. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be justified.
76. In considering the cross boundary movements of waste, paragraph 8 of the Plan identifies that North London does not have all the types of facilities necessary to manage all of the identified sub types of waste. In particular, there are few specialist hazardous waste facilities and no landfill sites in the Plan area so waste that requires to be managed at these types of facilities will need to continue to be exported. However, the Plan also recognises that in order to achieve a net self-sufficiency in waste management capacity within the Plan area and move the treatment of waste up the waste hierarchy, exports of waste will need to be balanced out by an equivalent amount of additional capacity within the Plan area.
77. **MM15** provides for the existing paragraph 5.29 of the Plan to be brought forward to appear after paragraph 5.8. The current paragraph 5.29 identifies that in 2016 around 1 million tonnes of waste was imported into the Plan area for management within transfer stations, treatment facilities and metal recycling sites.
78. **MM15** also provides for revisions to the paragraph to explain that additional capacity that is necessary over the Plan period will be provided by existing facilities which already import waste from outside North London in line with market demands. The type of facilities that have catchment areas wider than the Plan area include metal recycling, end of life vehicle facilities and facilities for the processing of C&D and excavation waste into recycled aggregates. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be justified.
79. Paragraph 5.27 of the Plan considers waste that is exported from within the Plan area for disposal to landfill. **MM16** provides for revisions to the text in this paragraph that updates the amount of waste recorded as being exported from North London in 2016 to 1.4 million tonnes, 675,788 tonnes of which went to landfill. This MM also explains that most of the waste deposited to landfill was excavation waste (65%) followed by LACW/C&I (35%). The MM also identifies that the source data for hazardous waste exports to landfill is the 'Waste Data Interrogator' and the 'Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator'. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be justified.
80. **MM17** provides for three new paragraphs to provide additional text to explain the need and nature of cross-boundary movements of waste (imports and exports). These paragraphs further reinforce the fact the drive for net-sufficiency means that waste will still be imported and exported into North London. In addition, the MM refers to Table 6 of the Plan which, amongst other things, identifies the amount of waste which

is expected to be disposed to landfill over the Plan period. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be effective.

81. Paragraphs 5.31 and 5.32 of the Plan further consider the continued need for some waste to be deposited to landfill but recognises that there will be a scheduled closure of some of the currently available landfill sites during the Plan period. **MM18** provides for additional text and some deletions to the current text of paragraph 5.32 to explain that landfill capacity is declining across the wider south east and no non-hazardous landfill sites are likely to be brought forward by waste operators. Whilst some capacity will remain, associated with the restoration of mineral working sites, the MM reinforces the need for the Plan to manage waste further up the waste hierarchy to help reduce the need for landfill capacity. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be justified and effective.
82. Section 6 of the Plan identifies the future waste management requirements for each waste stream over the Plan period. Paragraph 6.3 and Table 5 of the Plan set out recycling and recovery targets up to 2030 from a 2016 baseline. However, these targets are not reflective of those provided in the recently adopted London Plan.
83. **MM19** therefore provides for the necessary revisions to the paragraph and table to provide consistency with the London Plan. These identify the aim of a 65% target of recycling of municipal waste from the LACW and C&I waste streams by 2030, 95% reuse/recycling/recovery of C&D waste by 2030, 95% beneficial use of excavation waste by 2030 and zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be consistent with the London Plan and effective.
84. Although the Plan explains that the UK has signed up to delivering the targets set out in the EU Circular Economy Package (CEP), the components of achieving a recycling target of 65% municipal waste by 2030 have been partially superseded by the London Environmental Strategy (LES) published in May 2018. This identifies that the 65% target will be achieved through a 50% recycling rate from LACW by 2025 and 75% from business waste by 2030 which are collective targets across the whole of London. The LES therefore goes further than the CEP by bringing forward London's LACW recycling target to 2025. **MM20** reflects the change in the recycling targets introduced as a consequence of the LES and is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
85. The question arises whether the Plan should be more explicit in identifying how the recycling targets should be met. However, the Plan is a land use planning document and one of its roles is to identify land suitable for waste management facilities. It is part of a range of strategy documents required to be prepared by a number of organisations across North London to demonstrate, in more detail, how the recycling targets are to be met. The Borough Councils, as waste

collection authorities, are required to prepare 'Reduction and Recycling Plans'. In addition, the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) has a responsibility to prepare a strategy on how the Mayor's recycling targets are to be met.

86. The level of detail provided in the Plan to demonstrate the land use planning approach to meeting the recycling targets is sound. More detailed waste management actions are provided in other documents and strategies.
87. Whilst the Plan identifies the London Plan target of 95% beneficial use of excavation waste by 2030, it does not explain what is meant by 'beneficial use'. **MM21** provides some examples that this could include using excavated material within a development, habitat creation, flood defence work or landfill restoration with a preference to using the material on-site or within local projects. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
88. Paragraph 6.4 explains that a range of options and alternatives were considered to model the predicted waste arisings in the Plan area over the Plan period. **MM22** proposes amendments and additions to this paragraph. These explain that the options considered leading to a preferred strategy included the effects of future activity, fiscal and legislative changes to landfill, financial incentives such as Renewable Obligations Certificates (ROCs) that increase the competitiveness of energy recovery, employment growth leading to an increase in C&I and CD&E waste streams and the proposed Energy Recovery Facility at Edmonton EcoPark from 2026.
89. **MM23** introduces a new Table which sets out the capacity options, growth options and management options for the LACW, C&I, C&D, Excavation, Hazardous and Agricultural waste streams. This takes into account various recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal scenarios and displays, in a summarised tabular form, some of the details provided in Part 2 of the Waste Data Study (CD1/7). This MM is necessary for the Plan to be justified and effective.
90. Amendments to paragraph 6.4 are provided by **MM24** and incorporate supporting text to the new Table provided by **MM23**. Amongst other things, these summarise that the preferred option is identified in Part 2 of the Waste Data Study and explains how a management option of net self-sufficiency was chosen based on growth of 0.81% over the Plan period. This preferred option is based on evidence provided by the Greater London Authority (GLA) and maximisation of recycling to move the management of waste further up the waste hierarchy. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be justified and effective.
91. Paragraph 6.5 of the Plan provides a simple formula that demonstrates the chosen approach to identify the projected waste arisings over the Plan period following the option appraisal as set out in Part 2 of the

Waste Data Study. This takes into account population/economic growth, maximisation of recycling, net self sufficiency for LACW, C&I, and C&D waste by 2026 to give the quantity of waste to be managed for each waste stream to 2035. The actual quantities are identified in five yearly intervals from 2020 in Table 8 (to be renumbered as Table 5) which will be discussed later in this report.

92. **MM25** provides new paragraphs to explain and support Table 8 and is necessary for the Plan to be effective. It sets out that whilst some of North London's Waste will still be exported to landfill, the aim of the Plan is to deliver the equivalent capacity for LACW, C&I, C&D and hazardous waste within the Plan area with recovery and recycling playing the most substantial part.
93. **MM26** provides for revisions to Table 8 and identifies the amount of waste that needs to be managed over the Plan period for LACW, C&I, C&D, Excavation, Hazardous and Agricultural waste streams. It identifies the total waste arisings for each waste stream and the amount that will be required to be recycled, recovered (Energy from Waste), treatment and disposal to landfill in five yearly tranches from 2020 to 2035. The revisions to the table as a consequence of **MM26** are necessary for the Plan to be effective and consistent with national policy as they clearly identify the amounts of waste in each stream that the Plan needs to cater for over the Plan period and the necessary waste management method.
94. Revisions to paragraph 5.5 of the Plan, which will be moved to appear after Table 8, provide introductory text to the existing capacity of North London's waste management facilities by type of facility and waste stream managed as at 2016. These are provided by **MM27** which is necessary for the Plan to be justified. The MM identifies a capacity of just over one million tonnes per annum of recycling/composting for LACW and C&I waste, just under 600,000 tonnes per annum of energy recovery for LACW, around 630,000 tonnes per annum of recycling and treatment for CD&E waste, and around 4,250 tonnes per annum of hazardous waste capacity.
95. **MM28** provides for revisions to existing Table 3 of the Plan (to be renumbered Table 6) that shows the detailed figures, in tonnes per annum, of capacity for each waste stream and the type of facility that this capacity relates to. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
96. The London Plan defines the technologies and processes which constitute 'managing' waste. **MM29** introduces new text to existing paragraph 5.6, which will be moved after the new Table 6, which identifies that these definitions have been applied to North London's facilities when calculating capacity. It identifies that transfer stations are not included except where they undertake recycling and this element only has been added to the total capacity identified in the

revised Table 3. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be justified and effective.

97. There are some known changes that will occur to some facilities over the Plan period that will affect their waste management capacity. However, these are not clearly identified in the Plan. **MM30** provides for a new section ('Changes to Capacity over the Plan Period') and an introductory paragraph to explain that some facilities are known to be moving or closing and some new facilities are proposed to be built. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be justified.
98. Additional planned capacity will be provided at the Edmonton EcoPark for which a Development Consent Order (DCO) has been approved by the Secretary of State for a new Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) that will manage the treatment of residual waste during the Plan period and beyond. Whilst this is referred to in paragraphs 8.5 and 8.6 of the Plan, these paragraphs do not adequately identify the capacity that will be provided, or lost, by the additional new facility.
99. **MM31** and **MM32** therefore provide revisions to paragraphs 8.5 and 8.6 and are necessary for the Plan to be justified. **MM31** identifies that the current facility provides for just under 600,000 tonnes per annum capacity and that the new facility will increase this to approximately 700,000 tonnes per annum. The additional 100,000 tonnes per annum has been incorporated into the calculation of the 'capacity gap' which will be considered later in this report.
100. Paragraph 8.6 of the Plan identifies that the DCO for the Edmonton EcoPark provides for the loss of the existing composting plant to make way for the additional ERF facility. **MM32** proposes additional text to this paragraph that states that it is not intended to build a replacement composting facility and that this will result in a capacity loss of around 35,200 tonnes per annum which has been built into the capacity gap calculation. Whilst this represents a loss of a facility, compensatory provision is not required as the wider Edmonton EcoPark is not being developed for non-waste management uses and therefore there is no conflict with Policy 1 of the Plan.
101. The Plan also refers to the Powerday facility in Enfield which is an existing site currently operating as a Waste Transfer Station. Planning permission has been granted for this site to be used as a Materials Recovery Facility capable of handling 300,000 tonnes of C&I and C&D waste per annum. **MM33** proposes additional text to paragraph 8.10 of the Plan that identifies that it is not clear if the planning permission will be implemented and therefore this has not been added to the pipeline capacity figures in identifying the capacity gap. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be justified.
102. Paragraphs 8.11 and 8.12 of the Plan relate to the loss and re-provision of existing waste management facilities. These identify the London Plan

requirement for compensatory capacity to be provided where existing waste management sites need to be redeveloped by non-waste management related uses.

103. It is known that some sites within the Plan area are to be subject to redevelopment but the Plan is not clear or specific regarding which facilities these may be or the effect this may have on future capacity. **MM34** provides for revisions to paragraph 8.11 that identifies that some sites will be redeveloped for other non-waste management uses as part of the Brent Cross Cricklewood Regeneration Scheme and the detailed information on this is set out in Schedule 1 of the Plan. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be justified.
104. **MM35** provides for revisions to paragraph 8.12 that identifies that the regeneration area includes four existing waste management sites. These are Site Reference BAR3 – PB Donoghue, BAR4 – Hendon Transfer Rail Station, BAR6 - McGovern and BAR7 – Cripps Skips. The MM identifies that the Hendon Rail Transfer Station will be replaced by a new facility and that planning permission has been granted for a new waste transfer facility at Geron Way.
105. The conflict between some of the above existing waste sites and the effect the use has on the living conditions of nearby residents is recognised but is not a matter that can be addressed in the Plan. However, **MM35** identifies that the existing facilities at BAR6 and BAR7 fall within the area of land required to deliver the early phase of the regeneration scheme for which work has commenced. BAR3 is identified as for closure as part of phase 4. The capacity at sites BAR4, BAR6 and BAR7 and part of the capacity of BAR3 would be replaced by the new waste transfer facility.
106. **MM35** also identifies that the remaining capacity from site BAR3 will need to be identified prior to its redevelopment. As such, the Plan assumes that there will be no loss of capacity as a consequence of the redevelopment of these facilities.
107. A new paragraph is proposed by **MM36** which identifies that two facilities in Waltham Forest have recently closed and their capacity has been replaced by a new facility in Enfield. Consequently, there has been no loss of capacity within the Plan area as a consequence of the site closure. **MM35** and **MM36** are necessary for the Plan to be justified.
108. Part 2 of the Waste Data Study (CD1/7), updated by the Data Study Addendum (CD1/23), provide the evidence base that supports the calculation of the 'capacity gap' for the LACW/C&I, C&D and Hazardous waste streams. The capacity gap for these waste streams is introduced in paragraph 6.7 of the Plan. However, this paragraph does not explain how the capacity gap has been calculated.

109. Whilst the Plan refers to the 'capacity gap', it does not adequately explain what this term means. **MM37** provides amendments to paragraph 6.7 to explain that the capacity gap is the difference between the projected waste arisings and the existing capacity taking into account known changes to capacity over the Plan period. This MM also sets out that additional waste management capacity required will be for recycling and recovery in accordance with Strategic Objective 1 of the Plan. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be justified.
110. **MM38** provides for revisions to Table 6 of the Plan (to be renumbered as Table 7) that reflect the evidence in the Data Study Addendum and numerically sets out the capacity gap for the waste streams above in tonnes over five yearly intervals from 2020 to 2035. This table demonstrates that without additional sites or the expansion of existing facilities there will be a capacity gap for LACW/C&I and Hazardous waste streams throughout the Plan period. It also demonstrates that there will be a surplus in capacity for the management of C&D waste throughout the Plan period.
111. A new paragraph is provided by **MM39** which explains that to meet the identified capacity gaps identified in the Table, the approach will be to seek opportunities for new capacity through the intensification of existing sites and/or new facilities. **MM37**, **MM38** and **MM39** are necessary for the Plan to be effective.
112. In order to determine how much land is needed to be identified for waste management facilities to meet the capacity gap, paragraph 6.8 of the Plan sets out that the capacity gap has been converted into a land area requirement based on a typical throughput per hectare for various types of facilities. However, this paragraph does not adequately explain the evidence base which has been used to enable the land area required to be calculated.
113. **MM40** provides amendments to paragraph 6.8 to explain that Table 20 in section 7 of the Waste Data Study Part 2 (CD1/7) provides the evidence base that supports the calculation of the land required. This MM also explains that new technologies may be introduced during the Plan period that may enable some sites to have a higher throughput per hectare. Consequently, monitoring of site capacity, which will be discussed later in this report, will enable the land required to be reviewed. In addition, the MM also sets out that in order for net self-sufficiency to be achieved by 2026, in line with the London Plan, new capacity will need to be delivered by this date.
114. A new table showing the assumed tonnages per hectare that have been used to calculate the land take requirements for various recycling, energy from waste, re-use and composting facilities is provided by **MM41**. Revisions to Table 7 of the Plan (to be renumbered as Table 9) and the supporting text are provided by **MM42** and **MM43** respectively. These identify the indicative land take requirements to meet the

identified capacity gap and that by 2026 an additional 1.5 hectares of land for the recycling of LACW/C&I waste and 4.9 hectares of land required for recycling/recovery/treatment of Hazardous waste will be required in the Plan area. Therefore, a total of 6.4 hectares of land for waste management uses will be required in the Plan area. These MMs (**MM40** to **MM43** inclusive) are necessary for the Plan to be effective.

Conclusion on Issue 3

115. I am satisfied that the Plan, when considered with the recommended MMs, provides an appropriate and robust basis to identify the waste that needs to be managed in the Plan area and over the Plan period and is fully justified by the evidence and is sound.

Issue 4 – Whether the selection process to identify areas to manage the identified waste needs over the Plan period is clear, robust and justified.

116. Sections 3 to 6 of the NPPW set out the approach that Local Plans should take to identify future waste requirements over the Plan period. Paragraph 4 of the NPPW sets out criteria for identifying suitable sites and areas for waste management facilities. They include the consideration of a broad range of locations including industrial sites, opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities and giving priority to re-using previously developed land and sites identified for employment purposes.
117. The London Plan (Policy SI 8) requires Development Plans to plan for identified waste needs and “allocate sufficient sites, identify suitable areas, and identify waste management facilities to provide capacity to manage the apportioned tonnages of waste”. The London Plan also identifies existing waste sites, Strategic Industrial Land (SIL) and Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS) as a focus for new waste capacity.
118. The current Section 8 of the Plan (which will be swapped to precede Section 7) sets out the approach taken to identify sites/areas needed to meet the waste needs and capacity gap. It refers to the methodology assessment criteria that has been used in the Sites and Areas Report (CD1/9) to inform the identification of individual sites/areas that are suitable for future waste management use.
119. The introductory paragraphs to Section 8 do not adequately describe the policy context briefly described above that is provided in the NPPW and the London Plan that has influenced the approach to the identification of suitable sites and areas for waste management facilities. It is also not clear how the requirements of Strategic Objective 2 of the Plan, which requires that sufficient land is available to meet North London’s waste management needs, is to be delivered.

MM44 provides additional text to explain these matters and is necessary for the Plan to be effective.

120. During the 'call for sites' exercise only one site was put forward by landowners as being possibly suitable for waste management uses. As a result, the Plan proposes an 'area' approach to the identification of potential locations for waste management uses. Whilst the Plan refers to new future areas for waste management it does not adequately explain these. **MM45** provides amendments to paragraph 8.2 of the Plan. This explains that an 'area' comprises a number of individual plots of land, such as an industrial estate or employment area that is in principle suitable for waste use but where land is not specifically safeguarded for such use. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
121. Although Policy SI 8 of the London Plan identifies that SIL/LSIS are suitable locations for waste management, the assessment criteria adopted in the Plan has sought to refine this approach in the Sites and Areas Report by the application of an assessment methodology to locational areas that are the most suitable for waste management use in the Plan area. These are identified as 'Priority Areas'. However, paragraph 8.2, which introduces the area search criteria, does not provide any explanation of what is meant by a 'Priority Area'. **MM46** addresses this matter and is necessary for effectiveness.
122. The Sites and Areas Report (CD1/9) identifies areas potentially suitable for waste management use. The methodology for identifying new areas is broadly supported by technical consultees and the waste management industry. However, the Sites and Areas Report does not adequately identify how the best performing areas and existing industrial areas should be identified as the focus for new waste facilities or how a wider geographical distribution of facilities should be sought.
123. The Draft Plan initially identified that approximately 352 hectares of land within the Plan area was suitable for waste management uses. An 'Options Appraisal for Sites and Areas' informed the identification of the most appropriate sites and areas shown in the Publication Plan. This resulted in a reduction in the area of land within the Plan area that could be potentially suitable for waste management uses to approximately 102 hectares. However, despite this latter figure being used in the Plan, the 'Options Appraisal for Sites and Areas' document was not published nor are its outputs adequately reflected in the Plan. Consequently, the issue arises whether the Plan provides a robust rationale that clearly demonstrates why 102 hectares of land is identified as being deemed suitable for waste management uses compared with an identified need of just 6.4 hectares.
124. The 'Options Appraisal for Sites and Areas' was updated in 2020 (CD1/24). **MM47** explains that this has been used to inform the areas

that have been identified in the Plan as being suitable for waste management uses. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be justified.

125. Table 10 of the Plan identifies the assessment criteria that was used in the Sites and Areas Report to identify areas potentially suitable for waste management use. However, this is based predominantly on the 2015 version of the Sites and Areas Report and does not identify the further refinement that was applied through the 2019 version and by the Options Appraisal for Sites and Areas. **MM48** provides amendments to paragraph 8.24 of the Plan to explain that further work was undertaken, including re-appraisal of areas, impacts and the geographical location of sites.
126. I have carefully considered the concerns that this later re-appraisal work should be discounted as it was not wholly available at the submission stage. Nonetheless, the additional work and re-appraisal exercise that was undertaken after the examination hearings was in response to matters raised in those hearings and was made publicly available. It reflects the outputs from the Data Study Addendum and informs the relevant subsequent MMs. There is nothing unusual in this approach or the sequence of events. Overall, I find that the methodology used to evaluate the areas is sound.
127. Additional new paragraphs and amendments to paragraph 8.25 are provided by **MM49**, **MM50** and **MM51**. These further explain the assessment criteria and that the Options Appraisal for Sites and Areas considered five different options to evaluate the location and area of land required for waste management uses in the Plan area over the Plan period. The options include and exclude areas based on their performance against qualitative assessment criteria, detailed in the Sites and Areas Report.
128. The preferred option used in the Plan is Option 5. This identifies that areas with 'Band B' sites (Site is suitable for waste uses following appropriate mitigation), SIL and LSIS areas with a cap on land in Enfield. This option identifies only one industrial area in Enfield as being suitable for waste management uses and provides a more appropriate geographical spread of sites across the Plan area.
129. Overall, I find that the methodology used to identify the preferred option and the approach taken to evaluate the most appropriate locations for waste management development to be sound. However, none of the options considered resulted in a reduction of the total land area required in the Plan for potential waste management uses to be less than the 102 hectares identified.
130. The justification for such a large area being identified in the Plan, against an identified requirement of just 6.4, is also provided by **MM51**. This explains the strong competition for the use of any vacant industrial land in North London which already has low vacancy rates

(4.8%) and that the Sites and Areas Report analyses churn and vacancy rates in detail. Taking into account this analysis, the Plan identifies that 20% (20.5ha) of the allocated land could become available over the Plan period as a result of business churn.

131. Given the competition for industrial land in the London market, the absence of sites coming forward in the call for sites exercise, the low vacancy rates and the identified rate of churn, the approach adopted in the Plan to identify more land than is required to meet the waste needs of North London over the Plan period is justified. I find that this aspect of the Plan's approach provides flexibility over the Plan period and recognises the competitive nature of land use economics in North London. Identifying a range of land suitable for new waste facilities is a reasonable way of creating "sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area" as required by the NPPW.
132. **MM51** also recognises that there is a risk that the identified area in Enfield, comprising 26ha, could accommodate all new waste capacity that is required over the Plan period. Furthermore, the possibility that planning applications for new waste management facilities on other industrial land in Enfield, cannot be ruled out. Both of these scenarios would be contrary to Spatial Principle B of the Plan.
133. In response to the above, **MM51** explains that the Plan promotes a 'Priority Areas' sequential approach to ensure that waste management proposals demonstrate that consideration has been given to siting a facility within the areas set out in Schedules 2 and 3 of the Plan before other locations. This approach is set out in Policies 2 and 3 of the Plan, which are considered later in this report, and which also require that Priority Areas outside of Enfield should be considered first before a new waste site in Enfield is proposed.
134. These MMs (**MM48** to **MM51** inclusive) are necessary for the Plan to be justified and effective.
135. The Plan identifies thirteen Priority Areas to provide land suitable for the development of waste management facilities. Each Priority Area comprises an industrial estate or employment area that is in principle suitable for waste uses, subject to detailed assessment at the planning application stage.
136. Area profiles for each of the Priority Areas are provided in Appendix 2 of the Plan. These provide an indication of the types of facilities likely to be acceptable and could be accommodated on the Priority Area, identify planning and land use constraints and any mitigation measures that may be required.
137. Paragraph 8.26 identifies that the Priority Areas identified in Schedules 2 and 3 of the Plan are those which meet the selection criteria, as discussed above, and comply with the spatial principles of the Plan.

MM52 provides additional text to paragraph 8.26 to explain that in order to ensure that Priority Areas are the focus of new waste capacity, the location of new facilities will be monitored through Monitoring Indicator IN3. **MM53** provides for an updated Figure 13, to be renumbered Figure 11, that comprises a plan showing the locations of the Priority Areas for new waste management facilities. These MMs are necessary for the Plan to be effective.

138. The question arises whether the allocated area A22-HR (Friern Barnet Sewage Works/Pinkham Way) should be deleted as a Priority Area. I have carefully considered the written and oral evidence provided regarding this proposed allocation.
139. Priority Area A22-HR has a dual designation as Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and Local Employment Area (LEA) in the Haringey Local Plan Strategic Policies (2013) and is protected for employment use, subject to consistency with its nature conservation status. Where a site has more than one designation, the Local Plan Strategic Policies document identifies that appropriate mitigation measures must be taken and where practicable and reasonable, additional nature conservation space must be provided.
140. Notwithstanding the evidence provided with regard to previous local plan examinations in Haringey, the dual designation of Priority Area A22-HR is a matter of fact and it is not the purpose of the North London Waste Plan Examination to determine if both, or either, of these designations should continue to apply. The consideration is whether the evidence justifies, or otherwise, its identification as a Priority Area in the Plan and that the Plan is sound in this regard.
141. Appendix 2 of the Plan, which is considered later in this report, clearly identifies the planning constraints applicable to the area and sets out the need for ecological/nature conservation mitigation and enhancement to be considered as part of any development proposals.
142. The question also arises whether the evidence has appropriately considered the flood risk issues that are relevant to the site. In this regard, I have carefully considered the Flood Risk Sequential Test and Report (CD1/11 and CD1/19), the Flood Risk Addendum (CD1/11/Add) and the Sustainability Appraisal Addendum and update (CD1/2/Add and CD1/2/Add-MM). Taking into account **MM113**, which is considered later in this report, I am satisfied that these documents collectively provide sufficient evidence to confirm that the Plan's approach to the consideration of flood risk in respect of site A22-HR is sound. I am also satisfied that appropriate engagement has taken place with the Environment Agency to inform the flood risk evidence.
143. The above documents indicate that of the 5.95ha comprising the Priority Area (which includes land owned by both the North London Waste Authority and Barnet Council), approximately 76.3% is shown to

be within Flood Zone 1, approximately 11.6% within Flood Zone 2 and approximately 12.1% within Flood Zone 3a. The eventual, if any, location of new waste development would be assessed against the flood risk criteria of the NPPF with the objective of avoiding development on land that is at risk of flooding by directing development away from areas of high risk (whether existing or future). In this regard a site-specific flood risk assessment would be required for any waste management development on this area.

144. Notwithstanding the former land uses on the area, a considerable part has revegetated over time. The question arises whether Priority Area A22-HR should be identified as previously developed land or whether it has revegetated to the extent that the remains of the former activities and structures have blended into the landscape to become part of the natural surroundings. Whilst the Plan recognises the current revegetated condition of the site it understandably does not provide any conclusion on the extent to which it may, or may not, have blended into the landscape, or indeed will do so overtime.
145. It is not necessary for Priority Areas to comprise previously developed land. Consequently, I do not consider it necessary for the purposes of soundness to firmly conclude the extent to which the site may or may not be considered as previously developed land. However, this is a matter that may be relevant in the consideration of any subsequent planning application for future waste management development.
146. Overall, I am satisfied that the site selection process is sound with regard to the identification of Priority Areas and that the relevant constraints for the areas identified have been appropriately considered and taken into account.

Conclusion on issue 4

147. I am satisfied that the Plan demonstrates, when considered with the recommended MMs, that the selection process to identify areas to manage the identified waste needs over the Plan period is clear, robust and justified by the evidence and is sound in this respect.

Issue 5 – Whether the Plan makes appropriate provision for the future management of waste.

148. Section 6 of the Plan sets out the future waste management requirements and Section 8 (to be moved and renumbered Section 7) sets out the selection process to identify Priority Areas required to manage the identified waste needs over the Plan period. The current Section 7 of the Plan (to be moved and renumbered Section 8) brings this information together to explain how North London's waste needs are intended to be managed over the Plan period. It identifies the waste management processes to be used for each waste stream.

149. This Section sets out an 'Over-arching Policy for North London's Waste' which reflects the achievement of net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I, C&D and Hazardous waste streams by 2026. It sets out the need for excavation waste to be put to beneficial use and the encouragement of development on existing sites and in Priority Areas that promote the management of waste up the hierarchy, reflect the proximity principle by increasing the management of waste as close to the source as practicable and reducing exports to landfill.
150. Paragraph 7.2 provides supporting text to the over-arching policy. **MM54** provides additional text to this paragraph to explain that most capacity will be met through existing facilities and that Policy 1 of the Plan supports the intensification of existing sites whilst also enabling relocation to more sustainable locations for replacement capacity subject to assessment as required by Policy 5.
151. Paragraph 7.4 refers to the monitoring of the projected quantities of waste to ensure that the over-arching policy is being delivered. **MM55** provides additional text to explain there are four particular monitoring indicators in the Plan to assess this. These are outlined as being IN1 which monitors waste arising compared with the projected quantities; IN2 which monitors new waste management capacity delivered; IN3 monitors the location of new waste facilities and compensatory provision; IN7 monitors the amount of waste exported from the Plan area.
152. These MMs provide amendments to the supporting text of the over-arching policy and are necessary to ensure that the Plan is effective.

LACW and C&I waste

153. Paragraph 7.8 introduces the Plan's approach to the management of LACW and C&I waste. **MM56** provides amendments to this paragraph to explain that these waste streams comprise similar types of waste and that most of the facilities that manage these waste streams do not differentiate between these waste types. Consequently, the Plan groups the management of these waste streams together when assessing existing capacity and planning for additional capacity.
154. **MM57** provides new text to explain that there is a capacity gap of approximately 174,500 tonnes for LACW and C&I waste over the Plan period which equates to a requirement for 1.5 hectares of land, subject to the technology that facilities may use in the future. **MM56** and **MM57** are necessary for the Plan to be justified.
155. The Plan sets out the approach to the recycling/composting of LACW and C&I waste in paragraphs 7.9 to 7.11. **MM58**, **MM59** and **MM60** provide amendments and new text to these paragraphs. These amendments explain the role of the NLWA in preparing a Joint Waste Strategy (JWS). A key element of the most recent JWS, which expired

in December 2020, has been met through the granting of consent under the Development Consent Order (DCO) process for a replacement energy recovery facility at the Edmonton EcoPark to treat residual waste. The new JWS will be developed in 2021/22 and will set out how North London will contribute to the Mayor's recycling targets.

156. The new text in **MM60** explains that there is an opportunity to bring forward new waste recycling/composting capacity on the part of site A22-HR (Friern Barnet / Pinkham Way site) which is owned by the NLWA. There is also opportunity to bring forward commercial recycling in all but one of the Priority Areas identified in Schedule 2 and 3 of the Plan and composting capacity on four of the Priority Areas. **MM58, MM59, MM60** and **MM61** are necessary for the Plan to be effective.
157. Paragraph 7.14 is one of a number of paragraphs that explains the Plan's approach to the recovery of LACW and C&I waste. Amendments to this paragraph and the inclusion of a new paragraph are provided by **MM61** and **MM62**. The amendment to paragraph 7.14 deletes reference to additional land being required for the recovery of C&I waste as after 2025 the recovery element of this waste stream can be met by the new Edmonton Energy Recovery Facility. However, notwithstanding this, the new paragraph explains that there are opportunities for additional recovery capacity to be brought forward on three of the proposed Priority Areas. **MM61** and **MM62** are necessary for the Plan to be justified and effective.

CD&E waste

158. The approach to the recycling of CD&E waste is set out in paragraphs 7.19 and 7.20. **MM63** and **MM64** are necessary for the Plan to be justified and provide amendments to these paragraphs. These explain that North London has sufficient capacity over the Plan period to manage construction and demolition waste but some exports of excavation waste will continue. Monitoring Indicator IN1 will provide the annual monitoring of recycling rates for these waste streams.
159. Paragraph 7.23 explains that the Plan depends on landfill capacity being available outside of the Plan area over the Plan period. However, **MM65** is necessary for the Plan to be justified and provides amended text to explain that the majority of C&D waste (95%) will be reused, recycled and recovered and that the majority of excavation waste (95%) will be put to beneficial use.

Hazardous Waste

160. Paragraphs 7.26 and 7.27 set the Plan's approach to the recycling and recovery of hazardous waste. **MM66** and **MM67** provide amendments to these paragraphs to reflect the fact that there are a number of facilities in the Plan area that manage this waste with the majority being car breakers and metal recovery facilities. However, the capacity

for the management of hazardous waste is 49,000 tonnes per annum which requires approximately 4.9 hectares of land. New facilities, in principle, are supported in the Priority Areas. The Area Profiles in Appendix 2 of the Plan identify where a Priority Area is not suitable for hazardous waste and recycling and recovery activities. These MMs are necessary for the Plan to be justified and effective.

Conclusion on Issue 5

161. I am satisfied that the Plan demonstrates, when considered with the recommended MMs, that appropriate provision is made for the future management of waste in the Plan area over the Plan period and that it is sound in this respect.

Issue 6 - Whether the Plan's policies make appropriate provision for waste management development over the Plan period and provide an adequate balanced approach to protect people and the environment whilst delivering the Plan's aims and strategic objectives.

162. Section 9 sets out the Plan's policies to deliver the aims and strategic objectives, spatial principles and the overarching policy for waste management in the Plan area.

Policy 1: Existing Waste Management Sites

163. The existing waste management sites by site name are identified in Schedule 1 of the Plan. Policy 1 seeks to safeguard these, and any other sites that are granted planning permission, for waste uses. The policy supports the expansion or intensification of operations on existing waste sites. The policy sets out that non-waste uses on these safeguarded sites will only be permitted where it is clearly demonstrated that compensatory capacity can be provided. However, it does not identify how this is to be achieved or that such compensatory provision should also accord with the spatial principles of the Plan.
164. Whilst Schedule 1 identifies the site name of existing sites it provides no information on the site address, details of the waste streams that are managed or information on the annual tonnage of waste managed by the individual sites shown in the schedule. **MM105a** provides for this additional information to be provided in Schedule 1 and is necessary for the Plan to be justified.
165. **MM105b** provides for a change to the site area identified to be safeguarded on the Haringey Policies Map for site HAR 7 of Schedule 1. This corrects a mapping error and is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
166. The policy also refers to the 'agent of change principle' in respect of new non-waste development that may prejudice the use of a waste

site. It applies this principle to the Priority Areas allocated for waste management, as well as existing sites. The effect of applying this principle to allocated areas could significantly prejudice the delivery of non-waste management development on sites in proximity to the 109 hectares of land identified as Priority Areas, particularly as less than 10% of this area is likely to be developed for waste management uses. **MM68** addresses these matters and is necessary for the Plan to be effective. Amongst other things, the MM makes it clear that consideration of the agent of change principle only applies to existing sites.

167. Paragraphs 9.4 to 9.10 provide the supporting text to Policy 1. However, these paragraphs do not adequately explain that safeguarding of an existing waste site for waste use does not preclude changes of ownership or that planning applications for the intensification or expansion of operations will be permitted providing they align with other policies in the development plan.
168. In addition, the supporting text does not adequately explain that compensatory capacity must be above or at the same level of the waste hierarchy and at least meet the maximum achievable throughput of the existing site by reference to the throughput achieved over the last five years. Also, the text does not adequately explain that compensatory provision should also accord with the Plan's spatial principles and should be provided within the Plan area, unless the Plan's Annual Monitoring Report clearly demonstrates that remaining capacity is sufficient to meet net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I, C&D and hazardous wastes. **MM69, MM70, MM71, MM72** and **MM73** address these matters and are necessary for the Plan to be effective.
169. Paragraph 9.10 provides further supporting text to explain the agent of change principle. However, it does not adequately explain the responsibilities placed on new development with regard to the mitigation of the impacts that may arise from locating new development in the proximity of an existing waste site. **MM74** addresses this matter and is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
170. In considering the impacts from waste management activities, the Plan does not explain the relationship between the planning policy considerations of the Plan and the Environmental Permitting Regulations. **MM75** addresses this matter in the interests of effectiveness and provides additional supporting text to Policy 1.

Policy 2: Priority Areas for new waste management facilities

171. This policy sets out the Plan's support for new waste management facilities but refers to these as being locations as opposed to 'Priority Areas'. The policy does not adequately reflect Spatial Principle B which seeks a better geographical location of sites. In addition, for consistency and effectiveness, it should reflect the modifications

provided by **MM8** requiring that new sites should be in Priority Areas outside of Enfield and that development proposals will need to demonstrate that no other sites are available before considering sites within Enfield's Priority Area. Furthermore, the Policy does not provide support for the co-location of complementary activities as required by spatial principle C. **MM76** addresses these matters and is necessary for the Plan to be positively prepared and effective.

172. Tables 11 and 12 identify the Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 areas respectively to which Policy 2 relates. Schedule 3 areas are those located within the LLDC area which are to be identified in the LLDC Local Plan and for which LLDC will be the relevant waste planning authority for the determination of planning applications on those areas. However, Tables 11 and 12 do not refer to the areas identified as being 'Priority Areas' to which the modified Policy 2 relates. **MM77** addresses this matter and is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
173. Paragraph 9.11 of the Plan provides part of the supporting text to Policy 2. However, it does not adequately explain how the Priority Areas identified meet the Strategic Objectives and Spatial Principles of the Plan. In addition, the text does not explain that the sequential Priority Area approach applies to additional capacity in Enfield only and not to the expansion or intensification of existing waste sites or providing compensatory capacity for sites already in the Borough. Furthermore, it does not explain that there is an exception to the sequential Priority Area approach in Enfield where proposals are for Recycling and Reuse Centres (RRCs) as there is an identified need in Enfield and Barnet to improve coverage across North London. **MM78** addresses these matters and is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
174. Paragraphs 9.13 to 9.16 also provide supporting text to Policy 2. However, these do not adequately explain that the Priority Areas will be identified as the most suitable locations for waste uses in the relevant Borough Council Policies Maps. In addition, this supporting text does not explain how the Priority Areas identified meet Strategic Objectives 1 and 5 and that for each area there is an 'Area Profile' in Appendix 2 of the Plan which indicates the constraints that may be applicable in considering development proposals within such areas. Furthermore, the text does not explain that the Priority Areas are also suitable to consider for compensatory capacity. **MM79, MM80, MM81** and **MM82** provide the necessary modifications in order for the Plan to be effective.

Policy 3: Windfall Sites

175. This policy provides support for waste management development on windfall sites. However, it does not adequately explain that the policy relates to development proposals on sites that are located outside of the existing sites, identified in Schedule 1, or outside of Priority Areas as identified in Schedules 2 and 3. Furthermore, it does not adequately

reflect Spatial Principle B and fails to identify that sites outside of Enfield should be considered first. **MM83** addresses these matters and is necessary for the Plan to be effective.

176. Corresponding changes to the supporting text of Policy 2 in paragraphs 9.23 and 9.24 are necessary to reflect the changes made to the policy but to also explain that the exception to this is for development proposals for RRCs in Enfield and Barnet. This is necessary improve the geographical coverage of RRCs across North London. These are provided by **MM84** and **MM85** which are necessary for the Plan to be effective.

Policy 4: Re-use & Recycling Centres (RRCs)

177. This policy provides support for RRCs across the Plan area but does not identify the fact that these are particularly needed in Enfield and Barnet in order to improve the coverage across the Plan area. **MM86** provides the modification to address this matter and is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
178. Paragraph 9.33 provides part of the supporting text to Policy 4 and identifies that existing Sites and the Priority Areas identified in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 are likely to be the most suitable for RRCs. However, the paragraph does not explain the relationship with Policy 3 and how this policy will apply to a proposal for a RRC outside of these areas. **MM87** provides the text to address this matter and is necessary for the Plan to be effective.

Policy 5: Assessment Criteria for waste management facilities and related development

179. This policy sets out the environmental and amenity matters that will need to be addressed in the submission of planning applications for waste management development. However, the policy fails to recognise the need for the efficient use of urban land in North London and as such does not identify that proposals should maximise the waste capacity of the site. In addition, the policy is unduly restrictive in requiring all facilities to be enclosed which is unnecessary if an equivalent level of amenity or environmental protection can be permanently achieved by other means.
180. The protection afforded to heritage assets in the policy by seeking to avoid significant adverse impact is inconsistent with the advice provided in Section 16 of the Framework. Furthermore, the policy does not require any consideration of the effect of development proposals on the mitigation or adaption to climate change. **MM88** addresses these matters and is necessary for the Plan to be effective and consistent with national policy.

181. Part of the supporting text to the policy is provided by paragraphs 9.34, 9.37, 9.40 and 9.41. **MM89**, **MM91**, **MM92** and **MM93** are necessary to the supporting text of these paragraphs respectively to reflect the modifications made to the policy by virtue of **MM88**. Additional text is also necessary to reflect the fact that Policy SI 8 of the London Plan also promotes capacity increases at waste sites to maximise their use to demonstrate that London's land is being used to its highest potential. Consequently, **MM90** explains that applications for waste management development will be required to demonstrate that the waste management capacity on a site has been optimised. These MMs are necessary for the Plan to be effective and in general conformity with the London Plan.
182. The supporting text provided in paragraph 9.42 refers to the need for development proposals to be accompanied by a transport 'Servicing and Delivery Plan' and a 'Construction Logistics Plan' and that consideration should be given to the use of Direct Vision Lorries for all waste vehicles. However, the text does not recognise the relationship with these requirements and the Mayor's 'Vision Zero Action Plan' nor does it refer to the need to give consideration to efficient and sustainable transport movements. **MM94** addresses these matters and is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
183. Criterion (i) of Policy 5 (to be renumbered as criterion 'j') relates to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity. Paragraph 9.44 provides supporting text to explain how this aspect of the policy should be taken into account in the submission of development proposals. However, it does not identify that Borough Council Local Plans also contain detailed local policies relating to biodiversity which, in addition to the advice provided in the Framework, will also need to be taken into account. **MM95** provides modifications to this supporting text and is necessary for effectiveness.
184. Criterion 'k' of the policy (to be renumbered 'l') requires that development should have no adverse impact on flood risk on and off the site. Supporting text to this criterion is provided by paragraph 9.48. However, the paragraph does not adequately explain that development proposals will be required to consider the impact of climate change using the latest published climate change allowances and that a sequential approach to the layout of the site should be adopted to locate development in those parts of a site that is at a lower risk of flooding. **MM96** is necessary to address this matter and is necessary for the Plan to be effective.

Policy 6: Energy Recovery and Decentralised Energy

185. This policy requires that where waste cannot be managed at a higher level in the waste hierarchy it should be used to generate energy, recover excess heat and to provide supply to networks including decentralised energy networks. However, the policy fails to adequately

recognise that this may not always be technically feasible or financially viable to do so. **MM97** provides modifications to the policy to require proposals to demonstrate how they meet, or do not meet, the requirements of the policy through the submission of an Energy Statement. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be effective.

186. Part of the supporting text to Policy 6 is provided by paragraph 9.61. This identifies that work is underway to progress the delivery of the Meridian Water decentralised network in the Lee Valley and that this will connect with other heat sources from waste developments in the Lee Valley including the Edmonton EcoPark. However, the text does not recognise the occurrence of Green Belt in proximity to the Lee Valley. **MM98** is therefore necessary for the Plan to be effective and consistent with national policy to ensure that the openness and permanence of the Green Belt is maintained.

Policy 7: Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant

187. This policy, amongst other things, identifies that proposals for waste water treatment and sewage plant should meet environmental standards set by the Environment Agency. However, this aspect of the policy is not related to land use planning nor is its compliance in the control of the relevant waste planning authority. Therefore, this part of the policy is inappropriate for inclusion within a development plan document. **MM99** provides for the deletion of this part of the policy and is necessary for the Plan to be consistent with national policy.

Policy 8: Inert Waste

188. This policy identifies the developments for which the use of inert waste will be permitted and includes the restoration of mineral workings and facilitating improvement in the quality of land. However, the policy fails to define these as beneficial uses and is partially inconsistent with the modifications provided by **MM21**. In addition, the policy does not identify the need to ensure that inert waste is also managed as far up the waste hierarchy as possible, including on-site recycling and use, and is therefore inconsistent with Strategic Objective 1 of the Plan. **MM100** provides modifications to the policy to address these matters and is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
189. Corresponding modifications to the supporting text in paragraph 9.68 as a consequence of **MM100** are necessary and are provided by **MM101**.

Conclusion on Issue 6

190. Subject to the recommended MMs, I am satisfied that Plan's policies make appropriate provision for waste management development over the Plan period and provide an adequate balanced approach to protect people and the environment whilst delivering the Plan's aims and

strategic objectives. Accordingly, with those MMs in place, I find this part of the Plan to be sound.

Issue 7 - Whether the monitoring and implementation framework of the Plan will be effective.

191. Section 10 of the Plan comprises the monitoring framework that lists the key indicator targets, links with strategic aims and policies and progress towards the delivery of outcomes to monitor the effectiveness of the Plan. It also identifies in tabular form the roles and responsibilities for organisations that have an input into the implementation of the Plan.
192. Paragraph 10.3 identifies that the responsibility for monitoring the achievement of the aims and objectives of the Plan lies with the individual North London Borough Councils. However, the Borough Councils have agreed to monitor the Plan jointly through a lead Borough Agreement and a joint Annual Monitoring Report will be produced. **MM102** provides for these modifications to the Plan's monitoring arrangements in the interests of effectiveness.
193. As a consequence of the modifications made to the tables in Sections 5 and 6 of the Plan, corresponding changes are necessary to the monitoring indicators provided in Table 14. **MM103** provides the necessary modifications.
194. Table 15 of the Plan identifies the roles and responsibilities involved in implementing and monitoring the Plan. In order to be consistent with the modification provided by **MM103**, in respect of the appointment of a lead Borough Council to monitor the Plan, **MM104** is necessary for effectiveness.

Conclusion on Issue 7

195. Subject to the recommended MMs, the monitoring and implementation framework is effective and provides a robust framework for monitoring the delivery of the Plan and is sound.

Issue 8 – Whether the Area Profiles for the Priority Areas as set out in Appendix 2 of the Plan provide appropriate guidance for the submission of development proposals.

196. Appendix 2 to the Plan identifies the planning constraints, potential waste management uses and potential mitigation measures that need to be considered in any planning applications for waste management development proposals on the Schedule 2 and 3 Priority Areas identified in Table 11.
197. Modification is required to the 'Historic Environment' theme of Area A05 -BA (Connaught Business Centre) to identify that the Area is within

the Watling Street Archaeological Priority Area and there is a potential for archaeological remains to be found. Consequently, an archaeological assessment should be undertaken as part of any development proposal. This modification is provided by **MM106** and is necessary for the Plan to be effective and to ensure that the archaeological implications of waste management development within the allocated Priority Area are properly taken into account in accordance with national policy.

198. Similarly, modifications are required to the Historic Environment theme of Areas A12-EN (Eleys Estate, Enfield), Area A15-HC (Millfields LSIS) and A21-HR (North East Tottenham) to reflect the fact that these Areas are within the Lee Valley West Bank Archaeological Priority Area, (Area 12-EN) and Lee Valley Archaeological Priority Area (Areas A15-HC and A21-HR). As such, archaeological assessment should be undertaken as part of any development proposals. A further addition is also required to Area A15-HC to reflect the fact that the Hackney Borough Disinfecting Station, which is a Grade II listed building, is also shown on the Heritage at Risk Register. These modifications are provided by **MM107**, **MM108** and **MM112** and are necessary for the Plan to be effective.
199. **MM109** is necessary to modify the 'Flood Risk' theme for Area LLDC1-HC (Bartrip Street) to reflect the fact that the area is largely within Flood Zone 1 with the southernmost part falling partially within Flood Zones 2 and 3. However, the proposed waste use is considered to be 'Less Vulnerable' and the site has been subject to a Sequential Test in the Flood Risk Sequential Test Report (CD1/11) and found to be appropriate for waste management development. As such the exception test would not be applicable. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
200. Similarly, modifications are required to the Flood Risk theme for Areas LLDC2-HC (Chapman Close) and A19-HR9 (Brantwood Road) to identify that a site-specific flood risk assessment would be required for any waste management redevelopment which will need to incorporate the current climate change allowance at the time of submission. These modifications are provided by **MM110** and **MM111** and are necessary for the Plan to be effective.
201. Similar modifications are also required to the Historic Environment and Flood Risk Themes of Areas A24-WF (Argall Avenue) and LLDC3-WF (Temple Mill Lane) requiring archaeological assessment and site-specific flood assessment to be provided as part of a planning application. These are provided by **MM114** and **MM115** and are necessary for the Plan to be effective.
202. Modifications are necessary to the Area Profile of A22-HR Pinkham Way to reflect the relevant land use designations and policy implications of the development plan. Modifications are also necessary to the Flood

Risk theme to reflect the fact that a site-specific flood risk assessment would be required for any waste management redevelopment.

203. In addition, new text is required to the 'potential mitigation theme' to reflect the fact that the number of land use designations affecting the site mean that only a proportion of the site would be suitable for waste management development. The text identifies that a smaller part of the site is in the ownership of the NWLA and therefore most likely to accommodate waste management development and that the site footprint should be minimised. Any development on the site will need to consider the impacts on biodiversity and how public access to the remainder of the site can be achieved. These modifications are provided by **MM113** and are necessary for the Plan to be effective.

Conclusion on Issue 8

204. Subject to the recommended MMs, the Area Profiles, as set out in Appendix 2, provide appropriate guidance for the submission of development proposals for waste management uses on those areas.

Overall Conclusion and Recommendation

205. The Plan has a number of deficiencies in respect of soundness for the reasons set out above, which mean that I recommend non-adoption of it as submitted, in accordance with Section 20(7A) of the 2004 Act. These deficiencies have been explained in the main issues set out above.
206. The North London Borough Councils have requested that I recommend MMs to make the Plan sound and capable of adoption. I conclude that the Duty to Cooperate has been met and that, with the recommended main modifications set out in the Schedule of Main Modifications, the North London Waste Plan satisfies the requirements referred to in Section 20(5)(a) of the 2004 Act and is sound.

Stephen Normington

INSPECTOR

This report is accompanied by an Appendix containing the Main Modifications.

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North London Waste Plan

November 2021



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1. Introduction and Background

1.1 North London covers a large swathe of London from the inner city into the Green Belt of outer London. The geographical extent takes in both the inner London Boroughs of Camden, Hackney and Islington, and the outer London Boroughs of Barnet, Enfield, Haringey and Waltham Forest (see Figure 1). The land within the North London Boroughs spans an area of 293 square kilometres.

What is the North London Waste Plan?

1.2 The seven North London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest are working together to produce the North London Waste Plan (the 'NLWP'). The NLWP also covers part of the area of the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC), a Mayoral Development Corporation, which is the planning authority for a small part of Hackney and Waltham Forest¹. Figure 1 shows the North London Waste Plan area.

1.3 The NLWP has two main purposes:

- to ensure there will be adequate provision of suitable land to accommodate waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time up to 2035 to manage waste generated in North London; and
- to provide policies against which planning applications for waste development will be assessed, alongside other relevant planning policies/guidance.

1.4 The key elements of the NLWP are:

The Aim and Strategic Objectives: These are overarching principles which have steered the development of the NLWP.

The Spatial Principles: The spatial principles flow from the Strategic Objectives and provide the strategic direction for the detailed policies of the NLWP and inform site/area selection. They reflect the physical and planning components that influence the Plan and guide the identification of opportunities and constraints for waste planning in North London.

¹ The relationship of the NLWP to the LLDC is discussed further in para 1.15 below

The Provision for North London's Waste to 2035: This sets out the preferred option for how the waste management needs for North London will be met for each waste stream over the Plan period.

The Policies: These are strategic policies through which the aims and objectives, waste management strategy and Spatial Principles will be delivered. The policies provide the waste planning framework against which applications for waste development will be assessed across the Plan area.

1.5 The NLWP plans for all principal waste streams including:

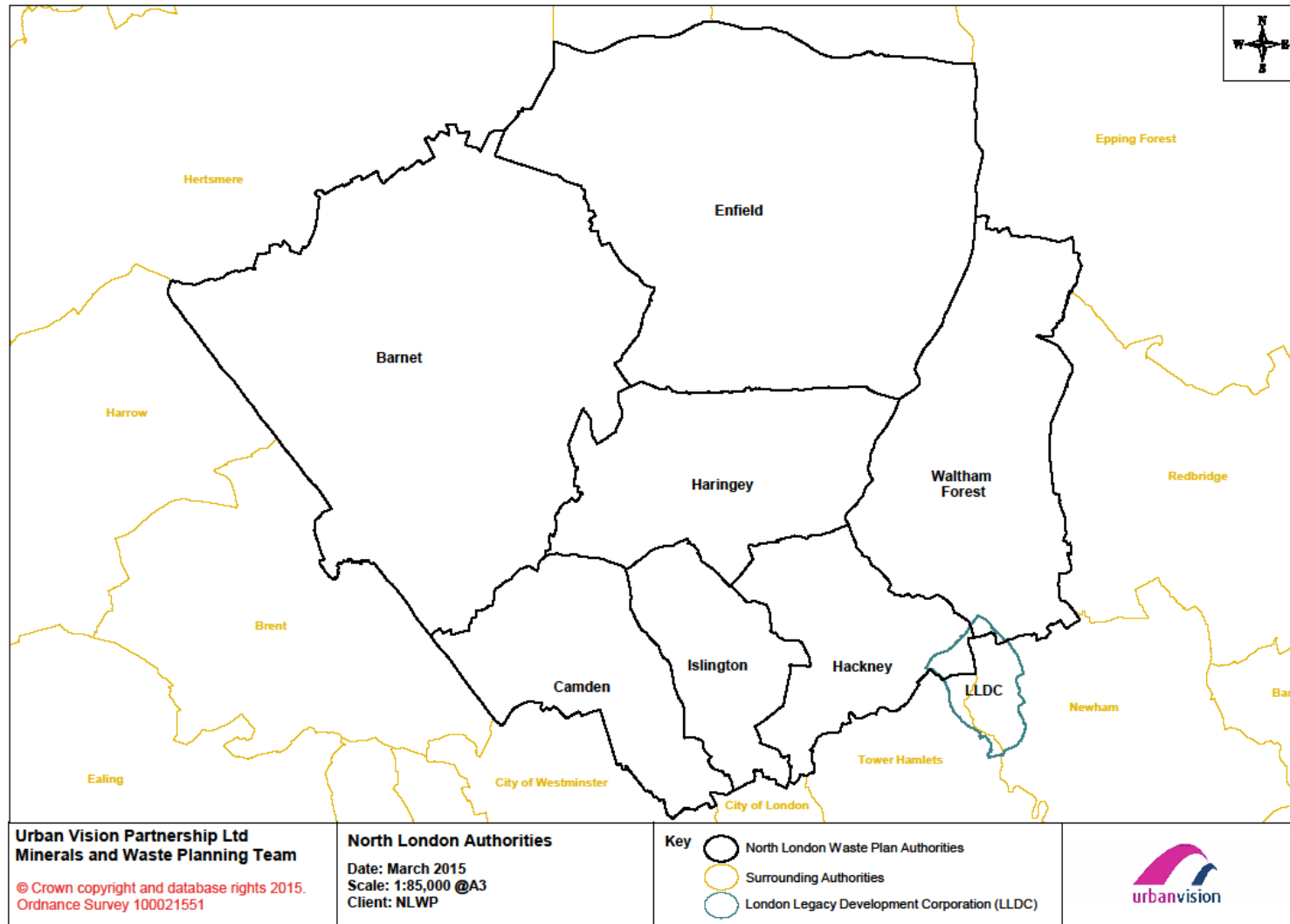
- **Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW):** Waste collected by a Local Authority, including household and trade waste;
- **Commercial and Industrial (C&I):** Waste produced by businesses and industry;
- **Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CD&E):** Waste generated as a result of delivering infrastructure projects, building, renovation and the maintenance of structures;
- **Hazardous:** A sub category of all waste streams where the material produced is hazardous and requires specialist treatment;
- **Agricultural waste:** Waste produced by farming and forestry activity;
- **Waste Water / Sewage Sludge:** Waste produced from washing, cleaning and hygienic activities to create waste water and sewage effluents; and
- **Low level radioactive waste (LLW):** Waste associated with the undertaking of x-rays and laboratory testing using low level radioactive substances.

How does the North London Waste Plan fit with other plans and strategies?

1.6 The seven North London Boroughs, as Waste Planning Authorities (WPA) are required to prepare a Waste Local Plan. This requirement comes from Article 28 of the European Union (EU) Waste Framework Directive, the National Waste Management Plan for England and the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW).

1.7 The NLWP is prepared in line with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and supporting Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) direct how Local Plans should be prepared and the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) provides detailed requirements specific to waste plan preparation and content.

Figure 1: North London Plan Area



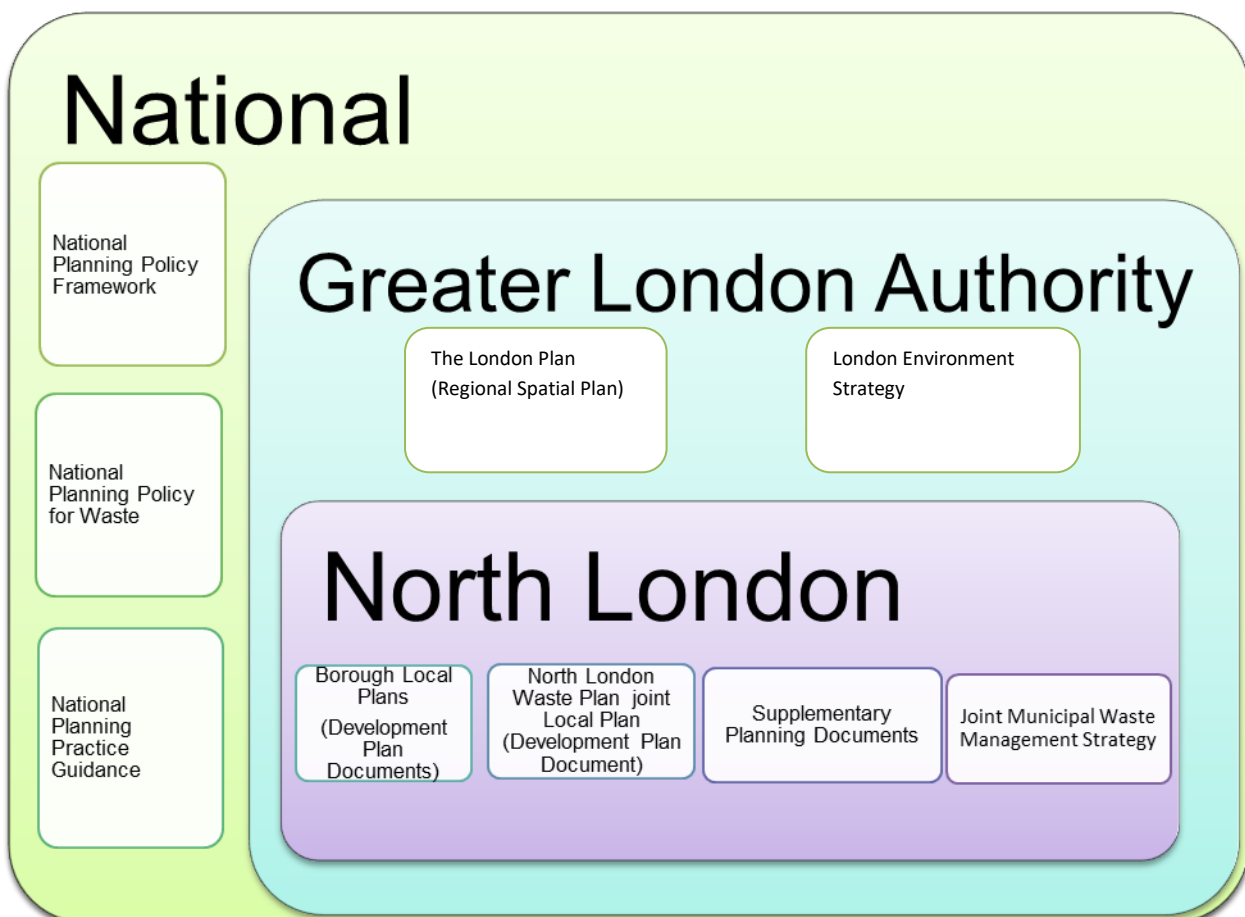
- 1.8 Once adopted, the NLWP will form part of the ‘Development Plan’ for each of the North London Boroughs which comprises the London Plan and borough Local Plans (see Figure 2). The NLWP must be in general conformity with the London Plan, which sets the strategic framework for the NLWP, and consistent with other documents in borough Local Plans. The NLWP should be read alongside other relevant policies within the wider Development Plan. The Mayor published a draft London Plan for consultation in December 2017. The Examination in public took place in early 2019 with publication of a new London Plan in March 2021. .
- 1.9 The London Plan projects how much LACW and C&I waste is likely to be generated in the capital over the next 20 years and apportions an amount of these two waste streams to each borough. The North London Boroughs have pooled their apportionments and will meet this collectively through existing sites and land allocated in the NLWP.
- 1.10 Each of the seven boroughs has a strategic waste policy as part of their Local Plan. The boroughs’ strategic waste policies defer to the NLWP to provide a more detailed planning framework for waste development across the seven boroughs. Each borough’s Local Plan may also include site allocation documents, development management policies and area action plans, as well as supplementary planning documents.

Figure 2: Documents making up the Development Plan for North London Boroughs



- 1.11 In addition to the national and regional planning policies, there are also waste strategies which impact on the development of the NLWP. The Mayor’s London Environment Strategy (2018) contains recycling targets for Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial & Industrial (C&I) waste which inform policies within the London Plan.
- 1.12 The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) and the seven constituent boroughs have produced the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) (2009). The NLWA, as the Waste Disposal Authority for the NLWP area, is a key stakeholder. The NLWA is responsible for managing the household waste collected by the North London boroughs, and also for the household waste deposited at Reuse and Recycling Centres and some waste that the boroughs collect from local businesses; collectively this is known as Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW). The NLWP is required to ensure there is adequate provision for the disposal and recovery of this waste stream.

Figure 3: Hierarchy of Planning Guidance Policies and Strategies



- 1.13 Once adopted the NLWP will form part of the overarching planning framework used for the determination of planning applications relating to proposed or existing waste facilities in North London. These applications will be submitted to the Boroughs in which the facility is located. Developers will need to consider the documents highlighted in Figure 3 in making a planning application related to an existing or proposed waste facility:
- National planning policy and guidance;
 - The London Plan and Supplementary Planning Guidance;
 - The North London Waste Plan;
 - Borough Local Plan documents

What is involved in preparing the North London Waste Plan?

- 1.14 As mentioned above, the NLWP must be prepared in line with European, national, regional and local policies and guidance. Before the NLWP can be adopted by each of the Boroughs it must be examined by an independent Inspector. The Inspector will determine whether the Plan has been prepared in accordance with the duty to co-operate, legal and procedural requirements and whether it is ‘sound’.
- 1.15 The duty to co-operate, introduced by the Localism Act 2011, and requires local planning authorities and other public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to develop strategic policies. Meeting the requirements of the duty to co-operate is a key part of the plan making process for the NLWP and the North London Boroughs are working closely with other waste planning authorities that are critical for the delivery of an effective waste strategy for North London, in addition to prescribed public bodies such as the Environment Agency and the Mayor.
- 1.16 As previously highlighted, the North London Boroughs are working closely with the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC). The LLDC is a Mayoral Development Corporation with responsibility for securing the regeneration of an area of London focused on the former Olympic Park. The LLDC is the local planning authority, which includes waste planning, for small parts of Hackney and Waltham Forest (and other boroughs not part of the NLWP group). However, while all the Boroughs have an apportionment of waste from the Mayor under the London Plan for which they must plan and find land, the LLDC is not allocated a share of the borough apportionment. The NLWP is required therefore to plan for the quantity of waste generated across the seven boroughs including the parts of Hackney and Waltham Forest that lie within the LLDC area. In carrying out their responsibilities under the NPPW, the North London Boroughs are engaging with other planning authorities outside London which import waste from North London including the LLDC area. The NLWP cannot directly allocate sites/areas within the LLDC area as this is the responsibility of the LLDC as the local planning authority.

- 1.17 An agreement for the working relationship between the North London Boroughs and the LLDC has been drawn up. This agreement, or Memorandum of Understanding, identifies the Sites and Areas suitable for waste within the Hackney and Waltham Forest parts of the LLDC area. The LLDC's Local Plan also identifies sites and areas that are potentially suitable for waste related uses. For waste development proposals in the parts of Hackney and Waltham Forest which fall within the LLDC area, the LLDC Local Plan policies will apply. Policy IN2 of the LLDC Local Plan requires planning decisions to take full account of the policies within the adopted waste plans of the Boroughs.

Supporting Documents

- 1.18 The NLWP is accompanied by evidence base documents including a Data Study, Options appraisals, Sites and Areas report and Duty to Co-operate report. There are supporting assessments such as a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive), Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA), a Sequential Test Report)and Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA). These assessments form a key element of the development of the Plan and help to ensure that the social, environmental and economic impacts of the policies developed in the Plan are assessed and taken into account in the decision making process. There are also reports on the outcomes of all consultations on the NLWP. The supporting documents can be viewed -on the NLWP website.

2 Aims and Objectives

Aim of the North London Waste Plan

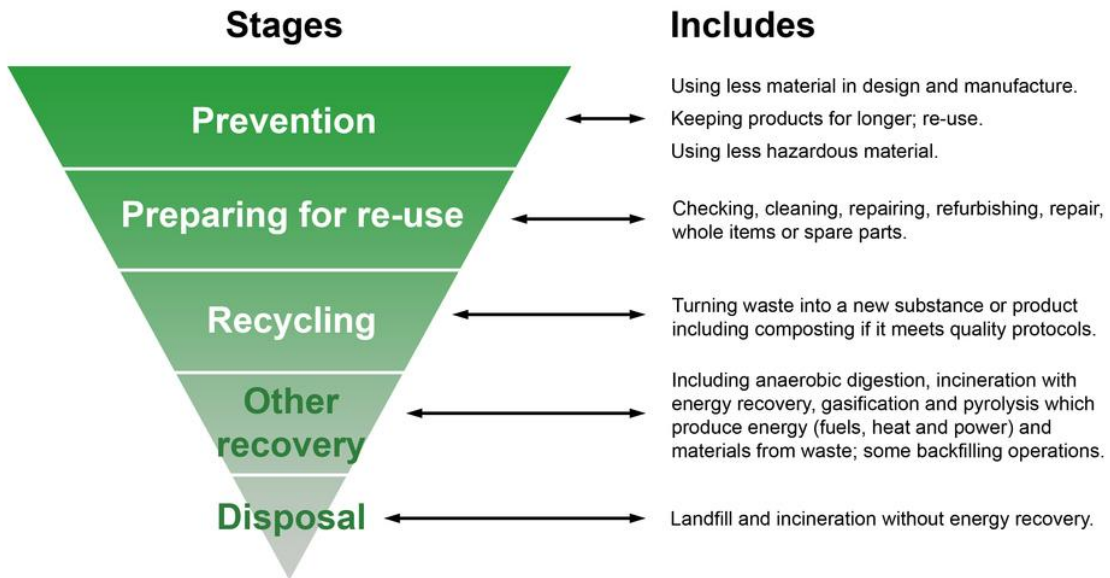
- 2.1 Waste management has an important role in achieving sustainable development. There are a number of ways to define ‘sustainable development’. The most well-known definition is ‘*development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*’². The UK Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future* set out five ‘guiding principles’ of sustainable development:
- living within the planet’s environmental limits;
 - ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
 - achieving a sustainable economy;
 - promoting good governance; and
 - using sound science responsibly.
- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) references these definitions and goes on to set out three objectives to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. The North London Waste Plan (NLWP) will help achieve sustainable waste management by providing a sound basis for the provision of waste management infrastructure, contributing to the conservation of resources by improving the efficiency of processing and making better use of the wastes created within North London.
- 2.3 Each of the seven Borough Local Plans contains a vision for their area, and the aim of the NLWP links to the delivery of that vision. The NLWP therefore includes a single overarching aim and a number of objectives to deliver that aim. The Aim meets the requirements of National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) through providing a set of agreed priorities for delivering sustainable waste management in North London
- 2.4 The NLWP treats waste as a resource rather than as a nuisance, promoting the principles of the waste hierarchy. The Aim acknowledges that the NLWP is part of a wider but integrated approach that will help to deliver sustainable waste management in North London, alongside such measures as improved resource management, and waste prevention and reduction spanning strategies which

² Brundtland Commission, 1987 (Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly)

influence but are outside of the planning framework. The NLWP aim and objectives reference and integrate the Waste Hierarchy which is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Waste Hierarchy

The Waste Hierarchy



2.5 The aim of the NLWP is:

Aim of the NLWP

“To achieve net self-sufficiency* for LACW, C&I and C&D waste streams, including hazardous waste, seek beneficial use of excavation waste, and support a greener London by providing a planning framework that contributes to an integrated approach to management of materials further up the waste hierarchy. The NLWP will provide sufficient land for the sustainable development of waste facilities that are of the right type, in the right place and provided at the right time to enable the North London Boroughs to meet their identified waste management needs throughout the plan period”.

* Net self-sufficiency means providing enough waste management capacity to manage the equivalent of the waste generated in North London, while recognising that some imports and exports will continue. Equivalent capacity will be measured by the amount (tonnes) managed for each waste stream against the projected waste arisings in Table 5.

Strategic Objectives

- 2.6 The Strategic Objectives are the steps needed to achieve the Aim of the NLWP. They are delivered through the policies in the Plan and each Strategic Objective signposts the policy or policies through which it will be met. The Strategic Objectives are as follows:

SO1. To support the movement of North London’s waste as far up the **waste hierarchy** as practicable, to ensure environmental and economic benefits are maximised by utilising waste as a resource:

Met through Policies 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8

SO2. To ensure there is **sufficient suitable land** available to meet North London’s waste management needs and reduce the movements of waste through safeguarding existing sites and identifying locations for new waste facilities:

Met through Policies 1, 2, 3, 4, , 7 and 8

SO3. To plan for **net self-sufficiency** in LACW, C&I, C&D waste streams, including hazardous waste, by providing opportunities to manage as much as practicable of North London’s waste within the Plan area taking into account the amounts of waste apportioned to the Boroughs in the London Plan, and the requirements of the North London Waste Authority, to seek beneficial use of excavation waste,, and to monitor waste exports as part of the ongoing duty to co-operate:

Met through Policies 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8

SO4. To ensure that all waste developments meet **high standards of design** and build quality, and that the construction and operation of waste management facilities do not cause unacceptable harm to the health or amenity of local residents or the environment:

Met through Policy 5

SO5. To ensure the delivery of sustainable waste development within the Plan area through the integration of **social, environmental and economic** considerations:

Met through Policies 2, 5 and 7

SO6. To provide opportunities for North London to contribute to the development of a **low carbon economy** and decentralised energy:

Met through Policy 6

SO7. To support the use of **sustainable forms of transport** and minimise the impacts of waste movements including on climate change:

Met through Policy 5

SO8. To protect and, where possible, enhance North London’s natural **environment**, biodiversity, cultural and historic environment:

Met through Policy 5

Spatial Principles

Context: Land Use in North London

- 2.7 Historically much of the employment land in North London has been in industrial use. Inevitably the restructuring from an industrial-based to a service based economy has affected land use priorities, creating a situation where the type of employment land available has changed, particularly in the inner boroughs where offices predominate. Such areas are now under pressure to help deliver high housing and employment targets. The previous use of these areas raises the risk of contamination and the need for remedial measures regardless of how the land will be used in the future.
- 2.8 Across North London as a whole the predominant land use is housing. While the outer Boroughs are characterised by traditional detached, semi-detached and terraced housing, overall across the Plan area, there is a higher proportion of flats and similar multi-tenant properties. This is particularly the case in the inner Boroughs which, consequently, have fewer gardens (and green waste) than the outer Boroughs. The differing ability of types of housing stock to incorporate waste collection infrastructure (for example recycling bins) impacts on recycling rates in North London (see section 4).
- 2.9 There are also concentrated areas of commercial activity and town centres. Parts of Camden, Hackney and Islington fall into the Central Activities Zone which covers London's geographic, economic, administrative, and cultural core spanning ten boroughs in total. The Upper Lee Valley on the east of the NLWP area includes a concentrated area of industrial activity. Each borough contains areas of industrial or employment land that are designated for this purpose. The London Plan designates Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs) and provides the strategic direction for the identification of Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSISs) and other industrial/employment designations in Local Plans.
- 2.10 North London is one of the most densely populated areas in the UK. There are a number of drivers for change in land use in North London, in particular the need to boost housing numbers and make best and most efficient use of land around public transport modes. These pressures are likely to increase as a result of planned investment such as Crossrail 2, Stratford to Angel Road (STAR) Scheme and four-tracking on the West Anglia Mainline.
- 2.11 The Boroughs also seek to improve the health of residents and tackle deprivation. Impact on human health has been a key consideration in the development of the NLWP and is discussed in more detail in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) which supports the NLWP. Maximising economic benefits by utilising waste as a resource is an objective of this plan. There are opportunities for job creation through the

development of new waste facilities at both the construction and end user stages. New technologies can also help to create ‘green collar’³ jobs in new waste management facilities as well as in sectors that receive recycled or reprocessed material, turning it into new products, thereby creating wealth from waste.

- 2.12 To deliver this change, the London Plan has identified Opportunity Areas and Housing Action Zones in parts of North London including parts of the Lee Valley and there may be future Opportunity Areas identified during the NLWP plan period. The Opportunity Areas overlap with land which contains existing facilities and also some of the Priority Areas for new waste management facilities identified in this Plan. Therefore, it will be important for the Boroughs to monitor changing land uses through Monitoring Indicator IN4.
- 2.13 The North London Boroughs are all focused on the challenges posed by climate change. Borough strategies are driven by the requirements to mitigate and adapt to all effects of climate change. The NLWP aims to deliver effective waste and resource management which makes a positive and lasting contribution to sustainable development and to combating climate change. In particular this includes reducing the reliance on disposal to landfill sites outside London, lowering CO₂ emissions from road transport, ensuring new waste facilities generating energy meet the Mayor’s Carbon Intensity Floor, directing new development to the most appropriate sites and taking into account the greater occurrence of urban flood events.

Spatial Principles

- 2.14 The spatial principles flow from the Plan’s Strategic Objectives and provide the strategic direction for the detailed policies of the NLWP and inform site/area selection. The principles take account of the spatial and wider policy context, the Plan’s evidence base and the views of stakeholders. The spatial principles also guide the assessment of the suitability of windfall sites under Policy 3. They reflect the complexities and realities of planning at a sub-regional level taking into account varied characteristics and functions across the seven boroughs, from densely populated urban areas to stretches of Green Belt. Competing and changing land uses, especially release of industrial land for housing, is a key issue for the boroughs.

³ Jobs in environmental sectors

- 2.15 The spatial principles set out below represent the outcome of balancing various priorities, opportunities and constraints, in particular the availability of sites/areas to achieve a deliverable distribution of waste management locations to meet identified need, whilst bringing social, economic and environmental benefits of new waste management facilities to North London.
- 2.16 The NLWP is underpinned by the following spatial principles:
- A. Make use of existing sites
 - B. Seek a better geographical spread of waste sites across North London, consistent with the principles of sustainable development.
 - C. Encourage co-location of facilities and complementary activities
 - D. Provide opportunities for decentralised heat and energy networks
 - E. Protect local amenity
 - F. Support sustainable modes of transport
- A. Make use of existing sites**
- 2.17 NPPW requires Boroughs to consider the capacity of existing operational facilities in meeting identified need. Further to this London Plan policy S18 requires boroughs, when preparing plans, to protect and facilitate the maximum use of existing waste sites.
- 2.18 In line with this and in order to recognise the valuable contribution existing waste facilities make to managing waste effectively, existing waste management capacity has provided the baseline for identifying the waste management capacity gap and the consequent need for expanded and new facilities. Existing waste management sites form an important part of the strategic waste plan for North London and are safeguarded for waste use through NLWP Policy 1 and the London Plan (see Schedule 1 in Appendix 1 for a full list of existing sites).
- 2.19 Figure 5 shows that the majority of existing waste sites are located to the east of the Plan area in the industrial parts of the Lee Valley corridor. These sites have developed over decades outside of a strategic plan for waste, and in locations which may have been suitable for waste uses but which did not create an even geographical spread across North London. This reflects the mixed function and character of the Plan area, notably in terms of significant differences among the boroughs in supply of industrial land where waste uses are generally more acceptable.
- 2.20 Three existing sites are known to be planning capacity expansion or upgrades to existing facilities (see Section 4). Most other existing sites do not have any current plans to expand capacity or change their operations but the North London Boroughs support, in principle, the expansion or intensification of operations at existing

facilities and this is reflected in Policy 1. Further guidance for industrial intensification is set out in draft New London Plan Policies E4-E7.

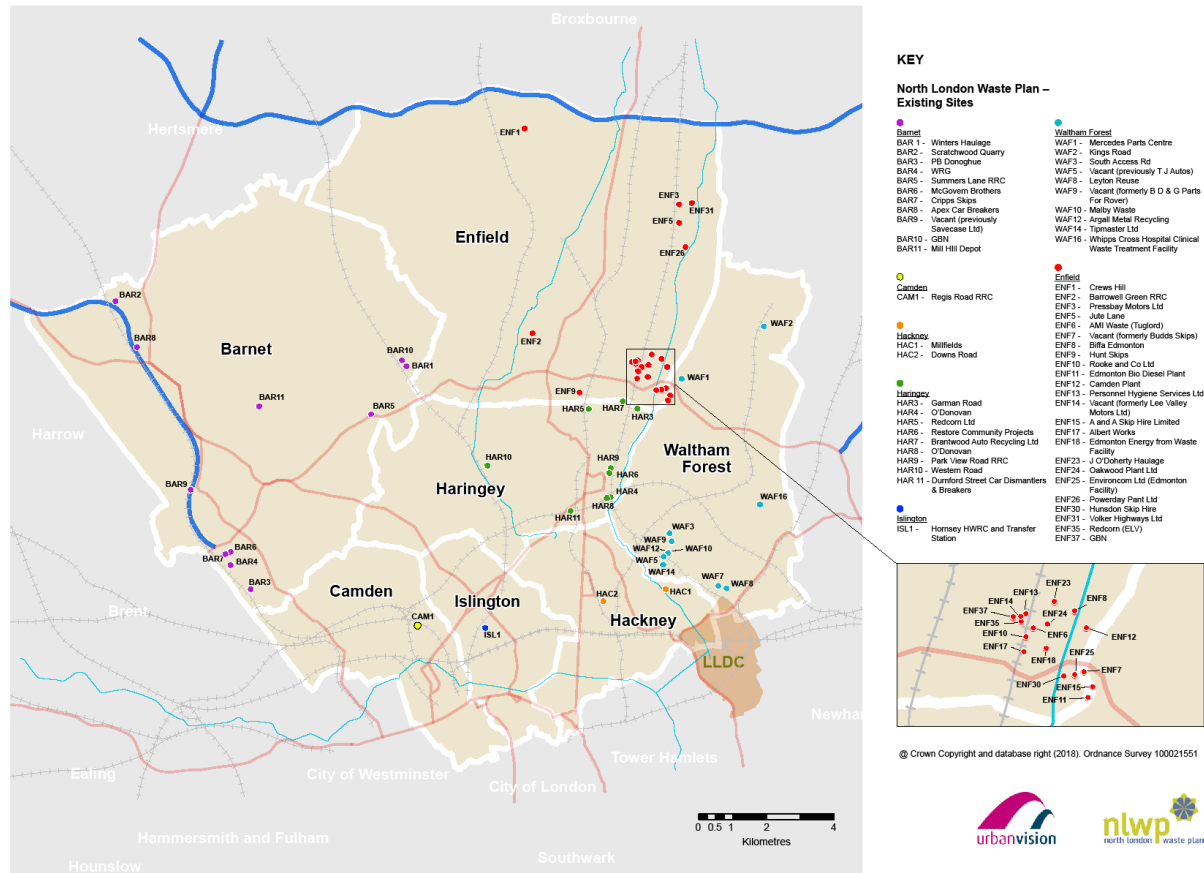
B Seek a better geographical spread of waste sites across North London, consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The NLWP is underpinned by an aim to achieve net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I, C&D waste streams, including hazardous waste. This will be achieved by identifying enough existing capacity and land in North London suitable for the development of new waste management facilities to manage the equivalent of 100% of this waste arising in North London. The objective is to reduce movements of waste, including waste exports, and increase the amount of waste managed in proximity to its source, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. Waste is exported to a number of areas outside of North London, mainly in the south east and east of England. The strategy for achieving net self-sufficiency is set out in the Provision for North London's Waste to 2035 in section 6.
- 2.22 Net self-sufficiency does not mean that the North London Boroughs will deal solely with their own waste, nor promote use of the very closest facility to the exclusion of all other considerations. While it is desirable for waste to be treated as close as possible to its source in line with the proximity principle, the complexity of the waste management business poses challenges. Different types of waste require different types of management and facilities need to serve areas large enough to be economically viable. Consequently, the most suitable facility may not be the nearest and may well be outside of North London. In addition, facilities in North London will continue to manage waste from outside the area.
- 2.23 The current and changing character of each borough's industrial land is a consideration in identifying locations for new waste infrastructure. Larger and co-located facilities are more suited to areas with similar existing uses away from sensitive receptors. A future waste industry focused on resource management may derive positive cumulative impacts from a concentration of facilities. Conversely, the urban environments of NLWP boroughs are restricted by severe physical constraints limiting opportunities for some types of waste facilities. In addition, most waste facilities would be regarded as inappropriate development in the protected Green Belt in the north, will be largely out of bounds for any built waste facilities unless very special circumstances justifying the use of Green Belt land have been demonstrated. As population and densities in the plan area increase with projected growth, fewer areas away from sensitive receptors will be available. Continued development of waste facilities in areas which have, and continue to provide, significant waste capacity could have wider implications on the regeneration of the local economy. When choosing locations for future development, the benefits of co-location will need to be balanced against the cumulative impacts which can arise

from an accumulation of facilities in one location. Cumulative impacts can include traffic levels, noise and odours. There may be times when the cumulative impacts of several waste developments operating in an area would be considered unacceptable.

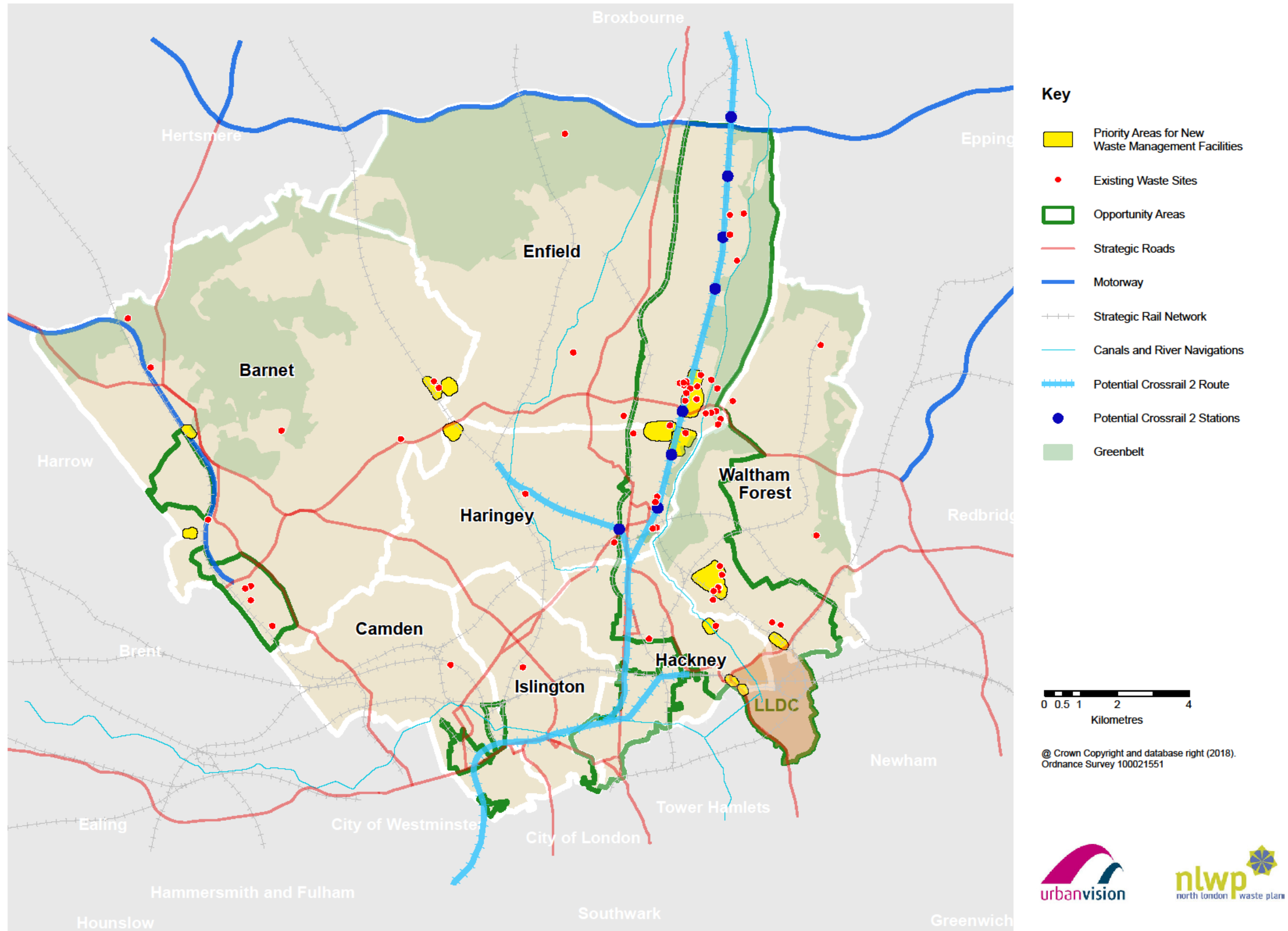
- 2.24 Figure 5 shows that there is a concentration of existing waste sites in the Lee Valley corridor, mainly in Enfield. Indeed, Enfield contributes 62% of the land currently in waste use in North London, compared to 18% in Barnet, 12% in Haringey and 5% or less in the remaining Boroughs. The NLWP has the opportunity to address concerns that there is an over-concentration of waste facilities in Enfield by promoting a better geographic spread of sites across North London and create a more sustainable pattern of waste development.
- 2.25 Any new waste development proposed in North London will be expected to be of a standard that is in keeping with and complements the existing and future planned development. By delivering STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 and identifying suitable land across North London (Policy 2), the NLWP seeks to provide opportunities to manage waste as close to its source as possible, in line with the proximity principle. In promoting a geographic spread of facilities across the plan area consistent with the principles of sustainable development, the NLWP seeks to weigh the positive effects of co-location and economies of scale with the negative effects of excessive concentration of waste facilities in any one area. All North London Boroughs want to play their part in managing north London's waste and therefore support a more equitable geographical distribution across the seven Boroughs.
- 2.26 While all industrial land in North London is suitable 'in principle' for waste uses, there are certain locations which are more suitable than others to provide the waste capacity needed. Section 5 of the NLWP sets out how 'Priority Areas' for new waste facilities in North London were identified. One of the considerations was creating a better geographical spread, and this has been achieved by limiting the number of Priority Areas within Enfield. The NLWP takes an area-based approach to waste planning and identifies certain industrial and employment areas as in principle more suitable for waste use but where the land is not specifically safeguarded for waste. The area-based approach allows for flexibility in bringing forward a range of locations across North London which is combined with policy to promote areas outside Enfield first (see Policy 2). This is supported by annual monitoring to check that land for waste capacity is being taken up as anticipated (see Section 8 monitoring indicator IN3). In addition the NLWP supports the intensification of existing waste facilities where appropriate to optimise their throughput (see Policy 1).

Figure 5: Existing Waste Sites



- 2.27 In combination, existing waste sites and the 'Priority Areas' are considered a sustainable network of waste facilities because they present sufficient opportunity to meet North London's waste capacity needs and net self-sufficiency targets while promoting a better geographical spread. They will help reduce movements of waste, including waste exports and increase opportunities for waste to be managed in proximity to its source. New waste facilities will be directed towards the most suitable land in North London when assessed against the planning criteria (see Table 10) as well as the character of different areas, changing land uses and availability of suitable industrial land. Policy 2 identifies these Priority Areas in Schedules 2 and 3. Outside of the Priority Areas, where demand arises, opportunities to improve the spread of waste sites across the area are supported through Policy 3: Windfall Sites where they adhere to the site assessment criteria set out in section 5.
- 2.28 With local re-use and recycling centres (RRC) it is especially desirable to have a geographical spread that enables good access to residents. RRCs are facilities to which the public can bring household waste for free. Figure 7 shows the current network of local RRCs and a radius of two miles around them. Gaps in coverage have been identified by the NLWA in parts of the Plan area, namely Barnet and Enfield, shown outside of the two mile radius around each RRC. Any new RRC facilities will be assessed against Policy 4: Re-use and Recycling Centres.

Figure 6: Key diagram



C. Encourage co-location of facilities and complementary activities

- 2.29 NPPW requires waste plans to identify opportunities to co-locate facilities together and with complementary activities, including end users of waste outputs such as users of fuel, low carbon energy/heat and recyclable wastes. These opportunities are also associated with a move towards a more circular economy. WRAP defines the Circular Economy as *an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life*⁴. The European Commission has published its Circular Economy package⁵, while in London the London Waste and Recycling Board has published a Circular Economy route map⁶.
- 2.30 There are several benefits of co-location of facilities. Co-location has the potential to minimise environmental impacts, take advantage of ‘economies of scale’, share infrastructure, existing networks (e.g. the rail and highway network) and skilled workforces. The concentration of waste facilities in the Lee Valley corridor provides the most promising opportunities for co-location with existing facilities. Notwithstanding this, NPPW requires the Plan to take account of the cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community.
- 2.31 There are also co-location opportunities related to other industrial activities synergistic with waste management, for example the manufacturing of products from recycled materials and the development of a more circular economy. Existing waste facilities are already employing this approach as exemplified by the industries developing around the Edmonton EcoPark (Enfield) and the Plan seeks to build on the momentum by supporting this approach as a key element of the spatial principles and identifying which areas have potential for co-location. Co-location of industrial and non-industrial uses at Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) is not supported, in line with draft New London Plan policy E5.
- 2.32 Opportunity Areas, Housing Zones and the route of Crossrail 2 could also be factors when considering co-location of facilities. These schemes are likely to intensify

⁴ <http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/wrap-and-circular-economy>

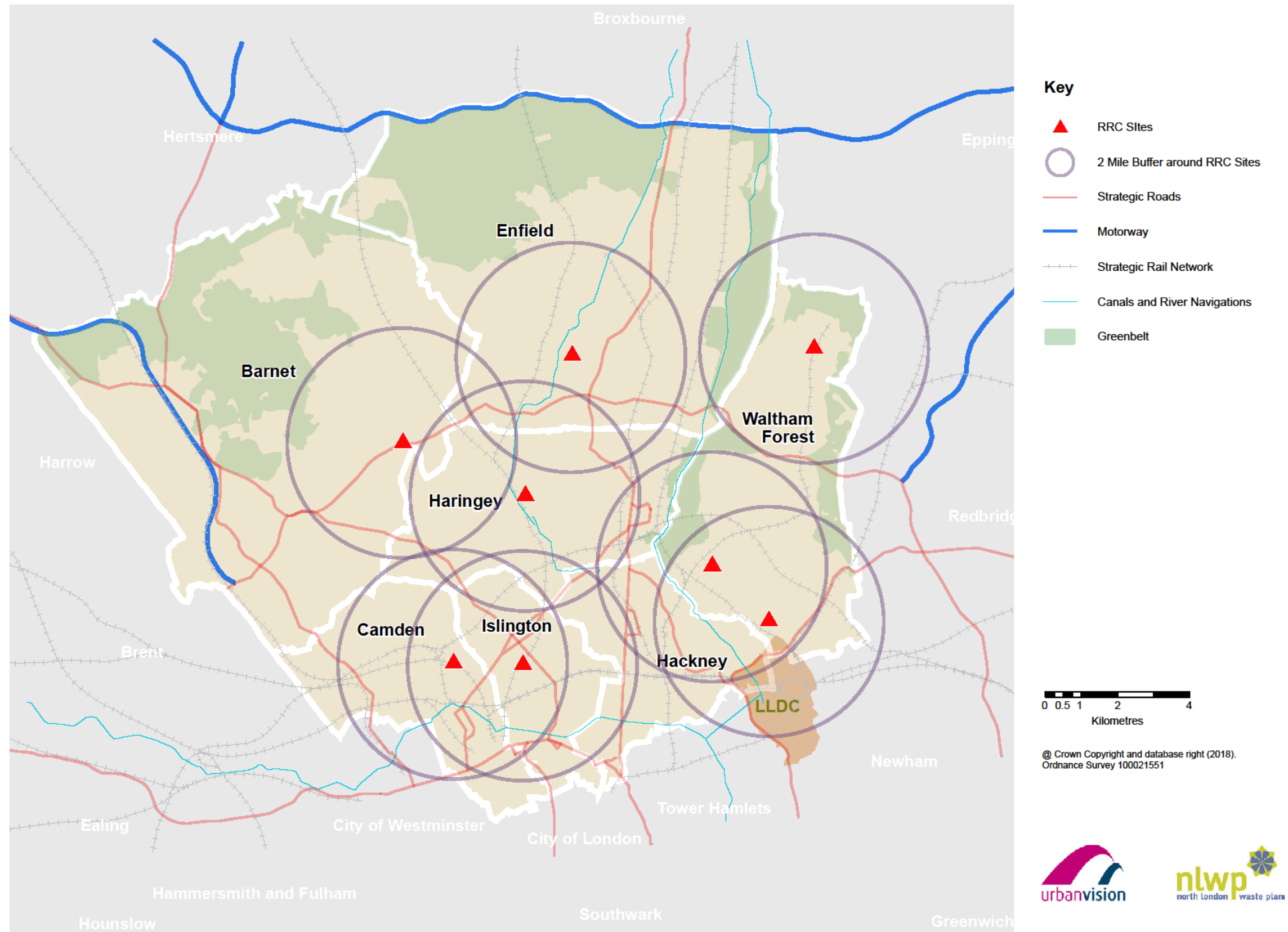
⁵ Circular Economy Package http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm

⁶ <https://www.lwarb.gov.uk/what-we-do/circular-london/circular-economy-route-map/>

development, especially near to stations, and there are both resulting opportunities and threats for existing waste facilities and land identified as suitable for waste uses. The opportunities include waste facilities supplying energy to new developments and new waste facilities being incorporated into the schemes, for example an anaerobic digestion facility to deal with household food waste, and consolidation or relocation of waste uses. Risks include new uses displacing waste facilities due to incompatibility or impacts of construction. Protection for waste capacity through safeguarding, the agent of change principle and re-provision policies in the London Plan, Local Plans and NLWP Policy 1 will be a key policy tool under these circumstances.

- 2.33 Co-location of facilities with complementary activities will be encouraged through Policy 2, which directs new waste uses to Priority Areas and provides a spatial focus towards land with similar existing uses away from sensitive receptors. Policy 3: Windfall Sites allows for opportunities of locating recycling facilities near to a reprocessing plant that could use the recyclate material. Policy 5 requires developers to consider the possible benefits of co-locating waste development as well as any potential cumulative impacts.

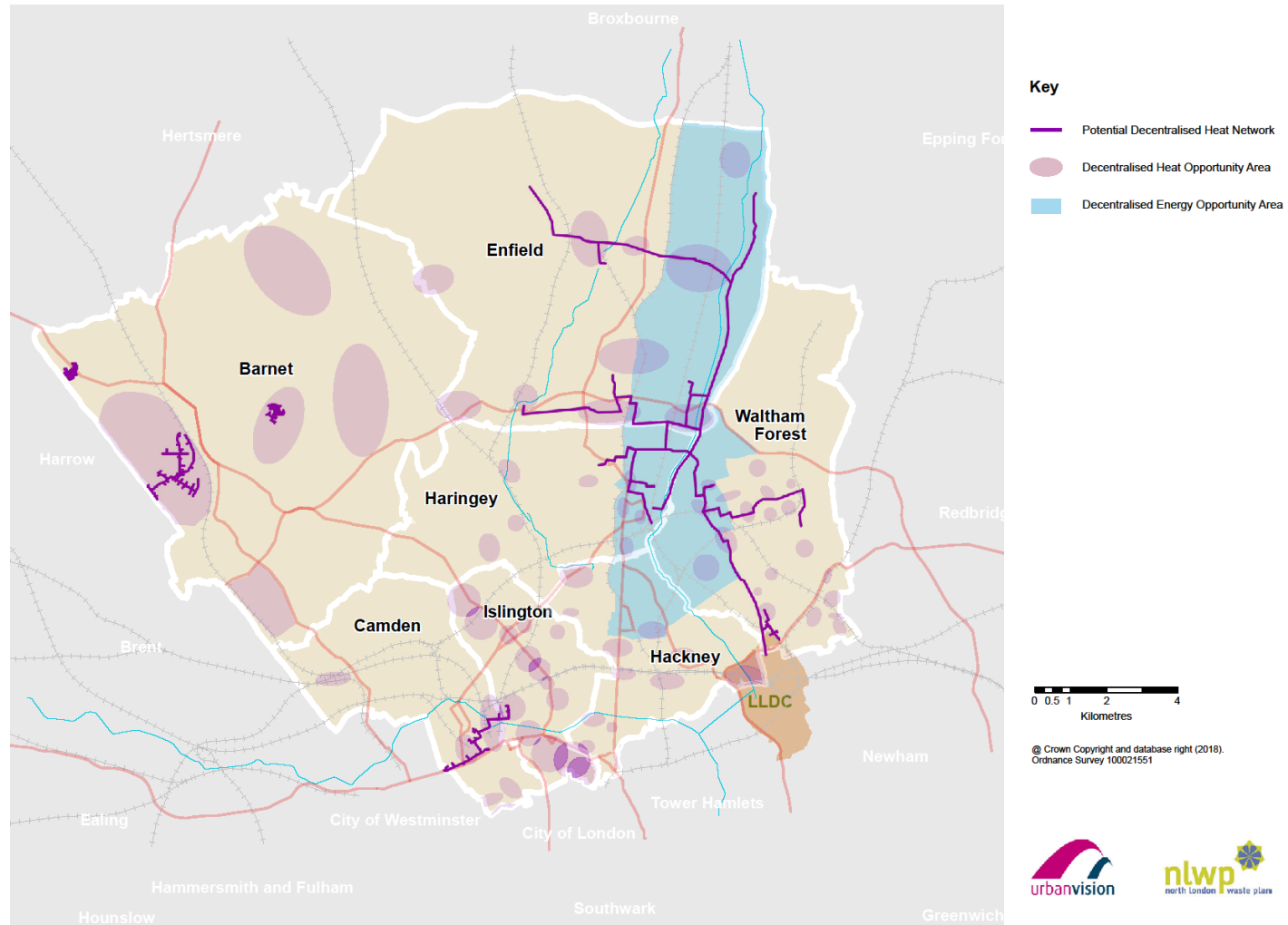
Figure 7: Current Re-use and Recycling Centres (RRC) in North London [revised]



D. Provide opportunities for decentralised heat and energy networks

- 2.34 The NPPW recognises the benefits of co-location of waste facilities with end users of their energy outputs. The London Plan Policy S18 encourages proposals for materials and waste management sites where they contribute towards renewable energy generation and/or are linked to low emission combined heat and power and/or combined cooling heat and power (CHP is only acceptable where it will enable the delivery or extension of an area-wide heat network consistent with Policy S13 Part D1e). The same policy requires facilities generating energy from waste to meet, or to demonstrate that steps are in place to meet in the near future, a minimum performance of 400g of CO₂ equivalent per kilowatt hour of electricity produced.
- 2.35 The Heat and Energy Network Diagram (Figure 8) shows where facilities could connect to a network ('decentralised heat opportunity area' and 'decentralised energy opportunity area'). There is already a relatively well-advanced plan for decentralised heat network in the Lee Valley and this offers the most promising and realistic possibility within the Plan area. The NLWP supports opportunities to develop combined heat and power networks on sites and areas, within the Lee Valley, south Barnet and elsewhere that not only have the ability to link in to the decentralised energy network but also have the potential for waste development with Combined Heat and Power. Policy 6 seeks to secure opportunities for the recovery of energy from waste where feasible.

Figure 8: Heat and Energy Networks in North London



E. Protect local amenity

- 2.36 The North London Waste Plan area includes important green space with many parks and larger areas such as Hampstead Heath, the Lee Valley Regional Park and part of Epping Forest. There are extensive areas of Green Belt in the outer areas and areas of agricultural land in Barnet and Enfield.
- 2.37 Enfield has identified Areas of Special Character where the Council will seek to preserve and enhance the essential character of the area, including landscape features such as woodlands, streams, designed parklands and enclosed farmland.
- 2.38 The Lee Valley contains an internationally important wetland habitat (Ramsar site and Special Protection Area (SPA)) as the reservoirs and old gravel pits support internationally important numbers of wintering birds as well as other nationally important species. In addition, the adjacent Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC), part of which lies in Waltham Forest, is important for a range of rare species, including mosses. There are six Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), 21 Local Nature Reserves and 307 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). The concentration of industrial land in the Lee Valley poses challenges for development to take into account key biodiversity issues set out in Borough Biodiversity Action Plans.
- 2.39 Throughout North London there are many areas and sites of historic interest including 172 conservation areas, over 14,000 listed buildings, registered landscapes, scheduled monuments, archaeological priority areas and as yet unknown archaeological remains. Protection for heritage assets is included in Local Plan policies and the sites/areas assessment criteria (see section 5) and policy 5.
- 2.40 The heavily developed and built up nature of North London coupled with differential values between competing land uses, and protected areas such as Green Belt presents a significant challenge in planning for waste. Expected development over the plan period will increase these pressures. For development which is perceived as likely to create more environmental risk and harm to the amenity of the local area, through factors such as noise, dust and increased traffic, the planning constraints near areas protected for their environmental value are greater.
- 2.41 Protection of groundwater is vital to prevent pollution of supplies of drinking water, while secondary aquifers are important in providing base flows to rivers. The Environment Agency has designated areas of source protection zones in a number of locations, particularly in the Lee Valley as well as implementing groundwater protection measures around boreholes in the area.

- 2.42 The protection of amenity is a well-established principle in the planning system. The NPPW requires the Boroughs to consider the likely impact on the local environment and on amenity when considering planning applications for waste facilities. Amenity includes aural (noise) and visual amenity such as open space, flora, and the characteristics of the locality including historic and architectural assets. Negative amenity impacts also include odour arising from the processing and type of waste being managed.
- 2.43 The site selection criteria set out in section 5 effectively direct waste management development to the most suitable sites/areas taking into account environmental and physical constraints, including locations where potential amenity impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable degree as well as considering cumulative impacts of additional waste facilities in already well developed areas and areas with a history of waste development. All proposed Areas have been subject to assessment in the Sustainability Appraisal and the Habitats Regulation Assessment and the findings fed into the policy recommendations
- 2.44 The protection of local amenity has been considered during the assessment of sites/areas to identify those suitable for inclusion in the NLWP. Policy 5 sets out assessment criteria for waste management facilities and deals with protection of local amenity including information requirements to support applications for waste facilities. The policy's presumption for enclosed as opposed to open air facilities is also important to the application of this principle in terms of air quality and protecting the health of residents.
- 2.45 As outlined within Policy 1, proposals for expansion or intensification of existing waste uses should not unacceptably harm the amenity of occupiers of any existing developments. The onus will be upon the developer of the new proposed development to ensure appropriate mitigation measures are put in place under the agent of change principle.
- 2.46 Policy 3 seeks to ensure that proposals for waste management facilities do not constrain areas undergoing development change, such as new transport or economic regeneration initiatives.

F. Support sustainable modes of transport

- 2.47 North London benefits from good access to the strategic road network such as the M1 and M11 and the M25. The local road network is dominated by important radial routes to the centre of London and also includes the key orbital North Circular Road (A406) which bisects the Plan area from east to west. Parts of this network experience high levels of congestion at off-peak as well as peak hours, despite the fact that part of the area lies within the London Mayor's congestion charging zone.

- 2.48 Air quality within North London is uniformly poor as a result of high levels of nitrogen dioxide and dust (NO₂ and PM₁₀ respectively) that are mainly, but not exclusively, due to road traffic. As a result, all of the councils have declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) covering each Borough.
- 2.49 Three main train lines terminate at Euston, St Pancras and Kings Cross, all in Camden. The North London Line (NLL) is a commuter and nationally important freight route providing movement of material across the area. There is a planning application to replace the railhead at Hendon in Barnet that currently transports waste out of London by a new facility just to its north. Proposals for the West London Orbital line will improve rail access to the west of the area.
- 2.50 In March 2016, the National Infrastructure Commission recommended that Crossrail 2, a proposed new rail line serving six of the NLWP constituent Boroughs, should be taken forward as a priority. Transport for London and Network Rail are currently developing the scheme. Whilst the final scheme and timetable is not yet known, there is a potential for Crossrail 2 to impact upon existing or future waste management sites during the NLWP period. This is discussed further in Section 5.
- 2.51 In addition the Grand Union Canal and the Lee Navigation run through the area and provide sufficient draught to allow light cargo movements to and from industrial and other facilities close to a number of wharves along each waterway.
- 2.52 The NPPW and the London Plan require Boroughs to identify sites/areas with the potential to utilise modes of transport other than road transport. As Figure 6 shows, North London is well served by road, rail and waterway networks and waste is currently transported into, out of and around North London by both road and rail. But like many industry sectors, road is the main mode of transport for the movement of waste. There are potential opportunities for waste sites to better utilise sustainable modes of transport such as rail and waterways. Movement of waste via more sustainable transport methods is duly supported in line with STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7, although this may not always be practicable, especially when costs associated with investment in wharfs and rail sidings and other infrastructure which may be necessary before waste can be moved along the canal or rail network may not be economically viable, especially for smaller facilities. North London currently has one rail linked waste site (at Hendon) supporting the requirements of the NLWA, however this site is due to be redeveloped as part of the Brent Cross Cricklewood regeneration project and the NLWA's need for this railhead has changed. This is reflected in a new replacement waste transfer station (approved by Barnet Council in September 2018). A replacement rail based freight facility has also been approved as part of the Brent Cross Cricklewood regeneration scheme under planning permission 17/5761/EIA, which permits the transfer of aggregate and non-putrescible construction waste by rail. This rail transfer facility was brought into operation in

March 2020. There is also a wharf on the Lee Navigation which potentially could provide future opportunities for transportation by water at Edmonton EcoPark.

- 2.53 Road transport will continue to be the principal method of transporting waste in North London, particularly over shorter distances where this is more flexible and cost effective. The efficient use of transport networks combined with good logistics and operational practices can make a significant contribution towards the level of transport sustainability achieved. The transportation of waste as well as other traffic movements to and from sites can impact on amenity along the routes used. Policy 5 will seek to minimise such impacts where possible, for example through the use of ultra-low and zero emission vehicles. Access to transport networks including sustainable transport modes was considered when assessing the suitability of new sites and areas. Rail and water transport is particularly desirable when waste is travelling long distances. Policy 5 considers sustainable transport modes in planning decisions.

3 Current waste management in North London

3.1 This section looks at the current picture of waste management in North London, including the amount of waste generated, how and where it is currently managed; future waste arisings; the current existing capacity, types and location of facilities; capacity gaps; and how North London's waste will be managed over the plan period. how each waste stream is managed, key targets and cross-boundary movements of waste.

North London Waste Data Study

3.2 The Waste Data Study was first prepared in July 2014 and updated in July 2015 to inform the Draft NLWP. A further update in 2019 accompanied the Proposed Submission Plan. All versions of the Data Study are available to view on NLWP website (www.nlwp.net). The Waste Data Study is in three parts as shown below, with the date of the most recent version provided in brackets:

- Part One: North London Waste Arisings (2019)
- Part Two: North London Waste Capacity (2019)
- Part Three: North London Sites Schedule (2019)

Waste generated in North London

3.3 Table 2 below shows the amount of waste generated in North London for the main waste streams using the latest data from 2016. Waste arisings vary from year to year and these figures represent a snapshot in time. Figure 9 shows the proportion of each waste stream as a percentage of the total waste in North London⁷.

3.4 New A Data Study Addendum (2020) was prepared to support the Main Modifications to the NLWP. The Data Study Addendum proposes modifications to the way data is presented in the NLWP so that the reader can more readily follow the line of justification and reasoning behind the approach to waste management in North London.

3.5 Table 2 below shows the amount of waste generated in North London for the main waste streams using baseline data from 2016. Waste arisings vary from year to year

⁷ The data is taken from the Waste Data Study (2019)

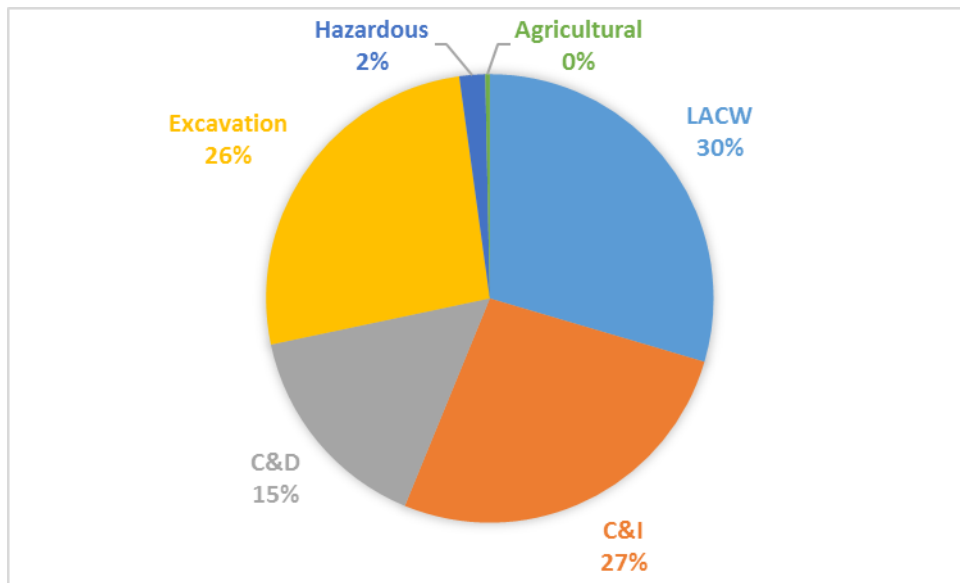
and these figures represent a snapshot in time. Figure 9 shows the proportion of each waste stream as a percentage of the total waste in North London⁸.

Table 1: Amount of Waste Generated in North London, 2016

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	845,776
Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)	762,301
Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D)	443,180
Agricultural Waste	9,223
Hazardous waste	53,420
Excavation Waste	747,242
TOTAL	2,861,062

Source: North London Waste Data Study Update 2016

Figure 9: Waste arisings in North London 2016



Source: North London Waste Data Study 2019

⁸ The data is taken from the Waste Data Study (2019)

How North London's waste is currently managed

3.6 New Around 66% of waste generated in North London is managed in North London, excluding excavation waste. The amounts of North London's waste managed within North London and elsewhere is set out in Table 2. This section sets out how and where each waste stream is currently managed.

Table 2: The amount of North London's waste managed in North London and elsewhere (2016)

Waste stream	Waste arising	Amount managed in North London	Amount managed elsewhere in London	Amount exported to landfill outside London	Amount exported to other facilities outside London
LACW	845,776	718,900	1,000	68,900	56,900
C&I	762,301	402,900	34,600	251,600	73,000
C&D	443,180	248,000	108,225	30,200	31,000
Hazardous (HWDI)	53,420	313	12,663	8,557	31,887
Proportion		66%	7.5%	17%	9%
Excavation	747,242	52,523	335,862	265,415	82,463
Proportion		7%	45%	35.5%	11%

Source: Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI)

Local Authority Collected Waste

- 3.7 The data for this waste stream is the most reliable. Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) is reported annually by the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) and data from all waste authorities are published by government along with statistics. In North London, around 845,700 tonnes of LACW was collected in 2016/17⁹. Of this, approximately 224,500(27%) was recycled, reused or composted, below the 30% London average. Of the remaining LACW, 541,300 (64%) was sent to NLWA's energy-from-waste facility at Edmonton (above the London average of 60%) and 68,900 (8%) was sent to landfill outside of North London (below the London average of 12.5%). For household waste only the recycling rate was 32% which is just below the London average of 33%.
- 3.8 The NLWA has reported an increase in recycling performance for household waste from 23% in 2006/7 to 32% by 2016/17. The percentage of waste going to landfill fell from 36% in 2006/07 to 8% in 2016/17. There are a number of factors which contribute towards lower recycling rates in London than the country as a whole. These include: rapid population growth; a greater transient population than anywhere else in the UK; the greater proportion of flats compared to houses which presents challenges for setting up collection systems for recyclable waste; and proportionately fewer gardens generating lower level of green waste for recycling.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 3.9 The Waste Data Study has used two methods to identify C&I waste arisings. The first is to use data from the Defra C&I Waste Survey 2009 in line with the London Plan to assess the management routes of North London's C&I waste. The second is to use the method based on published data from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI), introduced in 2014¹⁰. The Boroughs have used the 2014 'WDI methodology' for this plan. This method of calculation indicates that around 760,000 tonnes of C&I waste was generated in North London in 2016. Of this, 335,400 tonnes (44%) of C&I waste was recycled, reused or composted while 251,600 tonnes (33%) of this waste stream was sent to landfill and land recovery.

⁹ Figures from the [NLWA Annual Monitoring Report 2016-17](#) and [ENV18 - Local authority collected waste: annual results tables](#)

¹⁰ [New Methodology to Estimate Waste Generation by the Commercial and Industrial Sector in England, DEFRA August 2014](#)

Around 29,600 tonnes (17%) was sent for thermal treatment with energy recovery and a small proportion (6%) of C&I was sent for non-thermal treatment. A high proportion of this waste (around 43%) is currently exported from London. .

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

3.10 Local planning policies and development industry practice mean a lot of C&D material is managed on site and does not enter the waste stream. A total of 443,180 tonnes of C&D waste and 747,243 tonnes of excavation waste was produced in North London in 2016. The largest proportion of C&D waste arising in North London is managed via recycling (73%) and treatment (20%) facilities, with 7% sent directly to landfill. Recycling rates of C&D waste are high due to the nature and value of the material and most of this takes place in North London or elsewhere in London. Excavation materials are primarily disposed of outside North London directly to landfill (53%) with the remainder managed through transfer stations (28%) or sent for treatment (19%).

Hazardous Waste

3.11 A total of 53,420 tonnes of hazardous waste was produced in 2016, of this waste 40% was managed at treatment facilities, of which the majority was exported for treatment outside of North London. The next most common method of management was recovery (20%), with a further 16% being managed at landfill. Of the total hazardous waste arisings, 53,107 tonnes (99.4%) of waste was exported out of North London for management. It is not unusual for hazardous waste to travel outside the area to specialist facilities which tend to have a wider catchment area.

Agricultural Waste

3.12 A total of 9,223 tonnes of Agricultural waste was produced in 2016, with only 125 tonnes being identified as being managed off site. The majority of agricultural waste arisings are managed within the limited number of farm holdings within the Plan area, with a very small amount managed offsite through commercial waste facilities. As such, the NLWP does not seek to identify sites for additional facilities to manage this waste stream; any facilities which do come forward on farm land would be considered against Policy 3 'Windfall sites'.

Low Level Non-Nuclear Radioactive Waste

3.13 The very small amount of Low Level Non-Nuclear Radioactive Waste (LLW) arising in North London, mainly from hospitals, is currently managed outside of the area in specialist facilities. Records of LLW in the sub-region indicate that there are currently 16 sites producing LLW as waste water, with a number of the amounts

generated being below the reporting threshold, which is measured in terms of radioactivity.

Waste Water and Sewage Sludge

- 3.14 Waste Water Treatment Works in North London are operated by Thames Water. The main Thames Water Waste Water/sewage treatment facility in North London is Deephams Sewage Treatment Works (STW), which is the ninth largest in England. The site is to be retained and improved for waste water use and planning permission has been granted for an upgrade to the effluent treatment stream. Thames Water anticipates that the recently constructed upgrade to Deephams STW will provide sufficient effluent treatment capacity to meet their needs into the next decade. However, this will be reviewed in future AMP periods to ensure ongoing capacity in relation to population growth. Further details can be found in section 4.

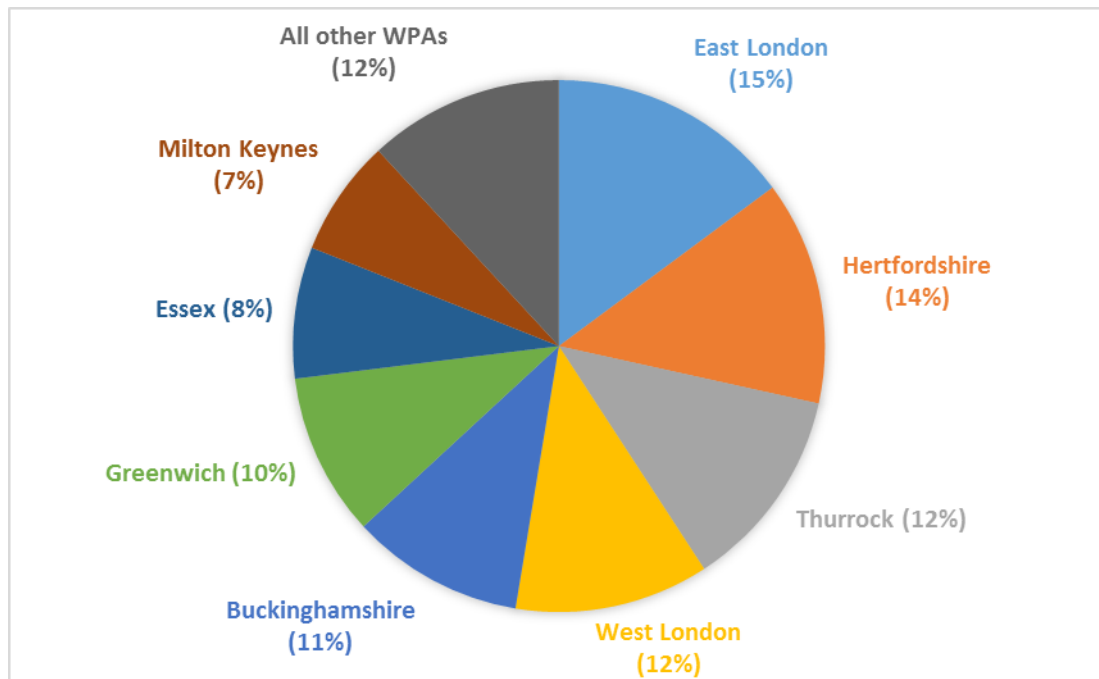
Cross Boundary Movements (exports and imports)

- 3.15 North London does not have all the types of facilities necessary to manage all the sub-types of waste arising within the main waste streams shown in Table 2. For example, there are few specialist hazardous waste facilities and no landfill sites in North London and so waste which requires these types of facilities will continue to be exported. Exports of waste arising in North London will need to be balanced out by an equivalent amount of additional capacity within North London.
- 3.16 Some of this capacity will be provided by existing facilities which import waste from outside North London. In 2016, around 1 million tonnes of waste was imported in to North London. Most of the imported waste comes from immediate neighbours in Greater London, the South East and East of England and is managed in transfer stations, treatment facilities and metal recycling sites. The type of facilities in North London with a wider-than-local catchment area include recycling and treatment facilities, in particular metal recycling and end of life vehicle (ELV) facilities as well as facilities for the processing of CDE into recycled aggregate products for resale. Waste will continue to be imported into North London over the plan period in line with market demands.
- 3.17 In 2016, around 1.4 million tonnes of waste was recorded as exported from North London, 675,788 tonnes of which went to landfill. Most of the waste deposited to landfill was excavation waste (65%) followed by LACW/C&I (35%). Exports of LACW to landfill have been steadily declining in recent years, in line with the waste strategies of the London Mayor and the North London Waste Authority which aim to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. Data for hazardous waste exports to landfill is shown from both the Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) and the Hazardous Waste data Interrogator (HWDI). The HWDI is the more accurate of the two for

hazardous waste, but the total exports to landfill figure is taken from the WDI only. Exports of CD&E waste generally follow patterns of waste arising, so when more CD&E waste is generated, more is exported.

- 3.18 Local planning authorities have a duty to cooperate with each other on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries. Exports of waste from one waste planning authority to another is a strategic cross-boundary matter and is an important consideration in assessing the effectiveness of the NLWP. It is therefore important to understand the destination of North London's waste exports and to understand any issues which could prevent similar amounts of waste being exported in the future.
- 3.19 Although North London is planning for capacity to meet the equivalent of 100% of its waste arisings, North London has no landfill sites and is not planning to open any landfill sites. This means that waste arising in London which cannot be recycled or recovered and can only be disposed of to landfill will continue to do so. Table 5 identifies the amount of waste which is expected to be disposed of to landfill over the plan period and this will form part of the annual monitoring to ensure that duty to co-operate engagement takes place if there are significant changes from current and anticipated waste exports to landfill.
- 3.20 It should be noted that exports from and imports into North London are not a measure of North London's net self-sufficiency. Net self-sufficiency means providing enough waste management capacity to manage the equivalent of the waste need in North London, while recognising that some imports and exports will continue. For most waste streams, the market dictates where the waste is managed, however the more capacity there is within North London, the more opportunity for North London's waste to be managed within its own boundaries.
- 3.21 During 2013-2016 waste exports from North London were deposited in more than 70 different waste planning authority areas but the majority (88%) went to eight main destinations. These are shown in the Figure 10 below:

Figure10: Destinations of Waste Exports from North London



Source: WDI 2013-2016

- 3.22 As part of discharging the ‘duty to co-operate’, the North London Boroughs have contacted all waste planning authorities (WPA) who receive waste from North London to identify any issues which may prevent waste movements continuing during the plan period. A Report on the duty to co-operate, issues identified and next stages accompanies this Plan and is available on the NLWP website.
- 3.23 In particular, the North London Boroughs have engaged with each of the main recipients of North London’s waste to landfill and identified if there are planning reasons why similar exports of waste cannot continue over the plan period, for example the planned closure of a site. . .
- 3.24 Engagement to date has identified a constraint to the continuation of waste exports to landfill from North London relating to the scheduled closure of some landfill sites during the plan period, though the operation of some of these sites may be extended beyond their currently permitted end date. This work is set out in the Duty to Co-operate Report.
- 3.25 It is recognised that non-hazardous landfill capacity in the wider south east is declining and no new non-hazardous landfill sites are being put forward by waste operators. A small number of new inert waste sites are being put forward in former mineral works. The lack of landfill capacity in the wider south east is an issue for all WPAs preparing plans and there is a continuing need to plan to manage waste

further up the waste hierarchy to help reduce the need for landfill capacity. The destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces and therefore it is not possible to identify specific alternative destinations where North London's waste will go after the closure of landfill sites during the plan period. The North London Boroughs have established that there is opportunity for the market to find alternative destinations in the wider south east for any of North London's 'homeless' waste in the short term. In the longer term, beneficial use of excavation waste and the Circular Economy Statements will assist the North London Boroughs to reduce exports of waste to landfill and monitor the destinations of waste exports.

- 3.26 A further constraint for the continued export of waste has been identified with regard to hazardous waste, namely a lack of detailed data on where it ends up. This type of waste is managed in specialist facilities which have wide catchment areas and therefore may not be local to the source of the waste. North London has hazardous waste capacity of around 4,250 tonnes per annum, mainly for end of life vehicles. The treatment facilities handle a small proportion of North London's hazardous waste (around 8%) while the rest (92%) is exported.
- 3.27 While the export of the majority of hazardous waste to the most appropriate specialist facilities is likely to continue, current data collection methods do not identify the hazardous waste facilities in question. No planning issues have been identified which will prevent North London's hazardous waste continuing to be managed at specialist hazardous facilities in any of the areas which receive significant amounts of hazardous waste exports from North London.
- 3.28 The boroughs will continue to monitor hazardous waste exports from North London and engage with waste planning authorities who receive strategic amounts of North London's waste when and if there are any substantial changes which may affect waste planning in their area.

4 Future Waste Management Requirements

Context

- 4.1 In line with the NPPW and the London Plan, the NLWP must identify sufficient waste management capacity to meet the identified waste management needs of North London over the plan period.
- 4.2 It follows that a key part of the development of the NLWP is to identify how much waste will be produced during the plan period, how this will be managed, what capacity is required and whether there is sufficient capacity already available. The NLWP must also consider how changes in the waste management behaviours, practices and technologies may influence this.

Targets for North London's waste management

- 4.3 The North London Boroughs have statutory duties to meet recycling and recovery targets and the NLWP will need to be ambitious in order to achieve European Union, national, regional and local targets. These targets taken from the London Plan (March 2021) are as follows:

Table 3: Recycling and Recovery Targets with 2016 Baseline

Waste stream	Target	2016 baseline
LACW	Contributing towards 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2030	27%
C&I	Contributing towards 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2030	44%
C&D	95% reuse/recycling/recovery	93%
Excavation	95% beneficial use	Not known
Biodegradable or recyclable waste	Zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026	Not known
Hazardous	Included in LACW, C&I and C&D targets	N/A

Local Authority Collected Waste

- 4.4 The North London Boroughs and the NLWA are committed to achieving the 50% recycling by 2025 target set out in the Mayor’s Environment Strategy. The North London Boroughs, together with the NLWA, are beginning a renewed drive to increase recycling including looking at ways to standardise collection regimes. In addition, the London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB) works with London Boroughs to increase recycling rates and supports waste authorities in improving waste management services.
- 4.5 The NLWA’s long term waste management solution is based upon the continued use of the existing Edmonton facility until 2025 and the development of a new energy recovery facility on the same site to be operational from 2025 onwards. Further information on how it has informed the NLWP is set out in section 4.
- 4.6 The European Commission has put forward a Circular Economy Package¹¹. This includes a 65% recycling target for municipal waste (LACW and C&I) by 2030. Notwithstanding the UK leaving the EU, the UK has signed up to delivering these targets as part of Brexit. The Circular Economy Package (CEP) recycling target of 65% municipal waste by 2030 has been superseded by the London Environment Strategy (LES) published in May 2018 in time to be incorporated into the NLWP. The LES aims to achieve 65% recycling from London’s ‘municipal’ waste by 2030; this will be achieved through a 50% recycling rate from LACW by 2025 (LES Policy 7.2.1) and 75% from business waste by 2030 (LES policy 7.2.2). This is a collective target across the whole of London. The LES therefore goes further than the CEP by bringing forward London’s LACW recycling target to 2025. The LES states that the Mayor expects waste authorities to collectively achieve a 50 per cent LACW recycling target by 2025 and aspire to achieve 45% household waste recycling by 2025 and 50% by 2030. Responsibility falls largely to London Boroughs in their capacity as waste collection and waste disposal authorities. The NLWA are expected to contribute to the Mayor’s targets and produce a waste strategy to show they are acting in conformity with the LES policies and proposals (see LES Box 36).

¹¹ European Commission Circular Economy Package http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm

- 4.7 Waste minimisation seeks to reduce the amount of waste produced by targeting particular behaviours and practices. As shown in Figure 4, preventing waste generation in the first place sits at the top of the waste hierarchy.
- 4.8 The London Environment Strategy prioritises resource efficiency to significantly reduce waste and promotes reuse and repair. LWARB’s ‘Circular Economy route map’ exemplifies a move towards a more resource efficient waste service. The route map builds on the 5 focus areas (the built environment, food, textiles, electricals and plastics) and sets out 8 cross cutting themes to ensure the benefits of a circular economy can be achieved across a number of sectors.
- 4.9 The North London Boroughs co-ordinate waste prevention activity through the NLWA’s waste prevention plan. The NLWA run waste minimisation activities for schools and communities. These are delivered through the NLWA’s “Wise up to Waste” programme and currently focuses on three priority areas: reducing food waste, encouraging a reduction of furniture waste by increasing re-use, and reducing textile waste (both clothing and non-clothing).

Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 4.10 Through the London Environment Strategy, the Mayor is seeking to make London a zero waste city with no biodegradable or recyclable waste sent to landfill by 2026 and by aiming to achieve 65% recycling from London’s ‘municipal’ waste by 2030; this will be achieved through a 50% recycling rate from LACW by 2025 (Policy 7.2.1) and 75% from business waste by 2030 (policy 7.2.2). This is a collective target across the whole of London. The Mayor has also said that he does not expect there to be a need for any new energy from waste capacity if existing planned sites are completed (policy 7.3.2.b). The Mayor has also indicated that he will use his powers to ensure there are sufficient sites to manage London’s waste. The Environment Strategy embraces the principles of the Circular Economy requiring manufacturers to design products to generate less waste and which can be easily repaired, reused and recycled, and the strategy encourages the development of business to facilitate this.
- 4.11 There are a number of national schemes which promote waste minimisation. This includes the [Courtauld Commitment](#) which aims to reduce food waste, grocery packaging and product waste, both in the home and the grocery sector by 20%, the Mayor’s Environment Strategy seeks to go further by setting a target of 50% reduction per head by 2030.

- 4.12 European Commission Circular Economy Package¹² include increased recycling targets for packaging materials in the commercial and industrial sectors of 65% by 2025 and 75% by 2030. The UK has committed to delivering the Circular Economy targets as part of Brexit.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

- 4.13 The draft New London Plan(December 2019) includes a target of 95% reuse/recycling/recovery of C&D waste and 95% beneficial use of excavation waste.. Beneficial use could include using excavated material within the development, or in habitat creation, flood defences or landfill restoration. Preference should be given to using the materials on-site or within local projects.

Hazardous Waste

- 4.14 There are a number of initiatives in place to ensure better implementation of EU waste legislation, including on hazardous waste. None of the circular economy proposals referred to 5.13 announced by the European Commission in December 2015 will affect the NLWP strategy for hazardous waste.

Options for modelling North London's future waste arisings

- 4.15 In accordance with the NPPF (paragraph 35) to ensure the NLWP is justified, a range of options were tested as part of the consideration of reasonable alternatives for modelling North London's waste arisings over the plan period. Analysis of and consultation on these options led to the selection of a preferred strategy. These options seek to reflect the effects of future economic activity, including fiscal, financial and legislative factors such as landfill tax charges driving waste away from landfill, and financial incentives such as ROCs (Renewable Obligations Certificates) increasing the competitiveness of energy recovery. Employment growth is based on demographic projections of employment in the London Plan using North London Borough employment projections and is applied to the growth rates for the C&I and CD&E streams. For the LACW stream, the NLWA have provided the projections which have been used to inform the proposed application for a Development Consent Order to enable them to develop and operate an Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) at

¹² http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm

the Edmonton EcoPark from 2026. The scenarios considered are summarised in Table 4, with the preferred scenarios highlighted.

Table 4: Options considered for forecasting North London’s waste arisings and need

LACW	C&I	C&D	Excavation	Hazardous	Agricultural
Capacity options					
Meeting the London Plan apportionment	Meeting the London Plan apportionment	Baseline (no change)	Baseline (no change)	Baseline (no change)	Baseline (no change)
Net self-sufficiency	Net self-sufficiency	Net self-sufficiency	Managing as much as possible in North London	Net self-sufficiency	
Self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency		Self-sufficiency	
Growth Options					
	No growth (0% pa)	No growth (0% pa)	No growth (0% pa)	No growth (0% pa)	No growth (0% pa)
	Minimised growth (0.40% pa)	Minimised growth (0.40% pa)	Minimised growth (0.40% pa)	Minimised growth (0.40% pa)	

LACW	C&I	C&D	Excavation	Hazardous	Agricultural
NLWA Waste Forecasting Model ¹³	Growth (0.81% pa)	Growth (0.81% pa)	Growth (0.81% pa)	Growth (0.81% pa)	
Management Options					
	Baseline (no change)	Baseline (no change)	Baseline (no change)	Baseline (no change)	Baseline (no change)
	Median 80% recycling by 2035 16% Energy Recovery by 2035 4% to Landfill by 2035	Median 85% recycling 9% treatment 6% landfill			

¹³ [The NLWA Forecasting Model is summarised here](#)

LACW	C&I	C&D	Excavation	Hazardous	Agricultural
NLWA Forecasting model Central Scenario 44% recycling by 2035 (50% HH recycling by 2035) 55% Energy Recovery by 2035 1% landfill	Maximised 85% Recycling by 2035 12% Energy Recovery by 2035 3% to Landfill by 2035	Maximised 95% recycling / recovery / reuse 5% landfill	Maximised 95% beneficial use 5% landfill		

4.16 Further details of these options is available in NLWP Data Study 2. An Options Appraisal Report (2019) has also been prepared which provides more detail on each of the options considered and provides information on the different scenarios including how much waste would be generated over the plan period (incorporating economic and population growth assumptions), how much waste could be managed within North London (net self-sufficiency options), and how this waste should be managed (management options) for each of the options considered. Meeting North London's LACW, C&I and C&D waste arisings, including hazardous waste, was the preferred net self-sufficiency option because it is compliant with national legislation on managing all main waste streams. In addition, it demonstrates to neighbouring authorities outside London that North London intends to manage as much of its own waste as possible and reduce exports. Growth of 0.81% was chosen as the preferred option because GLA evidence and projections anticipate substantial population and economic growth in London over the next few decades. Maximised Recycling was chosen as the preferred option for the management strategy because it aligns with national, regional and local recycling targets. This option also means that more waste will be managed further up the waste hierarchy with more opportunity to divert waste away from landfill.

4.17 The chosen approach for the NLWP following the option appraisal can be summarised as follows:

Chosen Approach for planning for North London's waste

Population/Economic Growth in line with London Plan forecasts

+ Maximising Recycling

+ Net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I and C&D by 2026 (including hazardous waste)

= Quantity of waste to be managed

- 4.18 It is considered that this approach provides the most robust modelling scenario to project future capacity gaps, taking account of existing/planned capacity, and waste management needs.
- 4.19 The results of the modelling of the preferred strategy for waste arisings over the plan period is set out in Table 5 below. The baseline data for these projections are the waste arisings figures set out in Table 2 of this plan. These figures represent two sets of projections. The first is how North London's waste is most likely to be managed over the plan period, aligned with the levels in the waste hierarchy (see STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1). While some of North London's waste will still be exported for management or disposal to landfill, the aim of the NLWP is to deliver the equivalent capacity for LACW, C&I, C&D and hazardous waste within its administrative borders. Therefore Table 5 also shows the total amount of waste arising in North London which the Boroughs need to provide capacity for (net self-sufficiency). This is in line with STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 which is to plan for net self-sufficiency by providing opportunities to manage as much as practicable of North London's waste within the Plan area. Prevention and re-use also have a part to play, but in terms of waste management capacity in North London, recovery and recycling will play the most substantial part.
- 4.20 Table 8 sets out waste arisings over the plan period and how much of the total will need to be recycled to meet the Mayor's targets shown in Table 3. The LACW figures in Table 5 are taken from the NLWP data study which reflects the NLWA modelling. The NLWA model is based on achieving 50% household waste recycling. Over 80% of total LACW is household waste and the remainder is mostly business waste. The NLWA model assumes business waste recycling improves gradually over time as business waste recycling continues to be encouraged and recycling behaviours change. The combined household and business waste recycling rate in the NLWA model is 44%. In order to meet the Mayor's target of 65% recycling of municipal

waste by 2030, around 85% of the ‘municipal’ portion of the C&I waste stream needs to be recycled. The ‘municipal’ portion of the C&I waste stream is estimated to be around two thirds of the total¹⁴. The recycling rates for the municipal portion of the C&I waste stream rise to 85% by 2030 which, together with household and business waste recycling in the LACW waste stream, achieves 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2030 in line with the Mayor’s target. The C&D waste stream has a recycling rate of 95% and excavation waste a beneficial use rate of 95% in line with the London Plan targets.

Table 5: Projected arisings and management of North London’s waste 2020-2035

Waste Stream	Facility Type	2020	2025	2030	2035
LACW	Recycling	418,169	424,049	430,280	436,824
LACW	Recovery (EfW), Treatment	566,872	572,856	579,725	587,352
LACW	Landfill	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total LACW arisings (capacity required for net self-sufficiency)		987,041	998,905	1,012,005	1,026,176
C&I	Recycling	525,853	566,563	609,743	634,983
C&I	Recovery (EfW), Treatment	152,448	142,523	131,513	136,957
C&I	Landfill	109,139	110,951	112,726	117,392
Total C&I waste arisings (capacity required for net self-sufficiency)		787,440	820,037	853,982	889,332
C&D	Recycling	435,054	453,063	471,816	491,347
C&D	Landfill	22,742	23,683	24,664	25,685

¹⁴ Separate figures for municipal and other C&I waste are set out in the Data Study Addendum Appendix A: Waste arisings forecast scenario taken forward in the NLWP.

Waste Stream	Facility Type	2020	2025	2030	2035
Total C&D waste arisings (capacity required for net self-sufficiency)		457,796	476,746	496,480	517,032
Hazardous	Recycling	16,838	16,838	16,838	16,838
Hazardous	Recovery, Treatment	23,846	23,846	23,846	23,846
Hazardous	Landfill	12,737	12,737	12,737	12,737
Total Hazardous waste arisings (capacity required for net self-sufficiency)		53,421	53,421	53,421	53,421
Excavation	Beneficial use, Recycling, Treatment	733,294	763,647	795,257	828,176
Excavation	Landfill	38,594	40,192	41,856	43,588
Total Excavation waste arisings		771,888	803,839	837,113	871,764
Agricultural	Recycling	89	89	89	89
Agricultural	Recovery, Treatment	9,130	9,130	9,130	9,130
Agricultural	Landfill	4	4	4	4
Total Agricultural waste arisings		9,223	9,223	9,223	9,223

Existing Capacity

4.21 Table 3 below summarises the existing (2016) capacity of North London's waste management facilities by type of facility and waste stream managed. It identifies an existing waste management capacity of just over a million tonnes per annum of recycling/composting for the LACW and C&I waste streams, just under 600,000 tonnes per annum of energy recovery for LACW, around 630,000 tonnes per annum of recycling and treatment for CD&E waste, and about 4,250 tonnes of hazardous waste capacity. . Figure 5 shows the location of the facilities represented in Table 6 and a full list is in Appendix 1.

Table 6: Existing Annual Capacity at Licensed Operational Waste Management Facilities

Type of capacity		Waste stream	Existing capacity (2016)
Management	Recycling / Composting / Treatment	LACW / C&I	1,062,424
		CD&E	633,436
		Hazardous	4,252
	Energy Recovery	LACW / C&I	597,134
	Transfer	All	1,225,068
	Landfill	All	0

Source: Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2012-2016

4.22 The London Plan defines the technologies and processes which constitute ‘managing’ waste and these have been applied to North London’s facilities when calculating capacity. Only facilities which recycle and compost waste or recover energy from waste count towards waste ‘management’ in North London. Transfer Stations are therefore excluded from this total, although many facilities categorised as ‘transfer stations’ do some recycling and where recycling takes place at transfer stations this has been noted in the site profiles and added to the total in Table 6.

Changes to Capacity over the Plan Period

4.23 Waste management capacity in North London will change over the plan period with some facilities moving or closing down and new facilities being built. This section sets out what we currently know about such changes.

Edmonton EcoPark

4.24 A Development Consent Order (DCO) has been approved by the Secretary of State for a new Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) which will manage the treatment of the residual element of LACW during the NLWP plan period and beyond. The existing Edmonton EfW provides just under 600,000 tonnes of waste management capacity per annum and the new facility will provide around 700,000 tonnes per annum. This

is an additional 100,000 tonnes which has been built into the calculation for the capacity gap.

- 4.25 The NLWA's DCO allows for the loss of the composting plant at the Edmonton EcoPark site in 2020 to make way for the new ERF facility to be built whilst maintaining the current EfW operation and the NLWA are not intending to build a replacement facility. This will result in a capacity loss of around 35,200 tonnes per annum. This has been built into the calculation of the capacity gap. The development also includes a Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) including a new Reuse and Recycling Centre (RRC), a relocated transfer hall and a bulky waste/fuel preparation facility on the site.

Powerday

- 4.26 Powerday in Enfield is an existing site currently operating as a Waste Transfer Station. Planning permission was granted for an upgrade to a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) capable of handling 300,000 tonnes of C&I and C&D waste per annum and the new facility was opened in 2015. However, this increase in capacity has not yet happened and it is not clear if the planning permission will be implemented. Therefore this has not been added to the pipeline capacity, however throughput for the site will be monitored and if additional capacity comes online it will be used to close the capacity gap.

Loss and re-provision of existing waste management facilities

- 4.27 Where existing sites need to be relocated, compensatory capacity is required in order to comply with the London Plan, Borough Local Plans and, once adopted, the NLWP. It is known that some waste sites in North London will be redeveloped for other uses as part of the Brent Cross Cricklewood Regeneration scheme. . This information has been highlighted in Schedule 1.
- 4.28 The Brent Cross Cricklewood Regeneration Area (BXC) includes four existing waste sites, comprising a NLWA transfer station and three commercial operations. These are BAR3 PB Donoghue, BAR4 Hendon Transfer Station, BAR6 McGovern, and BAR7 Cripps Skips. These sites will be redeveloped under the planning permission for the regeneration of Brent Cross Cricklewood (Barnet planning application reference F/04687/13). The Hendon Rail Transfer Station (BAR 4) will be replaced with a new facility to meet the NLWA's requirements; planning permission for a new Waste Transfer Station (WTS) at Geron Way was granted by Barnet Council in September 2018 (Barnet planning application reference 17/6714/EIA). The existing commercial facilities at BAR 6 and BAR 7 fall within the land required to deliver the early Southern phase of the BXC regeneration which has commenced. . The BAR3 site is currently identified for redevelopment in Phase 4 of the BXC regeneration. It is planned that

capacity at the waste facilities of BAR4, BAR6 and BAR7 and part of the capacity of BAR3 would be replaced by the new Waste Transfer Station (WTS) delivered as part of the Brent Cross Cricklewood Regeneration. The balance of replacement capacity for BAR3 would need to be identified prior to its redevelopment and the London Borough of Barnet will seek to provide replacement capacity within the borough. The Barnet Local Plan will identify potential sites. For the purposes of the plan, therefore, it is assumed there will be no loss of capacity for these facilities.

- 4.29 Two facilities in Waltham Forest (GBN Services and Pulse Environmental) have closed and their capacity has been replaced in a new facility operated by GBN services in Enfield. While the capacity has moved to a different Borough, there is no loss of capacity for North London as a whole. The new GBN facility is newly built but has been designed with sufficient capacity to replace that lost at the two Waltham Forest facilities and therefore, for the purposes of the plan the capacity of these facilities is assumed to remain the same. The new facility may also be able to provide capacity on top of what has been replaced, and this will be monitored.

Meeting the Capacity Gap

- 4.30 The capacity gap is the difference between projected waste arisings (Table 8) and existing capacity (Table 3). Table 7 below sets out the capacity gap broken down in to 5 year periods over the NLWP plan period. It takes account of the known changes to capacity over the plan period, including the upgrading and loss of existing facilities.). North London can accommodate recycling, composting, treatment and recovery facilities to manage waste and so additional waste management capacity will be in the 'recycling' and 'recovery' tiers of the waste hierarchy in line with STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.

Table 7: Capacity gaps throughout the Plan period (tonnes)

LACW/C&I	2020	2025	2030	2035
Projections	1,774,481	1,818,942	1,865,987	1,915,508
Existing capacity – recycling/ composting	1,076,129	1,076,129	1,076,129	1,076,129
Existing and pipeline capacity - recovery	597,134	700,000	700,000	700,000
Loss of capacity - composting	-	35,200	35,200	35,200
Capacity Gap	-101,218	-78,013	-125,058	-174,579

C&D	2020	2025	2030	2035
Projections	457,796	476,746	496,480	517,032
Existing capacity	633,436	633,436	633,436	633,436
Additional pipeline capacity	0	0	0	0
Surplus capacity	+175,640	+156,690	+136,956	+116,404

Hazardous	2020	2025	2030	2035
Projections	53,421	53,421	53,421	53,421
Existing and pipeline capacity	4,252	4,252	4,252	4,252
Capacity Gap	-49,169	-49,169	-49,169	-49,169

- 4.31 To meet the capacity gaps identified in Table 7, the North London Boroughs will seek opportunities for new capacity through intensification of existing sites and/or new facilities. The North London Boroughs contacted existing waste operators to find out if there are any current plans to upgrade or intensify their facilities (see Section 4 and Policy 1).
- 4.32 In order to estimate how much land is required for plan-making purposes, the capacity gap has been converted into a land area requirement based on a typical throughput per hectare for each type of facility. The amount of land required depends on the type of facility and the technology being used. New technologies may come forward during the plan period which have a higher throughput per hectare and so will require less land. The North London Boroughs want to ensure the best use of land in the area and this means maximising the capacity of a site while mitigating any environmental impacts. The land required is indicative only and new capacity will be monitored rather than land. Reference capacities are set out in Table 8 below. Table 20 in section 7 of the Data Study Part 2 (2019) provides a fuller explanation. Table 9 below sets out the amount of land required within North London to meet the capacity gaps identified in Table 6 for the chosen approach of net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I and C&D waste streams. In order for net self-

sufficiency to be achieved by 2026, in line with the London Plan, new capacity will need to be delivered by this date.

Table 8: Reference Capacities for Land Take for New Waste Facilities

Facility type	Assumed tonnes per hectare
Energy from waste (large scale)	165,000
Recycling (C+I & LACW)	128,000
Recycling (C+D)	100,000
Recycling (specialised – eg. metals)	50,000
Recycling (Hazardous)	10,000
Re-use	15,000
Composting	25,000
Treatment plant	50,000
Treatment Plant (Hazardous)	10,000

Table 9: Indicative land take requirements for meeting the capacity gap t

Waste Stream	Management type	Hectares
		2026
C&I/LACW	Recycling	1.5
Hazardous	Recycling/recovery/treatment	4.9
TOTAL land required in North London		6.4

4.33 There is a requirement for additional recycling capacity to manage the increasing levels of recycled waste expected from the LACW/C&I waste stream reflecting the recycling of 65% from municipal waste (LACW and commercial waste).

- 4.34 A capacity gap equivalent to around 4.9 hectares of land has been identified for meeting North London’s hazardous waste management need over the plan period. While the North London Boroughs support the provision of hazardous waste facilities in appropriate locations, it is acknowledged that these facilities generally operate for a wider-than-local catchment area due to their specialist nature. The Boroughs will therefore work with the GLA and other boroughs across London to identify and meet a regional need.
- 4.35 Additional land is not required to accommodate new facilities for Low Level Non-Nuclear Radioactive Waste (LLW), Agricultural Waste or Waste Water/Sewage Sludge during the plan period.
- 4.36 The following section sets out the process of identifying suitable locations for new waste capacity to meet the capacity gaps set out in Table 7.

5 Sites and Areas

- 5.1 This section sets out the approach to ensuring that there is sufficient land for future waste management facilities in North London to provide for the delivery of North London’s identified capacity requirements. Sections 3-6 of the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) set out the approach Local Plans should take to identify future waste requirements over the plan period and this has been used to help develop the approach to identifying future locations for waste development in North London.
- 5.2 At the core of waste planning is the requirement for waste planning authorities to “prepare Local Plans which identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams” (NPPW 3). In particular, waste planning authorities should “identify, in their Local Plans, sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in appropriate locations” (NPPW 4).
- 5.3 The London Plan (Policy SI8) requires Development Plans to plan for identified need and “allocate sufficient sites, identify suitable areas, and identify waste management facilities to provide the capacity to manage the apportioned tonnages of waste”. The London Plan also identifies existing waste sites, Strategic Industrial Land (SIL) and Locally Significant Industrial Sites as a focus for new waste capacity.
- 5.4 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 seeks to ensure there is sufficient suitable land available to meet North London’s waste management needs and reduce the movements of waste through safeguarding existing sites and identifying locations for new waste facilities.
- 5.5 Known opportunities to intensify and upgrade existing facilities have already been taken into account in section 4 and have been incorporated into the calculations for meeting the capacity gap. Where further opportunities to optimise waste management capacity on existing sites arise, this is supported by Policy 1 where the proposal is in line with relevant aims and policies in the North London Waste Plan, the London Plan, Local Plans and related guidance.
- 5.6 North London’s identified waste need and capacity gap is set out in section 4 and summarised in Table 7 above. Additional facilities to meet the capacity gap would require approximately 6.4ha of land, depending on the type of technology used.
- 5.7 The NLWP North London Boroughs assessed a range of sites and areas to meet future waste needs. Assessment criteria have been developed using waste planning policy and in consultation with key stakeholders in a series of focus groups. This work is set out in the Sites and Areas Report. A ‘site’ in this context is an individual

plot of land that is safeguarded for waste use only. An 'Area' comprises a number of individual plots of land, for example, an industrial estate or employment area that is in principle suitable for waste use but where land is not specifically safeguarded for waste. The NPPW and the London Plan endorse the identification of “sites and/or areas” in Local Plans. The approach is also supported by the waste industry and key stakeholder in consultation.

Site and Area Search Criteria

- 5.8 When seeking suitable locations for new waste facilities, the Boroughs took into account NPPW paragraph 4 which states that waste planning authorities should “consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites” and “give priority to the re-use of previously developed land [and] sites identified for employment uses”. The London Plan identifies suitable locations in policy SI8 as existing waste sites and SIL/LSIS. Waste facilities are considered to be industrial uses and are therefore considered suitable, in principle, to be developed on any industrial land in North London. However, in preparing the NLWP, the North London Boroughs have sought to refine this approach and direct new waste facilities towards locations assessed and selected as the most suitable in North London which are identified as “Priority Areas” in the Plan. The criteria used in the NLWP site and area selection process were developed based on the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, National Planning Policy for Waste¹⁵, Planning Practice Guidance and the London Plan. Both planning and spatial criteria were discussed with key stakeholders through a focus group session in spring 2014 .

Site and Area Search and Selection Process (Methodology)

- 5.9 An extensive site and area search and selection process has been undertaken. Full details of the site and area selection exercise are set out in the ‘Sites and Areas Report’ and the ‘Options Appraisal for Sites and Areas to be taken forward in the Proposed Submission NLWP’ Report available on the NLWP website. In summary it has involved the following key stages:

¹⁵ Following the introduction of the National Planning Policy for Waste NPPW in October 2014 to replace Planning Policy Statement PPS10, the site and area search criteria were reviewed to ensure compliance with this document.

- i. Survey of existing waste sites – this involved a detailed review of the existing waste sites, including obtaining information from the operators on their future plans and validation of existing information held regarding their sites. This work indicated that there was insufficient capacity within existing sites to meet the expected waste arisings over the plan period.
- ii. Call for sites - a call for sites exercise was carried out in two stages. This included targeting existing operators, landowners and other interested parties requesting them to put sites forward for consideration.
- iii. Land availability search – this was an initial search into the land available in North London that may be suitable for the development of waste management infrastructure. At this stage, all available sites and areas were included in the process in order that the site and area assessment process for the NLWP could then be applied. The result of this work was to identify a long list of potential sites and areas.
- iv. Desk based site and area assessment – the long list of sites and areas was then assessed against the selection criteria. As shown in Table 10 below, the assessment criteria were split into two levels, absolute criteria and screening criteria. The absolute criteria were applied first to determine if the identified constraints affected part of the proposed sites and areas, resulting in their removal. The remaining sites and areas were then subject to the screening criteria. The aim of using the absolute criteria was to ensure that those sites/areas which are wholly unsuitable are excluded from further consideration and to identify those which may be suitable.
- v. Site visits were undertaken in August and October 2014 to check and refine information from the desk based assessment and make a visual assessment of the suitability for different types of waste management facilities as well as the relationship with adjoining development. The information was used to complete the criteria-based assessment to ultimately determine the suitability of the sites/areas for future waste development as well as evaluate the potential facility types.
- vi. Areas identified as suitable for future waste management facilities were subject to an assessment to calculate the level of capacity they could reasonably be expected to provide. Firstly the proportion of North London’s industrial land in waste use was established. This showed the ability of waste facilities to compete with other land uses in these areas was good and that waste is a growing sector in contrast to declining industries such as manufacturing. Secondly, a review of the vacancy rates and business churn for industrial land was used to estimate the proportion of land within these

areas which are likely to become available over the plan period. Further information is available in the Sites and Areas Report.

- vii. Sustainability Appraisal¹⁶ and Habitats Regulation Assessment¹⁷ of sites/areas – all proposed sites and areas have been subject to these assessments and the findings fed into the policy recommendations.
- viii. Consultation with Landowners – Following completion of the above, land owners for all the sites remaining were contacted to seek feedback on the inclusion of their land as a waste site allocation. The findings of this work have further refined the list of sites and further information can be found in the Sites and Areas Report.
- ix. Sequential test – any sites and areas lying within a level 2 or 3 flood risk zone have been subject to sequential testing to assess the potential impact of a waste development in this zone. The results of this work can be found in the Sites and Areas Report.
- x. Following consultation responses on the Draft Plan, a Sites and Areas Options Appraisal was prepared to analyse a number of different approaches for reducing the total quantum of land identified for new waste facilities and creating a better geographical spread of waste facilities in line with Spatial Principle B. This resulted in the reduction of total land identified for new waste facilities from 351.8ha in the Draft Plan to 102.38ha in the Proposed Submission Plan.

5.10 The assessment criteria applied to all sites and areas is listed in Table 10 below. The criteria have been used in assessing sites and areas during both the desk based assessment and site visits.

Table 10: Sites and Areas Assessment Criteria

Absolute Criteria	Screening Criteria
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¹⁶ Sustainability appraisal is the assessment of the potential impact against an agreed set of social, environmental and economic objectives. It encompasses the requirement of Strategic Environmental Assessment which is a requirement of Europe that all plans undergo.

¹⁷ HRA is a requirement of Europe that all plans are assessed against their potential impact of natura 2000 sites.

Absolute Criteria	Screening Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) • Green Belt (for built facilities) • Grade 1 & 2 agricultural land (part of the Green belt) • Sites of international importance for conservation e.g. Ramsar sites, Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) • Sites of national importance for conservation e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves • Ancient Woodlands • Scheduled Ancient Monuments • Listed Buildings (grade I and II*) • Registered Parks and Gardens (grade I and II*) • Registered battle fields • Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) • Protected open spaces • Landscape designations such as Areas of Special Character (part of the Green Belt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of local importance for nature conservation (SINCs) • Flood risk areas/flood plain • Accessibility (proximity to road, rail, canal/river) • Sites and areas greater than 2km from the primary route network • Ground water protection zones • Surface waters • Major aquifers • Airfield safeguarding areas (Birdstrike zones) • Air Quality Management Areas • Unstable land • Green belt (for non-built facilities) • Local Plan designations • Settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments • Settings of Listed Buildings • Settings of Registered Parks and Gardens (grade I and II*) • Neighbouring land uses • Proximity to sensitive receptors

5.11 The sites and areas identified as a result of the methodology set out above were consulted on as part of the Draft Plan prepared under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012. This was set out in the Sites and Areas Report 2015 which was updated in 2019 for the Proposed Submission NLWP.

- 5.12 In order to respond to issues raised during consultation on the suitability of the Draft Plan proposed sites and areas, the North London Boroughs undertook four areas of further work in order to identify which sites and areas should be taken forward:
- Gather and assess additional information on sites/areas
 - Changes to policy wording on reducing the impact of new waste development
 - Seek a better geographical spread of waste facilities
 - Consider options to reduce the amount of land taken forward in the Proposed Submission Plan
- 5.13 The additional information gathered and assessed included transport evaluations, potential mitigation measures, updating flood risk information and other environmental factors, consideration of where waste facilities might be best located within an Area, heritage and National Grid assets, and identifying Areas within an Opportunity Area, Housing Zone, Crossrail 2 or Lee Valley Regional Park. This information helped inform amendments to Policy 6, and Area Profiles were updated accordingly with a further assessment of the suitability of the proposed sites and areas undertaken.
- 5.14 In response to comments about the distribution of waste facilities across North London, Spatial Principle B was amended from ‘Seek a network of waste sites across North London’ to ‘Seek a better geographical spread of waste sites across North London, consistent with the principles of sustainable development’. This change provided the basis for further work on the distribution of Areas taken forward in the Proposed Submission Plan. 8.25 (part) In considering geographical spread of facilities and reducing the sites and areas to be taken forward in the Proposed Submission Plan, each Borough’s current contribution to waste management capacity in North London was calculated. Currently 62% of the total land in existing waste use across North London is located in Enfield. In order to address concerns that there is an over-concentration of waste facilities in Enfield, promote a better geographic spread of waste facilities in North London, and reduce the amount of land taken forward into the Proposed Submission Plan, the Boroughs considered five alternatives with different land options. The details of these options are brought together in ‘Options Appraisal for Sites and Areas to be taken forward in the Proposed Submission NLWP’ (updated 2020).
- 5.15 The options included and excluded areas based on their performance against qualitative assessment criteria, such as Local Plan designations and performance against suitability rating (banding) as detailed in the Sites and Areas Report. Analysis of each of the five options considered, amongst other issues, the proportion of Enfield’s contribution to the Areas identified. One of the options limited the number of Areas for new waste facilities in Enfield to one. The option with the lowest land provided (102ha) combined with the best geographical spread (limiting the land

identified in Enfield) has been taken forward into this Plan. In looking to reduce the total amount of land identified as most suitable for new waste uses, the Boroughs did not identify any criterion which would provide a sound basis to reduce the number of areas further than a combined total of 102ha. The other options did not significantly reduce the amount of land identified and/or did not provide a better geographical spread of Areas. The preferred option was to take forward land designated as industrial land and high-performing (Band B) areas, while achieving a better geographical spread by reducing the amount of land for new waste facilities identified in Enfield. This focus on industrial land and the highest performing areas helps to locate waste facilities away from residential properties, as far as this is possible in an urban area like North London.

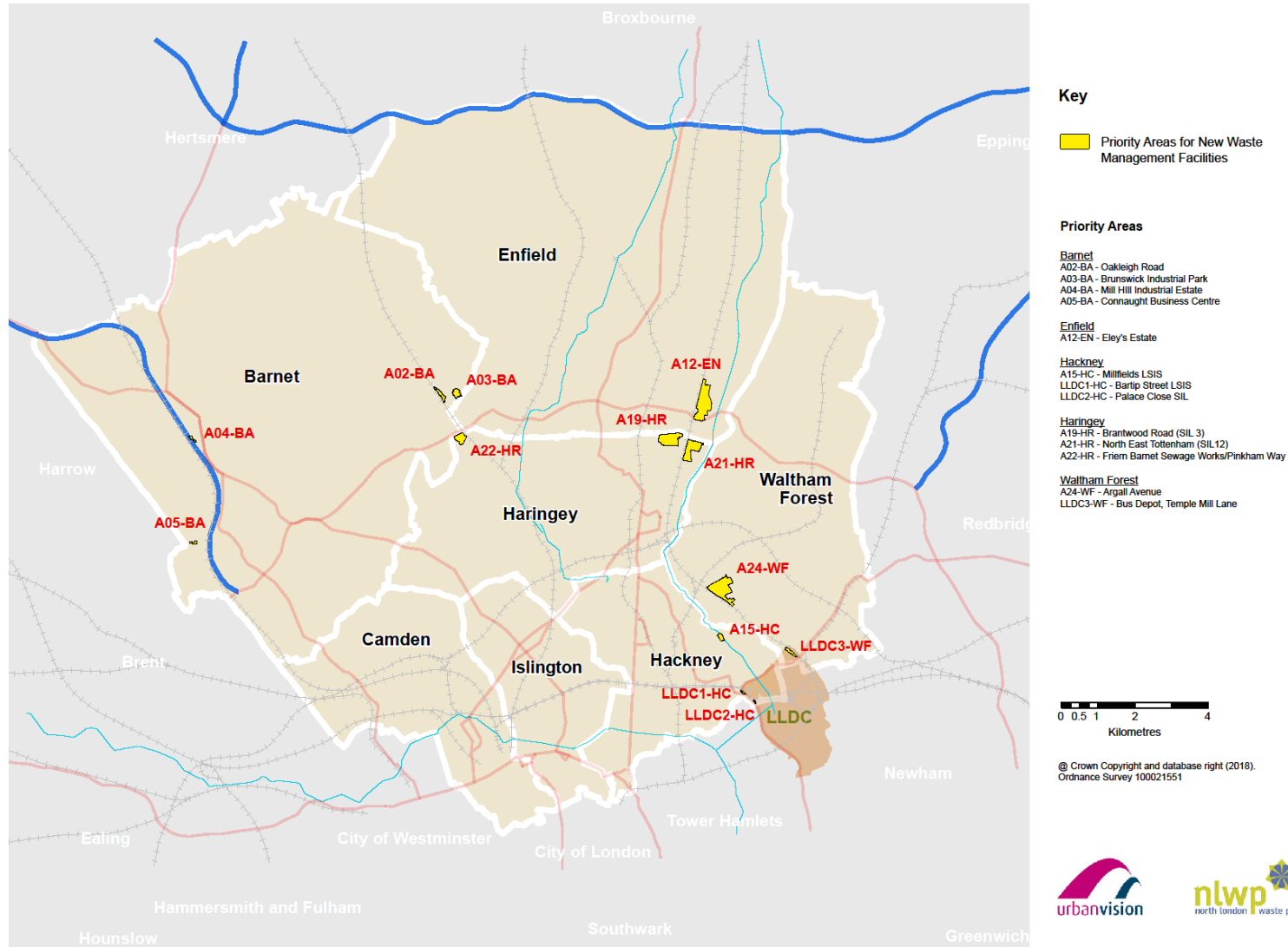
- 5.16 Following the work described above, all of the individual sites and several of the Areas were removed from Schedules 2 and 3 and in some of the remaining Areas the amount of land considered most suitable for new waste facilities was refined. The NLWP therefore takes an area-based approach to waste planning with no individual sites allocated for new waste facilities. An area-based approach is to one which identifies areas which comprise a number of individual plots of land, for example, an industrial estate or employment area, that is in principle suitable for waste use but where land is not specifically safeguarded for waste uses. The identification of Areas allows for flexibility in bringing forward a range of locations across North London, allowing for a better geographic spread of opportunities for future waste development that is consistent with the spatial principles of the plan to meet North London's requirement. However, because the Areas identified are not safeguarded solely for waste use it is important to identify sufficient land to ensure adequate opportunity across North London for waste operators to provide new facilities because there will be competition for this land by other industrial users. It should be noted that most waste planning authorities are in the same position and that this approach is supported by both the NPPW and the London Plan.
- 5.17 An update to the Data Study to support the Proposed Submission NLWP reduced the indicative land required to meet the capacity gap from 12ha in the Draft NLWP to 9ha in the Proposed Submission NLWP. This has since reduced further to 6.4ha in light of the Data Study Addendum (2020). For the Plan to provide confidence that sufficient land is available in the right place and at the right time a quantum of land and number of Areas has to be identified.
- 5.18 As identified in the Sites and Areas Report, it is not possible to say precisely how much of North London's industrial land could become available for waste uses over the plan period. This depends on the rate at which existing land becomes vacant in the identified Areas and a waste operator being ready and able to locate on that same site. This in turn depends on the wider economic factors. Identifying a range of land suitable for new waste facilities responds to the NPPW expectation that waste

planning authorities “should identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area”. This also provides flexibility for waste operators and should sites not become available in one particular Area, or if an Area changes over the plan period to become unsuitable for waste uses, this approach will ensure there are alternative land options available.

- 5.19 The work set out in the ‘Options Appraisal for Sites and Areas to be taken forward in the Proposed Submission NLWP’ resulted in reducing the total amount of land identified as most suitable for new waste facilities from 351.8 in the Draft Plan to 102.38ha in the Proposed Submission Plan. While 102ha is a large area when compared to the need for 6.4ha, this land is currently occupied by existing industrial uses. There is strong competition for industrial land in North London and this is reflected by low vacancy rates (an average of 4.8%). The Boroughs will rely on business churn for release of individual sites which could come forward for waste uses. The most recent analysis of business churn in London suggests that around 20% of land could be released in this way. Analysis of business churn and vacancy rates is included in the Sites and Areas Report. To provide 6.4ha, 6% of the Priority Areas would need to be developed for waste management to meet the capacity gap, if no additional capacity is provided on existing sites. It should be noted that 6.4ha of land is indicative only and throughput on a site will depend on the operational technology used. New capacity to meet North London’s needs will be monitored rather than land take.
- 5.20 The preferred approach limits the areas proposed for new waste facilities in Enfield to one industrial area and although this option is considered the most appropriate to take forward in the NLWP, there is a risk that the identified Area in Enfield (comprising 26ha) could accommodate all new waste capacity, which would not respect Spatial Principle B or generally encourage a sustainable distribution. There is also a possibility that applications could come forward for new waste facilities on other industrial land in Enfield. To address this, the ‘Options Appraisal for Sites and Areas to be taken forward in the Proposed Submission NLWP’ recommends a ‘Priority Areas’ sequential approach to ensure developers consider siting a facility within the Areas listed in Schedules 2 and 3 before other locations. In addition, developers should seek sites in Priority Areas outside Enfield before considering sites in Enfield. This recommendation has been taken forward in Policy 2: Priority Areas for New Waste Management Facilities and Policy 3: Windfall Sites.
- 5.21 The Priority Areas, shown in Figure 11 (see also Schedules 2 and 3 in section 7), have been identified as the most suitable for built waste management facilities.. The Priority Areas are being put forward as they comply with the NLWP Spatial Principles which is reflected in the site and area selection criteria, as well as a range of environmental, social and economic criteria set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. In the absence of the identification of individual sites, the Priority

Areas represent sufficient opportunities to deliver the identified waste management needs of North London over the plan period. In order to ensure that Priority Areas are the focus for new waste capacity, the location of new waste facilities and any compensatory capacity will be monitored through Monitoring Indicator IN3. The aim of the indicator is to check that sites in Priority Areas are being taken up as anticipated and also monitor if land within Schedules 1, 2 and 3 is not available or suitable for new waste facilities. The later aspect in particular will enable the Boroughs and developers to understand where sufficient land remains available and the geographic distribution of new waste facilities, which will inform potential site searches and evidence required by the Boroughs for those seeking planning consent for sites for waste uses. The monitoring will help to demonstrate the progress of the spatial principle for better geographical spread and achievement of the sequential approach to delivery of new waste sites set out in Policies 2 and 3. Any proposals for waste facilities within the Priority Areas will be subject to planning permission.

Figure 11: Priority Areas for new waste management facilities



The impact of Crossrail 2 and Opportunity Areas on existing sites and Priority Areas

- 5.22 Transport for London has been consulting on Crossrail 2. The timetable for a Hybrid Bill submission is at present unknown. Depending on the route selected, some existing waste sites and areas identified as Priority Areas for new facilities might be affected by the scheme.
- 5.23 At the time of publication, only one location (A02-BA-Oakleigh Road) within an area identified in Schedule 2: Priority Areas for new waste management facilities has been identified in the Crossrail 2 [safeguarding directions](#) issued in January 2015. This plot of land (shown in Appendix 2) has been safeguarded in order to deliver part of the construction of Crossrail 2 and will be released after this is completed. However, as the scheme develops and further information is made available on the preferred route, there could be locations within other Areas, which may be required for the purpose of constructing Crossrail 2, particularly along the West Anglia Mainline. Once known, should applications for waste uses come forward in these locations, they will need to be subject of consultation with TfL and Network Rail as necessary.
- 5.24 Furthermore, a number of the areas identified in Schedule 2 Priority Areas for new waste management facilities are in locations close to Crossrail 2 stations and could make a valuable contribution towards realising the wider benefits of Crossrail 2 in terms of both delivering additional homes and supporting wider regeneration. Those Areas which in part may have such a role in the longer term include:
- A12-EN – Eley’s Estate
 - A22-HR – Friern Barnet Sewage Works
 - A19-HR – Brantwood Road
 - A21-HR – North East Tottenham
- 5.25 Known information on Crossrail2 is detailed further in the Area profiles in Appendix 2 and in the proformas in the Sites and Areas Report.
- 5.26 In line with the NLWP approach to Opportunity Areas and Housing Zones as set out in section 2, any non-waste related development in these locations will need to be brought forward in a way that safeguards existing capacity (see Policy 1) and considers future waste management requirements alongside the need to deliver new homes and more intensive employment uses. Within these locations there is likely to be significant benefit in seeking opportunities to co-locate or consolidate existing waste uses so as to minimise potential conflict and ensure that they can coexist alongside residential and other more sensitive uses.
- 5.27 As required, the North London Boroughs will work proactively with the GLA and TfL to create proposals which address these issues ensuring that North London’s waste

management needs can be met whilst helping to realise the significant opportunities associated with schemes such as Crossrail 2.

- 5.28 How the impact of Crossrail 2 on the NLWP will be monitored and managed is addressed under Indicator IN4 of the monitoring arrangements in section 8.

6 Provision for North London's Waste to 2035

- 6.1 Section 4 sets out North London's waste management capacity gap and Section 5 sets out the process of identifying sufficient land to meet that capacity gap. This Section brings this information together to set out how North London's waste management needs will be achieved over the plan period.
- 6.2 The North London Boroughs have developed the following over-arching policy which sets out in broad terms how the waste management needs in North London over the plan period are being planned for.

Over-arching Policy for North London's Waste

The North London Boroughs will identify sufficient capacity and land for the provision of waste facilities to manage the equivalent of 100% of waste arisings (net self-sufficiency) for Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial & Industrial (C&I) waste and Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste by 2026, including hazardous waste. The North London Boroughs will plan to manage as much of North London's excavation waste arisings within North London as practicable, and to ensure that excavation waste exports are put to beneficial use. To achieve this, the North London Boroughs will plan to manage the quantities of waste set out in Table 5 over the next 15 years.

The North London Boroughs will encourage development on existing sites and in Priority Areas that promotes the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy, increases management of waste as close to the source as practicable, and reduces exports of waste to landfill.

The North London Boroughs will continue to co-operate with waste planning authorities who receive significant quantities of waste exports from North London.

- 6.3 Most of North London's waste capacity need is met through its existing facilities. These existing facilities are safeguarded through London Plan policy, however they are not always in the most sustainable locations. The NLWP seeks to make the most of the existing infrastructure by supporting intensification of existing sites, where appropriate, while enabling relocation to more sustainable locations for replacement capacity (see Policy 1). Existing capacity and additional new capacity will be needed to meet North London's identified need for waste management over the plan period (2020-2035). The Boroughs are seeking a sustainable network of waste facilities which helps reduce movements of waste, including waste exports and increase opportunities for waste to be managed in proximity to its source. Existing waste

capacity in North London is set out in Schedule 1 (see Policy 1 and Appendix 1) and Priority Areas for new waste facilities is set out in Schedules 2 and 3 (see Policy 3). The Priority Areas for new waste capacity represent the most suitable land when assessed against the Spatial Principles, including a better geographical spread, and the assessment criteria detailed in the Section 5. This helps to deliver STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 which seeks to ensure there is sufficient suitable land available to meet North London's waste management needs. The focus for new waste capacity in North London is for recycling and recovery facilities to manage the quantities of waste set out in Table 5, thereby reducing exports. New waste facilities will be assessed against the criteria in Policy 5.

- 6.4 Table 8 sets out the quantities of waste, by waste stream, which need to be managed within North London in order to meet STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 and the policy for net self-sufficiency target for LACW, C&I and C&D waste by 2026, including hazardous waste. Table 5 also takes account of the policy to divert excavation waste away from landfill and towards beneficial use. The quantities of waste take into account population and economic growth and waste targets including net self-sufficiency, apportionment, recycling and landfill diversion, set out in the London Plan. The North London Boroughs are planning to meet more than their apportionment targets and to manage the waste arisings for North London. Further details of the methodology to estimate waste arisings is available in the NLWP Data Study (2019).
- 6.5 The North London Boroughs will monitor the NLWP against the projected quantities of waste generated set out in Table 5, (IN1), new waste management capacity delivered (IN2), , the locations of new waste facilities and compensatory capacity (IN3) and the amount of waste exported (IN7) to ensure the over-arching policy is being delivered. All monitoring indicators are set out in Section 8 of this plan.
- 6.6 The following section sets out how North London's will meet its strategy for waste to 2035 in more detail, setting out each waste stream and management method separately.

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&I)

- 6.7 Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste streams comprise similar types of waste. Most facilities which manage these waste streams do not differentiate between them and so it is reasonable to group them together when assessing existing capacity and planning for additional capacity.
- 6.8 New There is a capacity gap of up to around 174,500 tonnes for LACW and C&I waste over the plan period. This equates to approximately 1.5 hectares of land,

depending on the technology of the facility/ies. This calculation includes the increase in EfW capacity and the loss of composting capacity at Edmonton EcoPark.

Recycling/Composting

- 6.9 The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) and seven constituent boroughs are required to prepare a Joint Waste Strategy (JWS) for North London. The most recent JWS came to an end in December 2020. A key element of that strategy has been met through the granting of permission for a replacement energy recovery facility at the Edmonton EcoPark to treat residual waste. A replacement JWS will be developed by NLWA in conjunction with the seven constituent boroughs, but requires a clear position on the circular economy and recycling from central government; it is hoped that this will be within the next year. The new Joint Waste Strategy will focus on activities to move all waste up the waste hierarchy. In the short term, a Residual Waste Reduction Plan has been agreed after consultation with constituent boroughs. This Plan forms a short-term strategic approach from NLWA, which will inform the development of the next Joint Waste Strategy. The NLWA expect a new JWS will be being developed in 2021 and 2022. A new JWS will set out how North London will contribute to the Mayor's recycling targets as set out in the London Plan and London Environment Strategy.
- 6.10 There is a need for additional capacity for recycling for the LACW/C&I waste stream throughout the plan period. LACW and C&I are combined for the purposes of waste planning as many facilities manage both waste streams.
- 6.11 In addition to recycling, the existing composting facility at Edmonton will be displaced due to the development of the new Energy Recovery Facility. The NLWA are not intending to build a replacement facility to meet this requirement. Current contracts exist to export this waste outside the Plan area.
- 6.12 New There is an opportunity to bring forward new LACW waste recycling/composting capacity on the Friern Barnet Pinkham Way site which is owned by the North London Waste Authority, although presently there are no plans to do so. There are also opportunities to bring forward commercial recycling capacity in all but one of the Priority Areas identified in Schedules 2 and 3, and composting capacity on four of the Priority Areas. Additional capacity and recycling rates will be monitored by Monitoring Indicator IN1 and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.

Recovery

- 6.13 Most LACW is managed at the Edmonton EcoPark facility which has an existing capacity of around 600,000tpa. In November 2014 the NLWA announced plans for the development of a new Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) - the North London Heat

and Power Project - on their existing site at the Edmonton EcoPark in Enfield. This will replace the existing Energy from Waste (EfW) plant at the EcoPark that is coming to the end of its operational life.

- 6.14 The new Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) will have a capacity of around 700,000 tonnes per annum to deal with all the residual waste under the control of the Authority from 2025 until at least 2050. The replacement facility will generate power for around 127,000 homes and provide heat for local homes and businesses as part of a decentralised energy network known as the Lee Valley Heat Network, trading as energetik.’
- 6.15 Once the new facility has been developed, the existing EfW facility will be demolished. The associated parcel of land, on which the current plant is located, will continue to be safeguarded for future waste use as part of ENF18 in Schedule 1, and will become available towards the end of the plan period. The development of Edmonton EcoPark for the new ERF will provide a strategic facility for the NLWP and provide a solution for managing the non-recyclable element of LACW. Delivery of this facility will see the NLWA continue to manage LACW from the North London Boroughs and help reduce the reliance on disposal of waste to landfill. Enfield Council have adopted Edmonton EcoPark Supplementary Planning Document and are preparing the Central Leaside Area Action Plan, both of which provide more detail on the planning framework and objectives for this site.
- 6.16 As the existing EfW facility at Edmonton does not currently treat C&I waste, it is likely this waste will continue to be exported in the short to medium term until 2025. After this time, the recovery requirement of C&I waste can be met by the new Edmonton ERF to the end of the plan period.
- 6.17 There are opportunities for additional recovery capacity to be brought forward on three of the proposed Priority Areas.

Transfer

- 6.18 NLWA manage three waste transfer stations in North London namely the Hendon Rail Transfer Station (Barnet), Edmonton EcoPark Transfer Station (Enfield) and the Hornsey Street Transfer Station (Islington). The Hendon Rail Transfer Facility in Barnet is being relocated due to the Brent Cross Cricklewood development and a planning application is currently under consideration for the new location within Barnet.
- 6.19 Many waste transfer facilities also recycle some of the waste they receive. There is opportunity for waste transfer facilities to come forward on nine of the Priority Areas.

Landfill

- 6.20 North London has no landfill sites and depends on capacity outside the Plan area. The NLWA intend to minimise the amount of LACW sent direct to landfill by maximising recycling and ensuring the existing EfW facility can sufficiently manage the expected tonnage of North London's residual waste up to 2025. Much less waste will be exported to landfill from 2017/18 due to changes in contractual arrangements and virtually no LACW will go to landfill by 2026.
- 6.21 It is anticipated that some C&I waste will continue to be exported to landfill throughout the plan period, although this will be a decreasing quantity as new facilities become operational and recycling levels increase.

Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&E)Recycling

- 6.22 North London has sufficient capacity to manage Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste arising in North London over the plan period. Some exports of excavation waste will continue, but opportunities to manage as much of this waste stream as practicable within North London will be sought.
- 6.23 The majority of C&D waste is recycled on-site or through transfer facilities. Each Borough Local Plan has a sustainable design and construction policy in place which seeks to minimise waste generated during the design and construction of development and re-use or recycling of materials on-site where possible. Recycling rates will be monitored by Monitoring Indicator IN1 and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.

Landfill

- 6.24 North London has no landfill sites and depends on capacity outside the NLWP area. A reduced amount of the CD&E waste stream will continue to be exported to landfill, but the majority (95%) of C&D waste will be reused, recycled and recovered and the majority of excavation waste (95%) will be put to beneficial use.

Hazardous Waste

- 6.25 All the waste streams include some hazardous waste. Some facilities in North London, whilst not classified as hazardous waste management facilities, are permitted to manage a certain amount of hazardous waste alongside non-hazardous wastes. Hazardous waste is more commonly managed in specialist facilities which have and depend on wide catchment areas for their economic feasibility, and may not be local to the source of the waste. Planning for hazardous waste is a strategic

issue (regionally and arguably nationally rather than sub-regional) and it is not anticipated that land for facilities would be identified to meet the requirements of North London alone, though the Priority Areas identified in the NLWP have been assessed for their potential suitability for such facilities.

Recycling and Recovery

- 6.26 North London has a number of facilities which manage hazardous waste alongside other non-hazardous waste. The majority of these are vehicle depollution (car breakers) and metal recycling sites. There are also transfer facilities such as RRCs which will accept, for example, paints and batteries which require specialist treatment and disposal. Such sites will continue to make a valuable contribution to managing North London's hazardous waste requirements. The amount of hazardous waste managed in North London varies from year to year with a maximum capacity of around 4,250 tonnes over the last five years.
- 6.27 There is a capacity gap for the management of around 49,000 tonnes per annum, requiring an estimated 4.9ha of land. The North London Boroughs support the provision of such facilities in principle in the Priority Areas and will work with the GLA and other Boroughs across London to meet this need. It is noted in the Area profiles in Appendix 2 of the NLWP where a Priority Area is not suitable for hazardous waste recycling and recovery facilities. Any applications for hazardous waste facilities in North London that do come forward will be considered on a case by case basis. However, in the short term it is likely that hazardous waste will continue to be exported to the most appropriate specialist facilities.

Landfill

- 6.28 The need for export to landfill of around 13,000 tonnes per annum, is expected to continue due to inability of the area for provide this type of facility. This reflects the amount of hazardous waste which cannot be recycled or treated, for example asbestos. The North London Boroughs will continue to work with waste planning authorities who receive hazardous waste from North London to identify constraints to the continued export of this waste and identify potential new destinations if necessary.

Agricultural Waste

- 6.29 The small amount of agricultural waste generated in North London is not expected to increase over the plan period and there is no requirement to plan for additional facilities to manage this waste stream.

Low Level Radioactive Waste

- 6.30 The very small amount of Low Level Non-Nuclear Radioactive Waste (LLW) arising in North London is produced as wastewater and disposed of through foul sewer and it is expected that this will continue. Any more specialist waste which may be produced would need to be managed outside the area in specialist facilities. It is therefore not necessary to plan for additional facilities in North London for this waste stream.

Waste Water

- 6.31 The main Thames Water sewage treatment facility in North London is Deephams Sewage Treatment Works (STW), operated by Thames Water. Work to upgrade this facility was largely completed in 2017. Thames Water anticipates this will provide sufficient effluent treatment capacity to meet its needs into the next decade during the plan period. However, this will be reviewed in future AMP periods to ensure ongoing capacity in relation to changing population growth predictions.. It is therefore not necessary to identify additional land for this waste stream in the NLWP, however any new facility for waste water will be assessed against Policy 7.
- 6.32 Enfield Council will continue work with Thames Water and the Environment Agency to ensure that adequate and appropriate waste water treatment infrastructure is provided. Any new waste water facility will be assessed under Policy 7.

7 Policies

- 7.1 The policies set out in this section will form part of each Borough's 'development plan' which also includes the Mayor's London Plan and individual borough Local Plans (see Figure 2). All planning applications for waste uses will be assessed against the following NLWP policies and other relevant policies in the development plan and any associated Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)/guidance. Any proposals for waste development will be expected to take account of the full suite of relevant policies and guidance.
- 7.2 The NLWP policies will help deliver the NLWP's aim and objectives, Spatial Principles and the Overarching Policy for North London's Waste. The supporting text sets out why the particular policy approach has been chosen, any alternatives considered and how the policy will be implemented.
- 7.3 The policies are:
- Policy 1: Existing waste management sites
 - Policy 2: Locations for new waste management facilities
 - Policy 3: Windfall sites
 - Policy 4: Re-use & Recycling Centres
 - Policy 5: Assessment criteria for waste management facilities and related development
 - Policy 6: Energy recovery and decentralised energy
 - Policy 7: Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant
 - Policy 8: Control of Inert Waste

Policy 1: Existing waste management sites

Policy 1: Existing waste management sites

All existing waste management sites identified in *Schedule 1: Existing safeguarded waste sites in North London*, and any other sites that are given planning permission for waste use, are safeguarded for waste use.

Expansion or intensification of operations at existing waste sites will be permitted where the proposal is in line with relevant aims and policies in the North London Waste Plan, the London Plan, Local Plans and related guidance.

Applications for non-waste uses on safeguarded waste sites will only be permitted

where it is clearly demonstrated by the developer to the satisfaction of the relevant borough that compensatory capacity will be delivered in line with the spatial principles on a suitable replacement site in North London, that must at least meet, and, if possible, exceed, the maximum achievable throughput of the site proposed to be lost and help to promote the increased geographical spread of waste sites across the plan area.

Development proposals which would prevent or prejudice the use of existing waste sites for waste purposes will be resisted under the agent of change principle unless design standards or other suitable mitigation measures are adopted to ensure that the amenity of any new residents would not be significantly adversely impacted by the continuation of waste use at that location or suitable compensatory provision has been made for the waste use elsewhere within the Plan area.

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO2 and SO3

This policy contributes towards Spatial Principles A and C

- 7.4 The purpose of Policy 1 is to ensure that the existing waste capacity in North London is protected and is able to expand where appropriate. It applies to sites with existing operational waste facilities, and any other sites developed for waste use throughout the plan period. The safeguarding of waste sites for waste use does not preclude waste operators from moving and selling their site as a waste site.
- 7.5 *Schedule 1: Existing safeguarded waste sites in North London* is in Appendix 1. The London Plan requires boroughs to protect their existing waste capacity and each North London Borough is safeguarding this land through their Local Plan and Policies Map. The contribution currently made by these facilities, and their future contribution, is taken into account in the estimation of how much additional waste management capacity is needed throughout the plan period, so it is important to protect these existing facilities to ensure there is sufficient capacity available to meet identified needs over the plan period. If existing facilities were lost and the capacity not replaced elsewhere in North London, this would result in additional waste capacity being required to meet the identified need and achieve net self-sufficiency.
- 7.6 Some existing waste sites may have the potential to increase their capacity, or provide additional waste services; planning applications for such changes will be permitted where they are in alignment with policies in this Plan and with Borough Local Plans.
- 7.7 If, for any reason, an existing waste site is to be lost to non-waste use, compensatory waste capacity will be required. Compensatory capacity must be at or above the same level of the waste hierarchy and at least meet, and should exceed, the

maximum achievable throughput of the site proposed to be lost. When assessing the throughput of a site, the maximum throughput achieved over the last five years should be used. This information is sourced from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator. It is the responsibility of the developer to demonstrate that replacement capacity has been provided. Where this information is not available, for example if a waste site has been vacant for a number of years, the potential capacity of the site should be calculated using an appropriate and evidenced throughput per hectare. Applicants will need to demonstrate that provision of replacement capacity is secured before permission is granted for an alternative use. This could be through a compensatory site of a suitable size to meet at least the maximum annual throughput or an increase of capacity in an existing facility. Boroughs may consider using conditions or s106 agreements to satisfy themselves that compensatory capacity will be delivered. It may not be necessary for replacement sites to be on a 'like for like' basis, for example, a new site with a larger capacity might replace a number of sites with individually smaller, but combined equivalent, capacity.

- 7.8 Compensatory provision should be delivered in accordance with the spatial principles and such proposals will need to demonstrate compliance with Policy 2 (Priority Areas for new waste management facilities), Policy 3 (Windfall sites) and Policy 5 (Assessment Criteria for waste management facilities and related development) of the NLWP. Compensatory capacity should be provided within North London unless the NLWP Monitoring Report demonstrates that waste capacity in North London is sufficient to meet net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I and C&D waste, including hazardous waste (Table 6). If sufficient capacity has been achieved in North London, compensatory capacity should be provided elsewhere in London. If it can be demonstrated that there is sufficient capacity in London to meet London's apportionment and net self-sufficiency targets, it may be possible to justify the release of waste sites for other uses. During the Plan period, where waste sites shown in Schedule 1 are redeveloped for other uses, the amount and location of compensatory provision will be noted in the NLWP AMR (see IN2 in section 8). Sites which are going to be redeveloped for other uses during the plan period are identified in Schedule 1 and should be excluded from the search criteria for potential sites for new or replacement waste facilities.
- 7.9 As set out within Section 2, a key Spatial Principle of the NLWP is to establish a geographical spread of waste sites across North London, consistent with the principles of sustainable development. The aim is to ensure that waste is managed efficiently and as close to its source as possible whilst minimising any negative cumulative impacts resulting from a high concentration of waste facilities. Avoiding an unduly high concentration of waste facilities in a location is consistent with the overarching objectives of sustainable development, identified within the NPPF and would leave land available for other uses. Policy 2 identifies the Priority Areas for

new waste management facilities and a sequential approach to site selection. The most suitable location for the re-provision of a site lost to non-waste development may therefore not necessarily be within the same north London borough as the displaced site. Adequate evidence of compensatory provision will be required to the satisfaction of the local planning authority before planning permission for redevelopment proposing loss of a facility is granted.

- 7.10 Any sites that come forward and receive planning permission for waste development which are implemented in the lifetime of the NLWP will be regarded as existing waste sites in North London and safeguarded under the provisions of this Policy (1). As part of the monitoring of the plan, waste arisings (IN1) the tonnage of waste capacity available by management type and type of wastes handled (IN2) and the loss of existing waste capacity and provision of replacement capacity (IN4), will be monitored (see section 8). The most up-to-date list of existing waste management sites will be found in the NLWP AMR. Where existing waste sites are lost, but compensatory provision has been made to the satisfaction of the Borough, this will be noted in the AMR. In time, the safeguarded designation will be removed from the relevant Borough's policies map.
- 7.11 Policy 1 also seeks to protect existing and permitted waste sites from the influence of an incompatible use in close proximity prejudicing the continuation or further development of waste operations at that location. Waste facilities have an important role to play in ensuring that communities are sustainable. Identifying and safeguarding suitable sites for waste facilities is challenging with issues relating to public amenity, access, hydrology, and geology, amongst others, to consider. In addition, waste is a relatively 'low value' land use which, although capable of competing with other industrial type uses, cannot outbid higher value uses. The introduction of sensitive types of development nearby, such as housing, could have an adverse impact on the continued operation of the existing sites in North London and their ability to provide sufficient waste capacity as well as helping meet waste recycling, diversion and recovery targets. This would undermine the anticipated capacity of the network of existing facilities across North London to manage waste and consequently the overall deliverability of the NLWP. The NPPF and the London Plan sets out the 'Agent of Change' principle. This principle places the responsibility of mitigating the impact of noise, dust, vibration and other nuisance-generating activities (from existing noise-generating businesses) on the proposed new development. Developers proposing non-waste development in close proximity to existing waste sites should be aware of the potential impacts on existing waste operations and plan this into their development so as not to prevent or prejudice the continued waste use in that location, otherwise such developments will not be permitted. Accordingly proposed non-waste developments should be designed to

protect both the amenity of potential new residential developments and the existing waste operation within that area.

- 7.12 Some existing waste sites may be having an adverse impact on surrounding uses such as schools and residential areas. The waste operator is responsible for ensuring that its regulated facility does not cause pollution of the environment and harm to human health. The operator’s performance in relation to that responsibility is assessed by checking compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Environmental permits are issued by either the Environment Agency for large-scale facilities and those with greater risk to the environment (known as “A1 installations”) or the local authority for smaller-scale facilities with lower risk to the environment (which include “A2 installations” and “Part B installations”) . Local authorities hold a register of these permits which are available to view on request.
- 7.13 The responsibility for checking compliance falls to the issuer of the permit (the regulator). The Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR) place a duty on regulators to undertake appropriate periodic inspections of regulated facilities. The EPR are the basis for any enforcement action and the principal offences are:
- operating a regulated facility without a permit;
 - causing or knowingly permitting a water discharge activity or groundwater activity without a permit; and
 - failing to comply with a permit condition, flood risk activity emergency works notice, flood risk remediation notice or an enforcement-related notice.
- 7.14 Operator competence can be considered by the regulator at any time, whether as part of the determination of an application or at any time during the life of the permit. The regulator can suspend or revoke the permit if an operator fails to comply with the conditions of the permit, risking harm to the environment or human health.
- 7.15 The North London Boroughs will monitor any enforcement action taken against waste operators (IN6) to ensure that existing waste facilities do not cause harm to the environment or local communities. This will be published as part of the NLWP Annual Monitoring Report. Any additional information on enforcement action can be requested from the regulator.

Policy 2: Priority Areas for new waste management facilities

Policy 2: Priority Areas for new waste management facilities

Areas listed in *Schedule 2: Priority Areas for waste management* and *Schedule 3: Priority*

Areas identified in LLDC Local Plan are identified as suitable for built waste management facilities to meet the identified need set out in Tables 5 and 7.

To help meet the spatial principle to create a better geographical spread of waste facilities in North London, developers should first seek sites in Priority Areas outside Enfield, and must demonstrate that no sites are available or suitable before considering sites within Enfield's Priority Area.

Applications for waste management development will be permitted on suitable land within the Priority Areas identified in Schedule 2 subject to other policies in the North London Waste Plan, the London Plan and Local Plans, and related guidance.

Development proposals will need to manage waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable. Development proposals for materials and waste management sites are encouraged where they deliver a range of complementary waste management and secondary material processing facilities on a single site.

Applications for waste management development within the Priority Areas identified in Schedule 3 will be assessed by the London Legacy Development Corporation.

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO1, SO2, SO3 and SO5

This policy contributes towards Spatial Principles B, C and E

Table 11: Schedule 2 Priority Areas for waste management

Area ref	Area Name	Size (ha)	Borough	Waste Facility Type				
				A	B	C	D	E
A02-BA	Oakleigh Road	0.99	Barnet	X		X		X
A03-BA	Brunswick Industrial Park	3.9	Barnet	X				X
A04-BA	Mill Hill Industrial Estate	0.9	Barnet	X				X
A05-BA	Connaught Business Centre	0.9	Barnet	X				X
A12-EN	Eley's Estate	26.1	Enfield	X	X	X	X	X
A15-HC	Millfields LSIS	1.48	Hackney					X
A19-HR	Brantwood Road	16.9	Haringey	X			X	X
A21-HR	North East Tottenham	15.32	Haringey	X			X	X
A22-HR	Friern Barnet Sewage Works/ Pinkham Way	5.95	Haringey	X	X			X
A24-WF	Argall Avenue	26.91	Waltham Forest	X	X			X

Table 12: Schedule 3 Priority Areas identified in LLDC Local Plan

Area ref	Area Name	Size (ha)	Borough	Waste Facility Type				
				A	B	C	D	E
LLDC1-HC	Bartrip Street	0.6	Hackney	X				X
LLDC2-HC	Chapman Road (Palace Close)	0.33	Hackney	X				X
LLDC3-WF	Temple Mill Lane	2.1	Waltham Forest	X	X			X

Table 13: Key to Waste Management Facility Type

	Facility type
A	Recycling
B	Composting (including indoor / in-vessel composting)
C	Integrated resource recovery facilities / resource parks
D	Waste recovery or treatment facility (including thermal treatment, anaerobic digestion, pyrolysis / gasification, mechanical biological treatment)
E	Waste transfer

7.16 National and European requirements state that waste plans must identify locations where future waste development may take place. In addition, the London Plan requires boroughs to allocate sufficient land to provide capacity to manage apportioned waste. These Priority Areas have been assessed against national, regional and local criteria, including the Strategic Objectives and Spatial Principles, and represent the most suitable areas for new waste facilities in North London. To help redress the high proportion of North London's waste facilities already in Enfield (62%), and help deliver a better geographical spread of sites (Spatial Principle B), developers wishing to provide additional waste capacity on a new site in North London are required to demonstrate that no land is available or suitable in Priority Areas outside of Enfield before considering the Priority Area identified within the Borough. This applies to additional capacity only and not to the expansion or intensification of existing waste sites or providing compensatory capacity for sites already in Enfield. The exception to this sequential approach to site search. The exception to this sequential approach to site search is for Recycling and Reuse Centres (RRCs) where there is an identified need in Enfield and Barnet to improve the coverage across North London (see Policy 4). The evidence will need to demonstrate an adequate search has been undertaken which takes into account the type of waste facility proposed, the criteria set out in Table 10 and the criteria set out in policy 6.

7.17 The NLWP data study has identified capacity gaps for waste management during the plan period for the preferred option of net self-sufficiency (in line with STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3). The purpose of Policy 2 is to ensure that sufficient land is identified to

accommodate built waste management facilities to deal with these identified capacity gaps for North London (in line with STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2).

- 7.18 In Schedules 2 and 3, the NLWP identifies thirteen Priority Areas to provide land suitable for the development of waste management facilities, including RRCs (see Policy 4). Each 'Priority Area' comprises an industrial estate or employment area that is in principle suitable for waste use. The identification of Priority Areas suitable for waste uses, subject to detailed site assessment at planning application stage, will help to achieve net self-sufficiency whilst encouraging co-location of facilities and complementary activities (an objective of the NPPW and Spatial Principle C). Areas listed in Schedule 2: Priority Areas for waste management and Schedule 3: Priority Areas identified in LLDC Local Plan suitable for new waste facilities will be identified in borough policies maps, and any new waste sites will be safeguarded and identified in borough policies maps.
- 7.19 The Priority Areas are considered to be in the most suitable, sustainable and deliverable locations in North London for new waste management facilities when assessed against a range of environmental, economic and social factors (see STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5) and the Spatial Principles. The location of new waste facilities and compensatory capacity will be monitored through Monitoring Indicator IN3.
- 7.20 Area profiles in Appendix 2 are provided to assist developers who wish to build a waste facility in North London. The Profiles indicate the size of each Priority Area, the type of facility likely to be accommodated on the area, constraints, and any mitigation measures which may be required. Developers should be aware that any type of facility listed as potentially suitable is subject to consideration against the full suite of relevant local planning policies/guidance.
- 7.21 The ability of Priority Areas to accommodate a range of types and sizes of waste management facility is important to the flexibility of the Waste Plan. Table 13: Key to Waste Management Facility Types contains a full list of the types of facilities which were considered when assessing Areas and which may be required over the plan period to meet the identified capacity gap and to provide new sites for compensatory capacity. The facility types identified are broad categories which may come forward over the plan period. The order of facility types reflects their place in the waste hierarchy, with categories A and B at the 'recycling' level and C-E at the 'other recovery' level. Applicants should take account of this order when responding to the second criteria of Policy 2 which requires development proposals to manage waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable in line with STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.

- 7.22 The NLWP recognises that currently emerging or unknown waste management technologies, not listed in Table 13 'Key to Waste Facility Types', may be proposed during the plan period as new ways of treating waste come to the fore. As with all proposals, those for waste management technologies not listed will be assessed against the relevant NLWP policies, policies in the London Plan, Borough Local Plan policies and related guidance.
- 7.23 A full assessment of the suitability of the Priority Area for a facility type should be prepared by the developer to inform any development application for waste use. This will allow for a more detailed analysis and consideration of potential impacts associated with a specific proposal at the planning application stage.
- 7.24 In North London the most likely options for waste management will be recycling and recovery. The test of whether the proposed management is acceptable in terms of the waste hierarchy will be based on the type of waste and the treatment proposed and demand.
- 7.25 It is not within the remit of the NLWP to directly allocate sites/areas within the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) planning authority area; this falls to the LLDC Local Plan. Therefore Schedule 3 sets out separately those Priority Areas identified in the LLDC Local Plan as being potentially suitable for built waste management facilities.

Policy 3: Windfall Sites

Policy 3: Windfall Sites

Applications for waste development on windfall sites outside of the existing sites and Priority Areas for new waste management facilities identified in Schedules 1,2 and 3 will be permitted provided that the proposal can demonstrate that:

a) the sites and Priority Areas identified in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 are not available or suitable for the proposed use or the proposed site would be better suited to meeting the identified need having regard to the Spatial Principles;

New) sites have first been sought outside Enfield before sites within Enfield were considered, and that no sites outside Enfield are available or suitable, in line with Spatial Principle B;

b) the proposed site meets the criteria for built facilities used in the site selection process (see Table 10 of Section 5 of the NLWP) the proposal fits within the NLWP Spatial Principles, and contributes to the delivery of the NLWP aim and objectives;

c) future potential development including Opportunity Areas identified in the London Plan, and transport infrastructure improvements such as West Anglia Main Line, Four Tracking and Crossrail 2 would not be compromised by the proposals,;

d) it is in line with relevant aims and policies in the NLWP, London Plan, Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks, Local Plans and related guidance; and

e) waste is being managed as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO2 and SO3

This policy contributes towards Spatial Principles B and C

7.26 The purpose of this policy is to ensure that development for new waste facilities on sites which do not form part of the planned strategy in the NLWP make a positive contribution to managing waste in North London. Windfall sites refer to locations which are not identified in Schedules 1-3 of this Plan. Windfall sites will cater for the needs of new waste facilities as well as those of displaced facilities lost under proposals considered under Policy 1. Windfall sites will also need to comply with Policy 5 which applies to all proposed waste developments.

7.27 The search process for suitable potential locations for waste facilities has been extensive, thorough, and subject to public consultation, Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA), Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The Priority Areas identified in Schedules 2 and 3 meet the requirements of the Spatial Principles. However, there remains a possibility that sites not identified in the plan i.e. windfall sites may be brought forward by operators or landowners for waste development over the plan period.

- 7.28 Developers of windfall sites are required to demonstrate why it is not possible to use, expand or intensify an existing waste site set out in Schedule 1 or why sites in the Priority Areas in Schedules 2 and 3 are not available or suitable. In addition, to help address concerns that there is a high proportion of North London's waste facilities already in Enfield, and help deliver a better geographical spread of sites (Spatial Principle B), developers are required to demonstrate that no sites are available or suitable outside of Enfield before considering those within the Borough. The exception to this is for Recycling and Reuse Centres (RRCs) where there is an identified need in Enfield and Barnet to improve the coverage across North London (see Policy 4). The evidence will need to demonstrate an adequate search has been undertaken which takes into account the type of waste facility proposed, the criteria set out in Table 10 and the criteria set out in policy 6.
- 7.29 Developers proposing waste sites outside the Priority Areas will be expected to demonstrate that the proposed site would be better suited to meeting the identified need for North London having regard to delivering the Spatial Principles of the NLWP. For example a windfall site may deliver a better geographic spread of facilities in North London (Spatial Principle B), or there may be an opportunity to co-locate a recycling facility with a reprocessing plant (Spatial Principle C) or an opportunity for small scale expansion of an existing site onto adjacent land which helps facilitate the maximum use of an existing waste site and enable co-location of facilities. There may be instances in the future where advances in waste technologies are such that existing sites or Priority Areas do not meet the technical requirements of a proposed waste management facility, for example, the identified locations might be too small for the proposed development or the facility may need to be located near a specific waste producer or user of heat. Some of the Priority Areas identified in Policy 2 may become unavailable over the Plan period because they will be used for other purposes or affected by future development proposals such as Crossrail 2 and Opportunity Areas. Locating certain types of waste processing sites within large scale redevelopment areas may also have benefits for reducing need for waste transport especially during the construction phase for the management of CDE. In addition, it is also recognised that proposals on windfall site may come forward to provide capacity for displaced facilities from within the plan area where existing capacity needs to be re-provided locally and this need cannot be met through the existing allocations.
- 7.30 Proposals for waste development on windfall sites will be supported where the proposal would not compromise existing planning designations and where the impacts on communities and environment can be satisfactorily controlled. In proposing a windfall site, developers will need to demonstrate that the spatial principles set out in Section 2 have been considered, and in particular that the proposed site can deliver the spatial principle of balanced geographical distribution

of waste facilities across North London, taking into account the concentration of existing waste sites in Enfield with reference to the NLWP Annual Monitoring Report..

- 7.31 Proposals for waste development on windfall sites should be in line with the London Plan, the NLWP, and Local Plans adopted by the North London boroughs. Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will need to demonstrate compliance with the same planning and spatial assessment criteria (Table 10, section 5) used for the identification of sites and areas in the NLWP, and any other relevant material considerations, including the assessment criteria as set out within policy 5. The windfall sites policy has been developed to ensure that any unplanned development contributes positively to future waste capacity in the plan area while not undermining the approach to development set out in the NLWP, the London Plan and Local Plans. Any waste development brought forward on a windfall site must meet the same high level of sustainability as the Priority Areas identified through the site and area selection process.
- 7.32 Applications for waste developments on windfall sites will need to demonstrate how the application supports delivery of the NLWP and assists in the aim of net self-sufficiency (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3) by providing capacity that addresses the requirements of North London to manage more of its own waste or in providing replacement capacity for an existing facility which has been displaced. In line with the aim and objectives of the plan, planning applications will need to demonstrate that there will be social, economic and environmental benefits from the development and that amenity will be protected (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5).
- 7.33 Historically, waste development has been concentrated within the east and west of North London. Policy 3 provides an opportunity to develop a wider network of sites across the area, in line with the Spatial Principles. This policy allows new sites to come forward across the area where demand and commercial opportunity arise helping to provide a wider spread of facilities across the plan area in future.
- 7.34 There will be mixed use developments across North London within the period of the NLWP. The London Plan sets out a framework for development of new housing and employment together with the ancillary development necessary to sustain that development. Crossrail 2 will impact considerably on north London as mixed use development is expected to accumulate around Crossrail 2 stations.
- 7.35 In large scale redevelopment areas across the boroughs there is opportunity to plan for waste uses to form part of the master-planning process. In this way it should be possible to design-out any potential land use conflicts with non-waste uses in close proximity and support the agent of change principle as promoted by the London Plan. In such areas it may also be beneficial to allow temporary sites that can

manage CDE waste generated as part of the redevelopment, subject to licencing and planning requirements.

7.36 In areas which contain a mixed use of employment and housing, suitable waste uses are likely to be re-use, repair or recycling uses. The following issues need special considerations when designing waste facilities into a mixed use area as part of the master planning process.

- How to minimise visual and acoustic nuisance from the site to residential properties and other uses, including utilising suitable screening , building orientation including avoiding residential units overlooking waste operations or vehicle site access points, and use of appropriate building materials.
- Impact of odour, dust, litter on local amenity – An Environmental Management Plan to be submitted in support of a planning application to be applied to prevent such impacts from becoming a nuisance;
- Access and traffic – consider the most appropriate route and timing for vehicles to access the waste facility and separation of access to avoid conflict with traffic and access associated with neighbouring uses.

These issues are considered in more detail in policy 5 including a presumption that waste uses will be enclosed.

7.37 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 seeks to support movement of North London’s waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable. The test of whether the proposed operations are acceptable in terms of the waste hierarchy will be based on the type of waste and the treatment proposed and demand.

Policy 4 – Re-use & Recycling Centres

Policy 4 – Re-use & Recycling Centres

Proposals for Re-use & Recycling Centres will be permitted where:

- a) They improve the coverage of centres across the North London Boroughs, in particular in an area of identified need for new facilities in Barnet or Enfield and;
- b) They are in line with relevant aims and policies in the North London Waste Plan, London Plan, Local Plans and other related guidance.

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO1, SO2 and SO3

This policy contributes towards Spatial Principles A and B

7.38 Re-use & Recycling Centres (RRCs) provide members of the public with access to a wider range of recycling facilities and they also deal with bulky items. There are currently eight RRCs in North London of which seven are the responsibility of the North London Waste Authority (NLWA). They are safeguarded for waste use under Policy 1. The NLWA has identified areas of deficiency in coverage in parts of Barnet and Enfield and is seeking to address this by providing new or replacement sites so that 95% of residents live within two miles (measured as a straight line) of a facility¹⁸ - see Figure 7 in Section 4. The NLWA is also proposing a new RRC on the Edmonton EcoPark site as part of its current Development Consent Order (DCO) application on the site. The Spatial Principles seeks a network of waste sites across North London and, as part of this aim, to ensure residents have good access to RRCs where there is an identified need.

7.39 Re-use & Recycling Centres should be located where they can provide appropriate access for members of the public and for contractors and their vehicles. They are best sited on former waste sites or in areas of industrial or employment land and need to be of a sufficient size for the range and quantity of materials likely to be received. Sites and areas identified in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 are likely to be the most suitable locations, and Policy 3: Windfall Sites will apply to any application for an RRC outside of these areas. There may be scope to provide localised recycling centres as part of major new development.

Policy 5: Assessment Criteria for waste management facilities and related development

Policy 5: Assessment Criteria for waste management facilities and related development

Applications for waste management facilities and related development, including those replacing or expanding existing sites, will be required to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the relevant Borough that:

a) the amenity of local residents is protected;

New) the proposal maximises the waste management capacity of the site

¹⁸ Household Waste Recycling Centre Policy, North London Waste Authority (June 2010)

- b) the facility will be enclosed unless justification can be provided by the developer that an equivalent level of protection can be permanently achieved by other means;
- c) adequate means of controlling noise, vibration, dust, litter, vermin, odours, air and water-borne contaminants and other emissions are incorporated into the scheme;
- d) there is no significant adverse effect on any established, permitted or allocated land uses likely to be affected by the development;
- e) the development is of a scale, form and character in keeping with its location and incorporates appropriate high quality design;
- f) there is no significant adverse impact on , open spaces or land in recreational use or landscape character of the area including the Lee Valley Regional Park;
- new) heritage assets and their settings are conserved and where appropriate enhanced;
- g) active consideration has been given to the transportation of waste by modes other than road, principally by water and rail;
- h) there are no significant adverse transport effects outside or inside the site as a result of the development;
- i) the development avoids increasing the levels of vulnerability to climate change, makes appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures to achieve this, and helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- j) the development has no adverse effect on the integrity of an area designated under the Habitats Directive and no significant adverse effect on local biodiversity or water quality;
- k) there will be no significant impact on the quality of underlying soils, surface or groundwater;
- l) the development has no adverse impact on Flood Risk on or off site and aims to reduce risk where possible;
- m)
- n) there is no adverse impact on health
- o) there are no significant adverse effects resulting from cumulative impact of any proposed waste management development upon amenity, the economy, the natural and the built environment either in relation to the collective effect of different impacts of an individual proposal, or in relation to the effects of a number of waste

<p>developments occurring concurrently or successively.</p> <p>p) There are job creation and social value benefits, including skills, training and apprenticeship opportunities¹⁹.</p> <p>q) The proposal is supported by a Circular Economy Statement</p>
<p>This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO4, SO5, SO7 and SO8</p> <p>This policy contributes towards Spatial Principles C, E and F</p>

7.40 Policy 5 seeks to ensure that the construction and operation of waste facilities does not give rise to an unacceptable impact on health or harm the **amenity** of local residents or the environment. Amenity is defined as any element providing positive attributes to the local area and its residents and impacts can include such issues as, but not limited to, increased levels of local air pollution, increased noise disturbance, light impacts including increased light or reduced light or sunlight, reduced privacy, loss of outlook and reduced visual amenity. Applicants will need to demonstrate that appropriate measures and/or Best Available Techniques (BAT) (where applicable) have been taken to minimise any potential impacts from the proposed waste development to ensure the protection of local amenity and healthy. The specific requirements will vary from site to site, however issues to be addressed may include strict hours of operation, effective cladding on buildings to prevent noise pollution, and dust and odour suppression systems as appropriate. These issues are discussed in more detail below. Policy 5 helps deliver a number of the STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, including SO4 which seeks high standards of design, SO5 which seeks to integrate social, environmental and economic considerations, SO6 which seeks a low carbon economy, SO7 which supports the use of sustainable forms of transport, and SO8 which seeks to protect the natural environment, biodiversity, cultural and historic environment.

7.41 London Plan policy SI8 promotes capacity increases at waste sites and where appropriate to maximise their use. In order to demonstrate that North London’s

¹⁹ This requirement is an issue for all development and waste applications should provide details as to how they will meet these objectives.

land is being used to its highest potential, developers are required to provide evidence that the waste management capacity on a site has been optimised. This could be in reference to similar facilities operating to a high standard.

- 7.42 Waste facilities can be separated into '**enclosed**' facilities, where waste is processed inside a building and 'open' facilities, which largely deal with waste in the open air. Waste facilities are often seen as bad neighbours, due to problems associated with open air facilities. It is current best practice that the operations are carried out within a covered building enclosed on all vertical sides with access and egress points covered by fast acting doors which default close in order to minimise local public health and environmental impact. Such enclosed facilities are similar in appearance to modern industrial shed developments such as factories or logistics facilities. 'Open' facilities are unlikely to be suitable for North London as outlined in the section 2 of the Plan except in exceptional circumstances. There are types of waste development for specific waste streams or waste types that may not need to or should not be enclosed but any activity likely to cause dust should be carried out within a building or enclosure. Enclosing waste management facilities not only results in less dust and particulate pollution but will also reduce the risk of pollution caused from other amenity issues such as noise, pests and odour. **Noise, vibration, dust, litter, vermin, odours, air and water-borne contaminants**, other emissions and their potential health impacts have been a major concern raised through public consultation. However, well sited, and well managed facilities should not cause harm or disturbance. Details of controls for emissions (including bio aerosols) from the site need to be supplied with the application. Planning conditions and section 106 agreements will be used to secure measures to address any issues where necessary and where control is not already exercised through other consent regimes (i.e. the requirement for environmental permits, which is assessed by the Environment Agency). Applicants will be expected to comply with Borough policies on contaminated land. The North London boroughs require that any development can safely complement surrounding uses.
- 7.43 The North London boroughs expect well controlled and well-designed waste facilities capable of fitting in with **surrounding land uses** and acting as good neighbours. Where development is proposed close to residential areas, in line with STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4 and the agent of change principle, the design must incorporate noise reduction measures as well as dust and odour suppression as necessary. It should be designed to minimise its impact on the local area and ensure it is compatible with existing surrounding land uses. When assessing planning applications for waste uses, in addition to Policy 5, the boroughs will also have regard to the criteria in Appendix B of the NPPW and relevant London Plan and Local Plan policies. Applicants are required to submit sufficient information to enable the waste planning authority within which the subject site falls to assess the potential impact of the development

proposal on all interests of acknowledged importance. Applicants are encouraged to contact the relevant borough prior to submitting a planning application to discuss relevant matters. Where new waste development is being sited near existing waste sites, developers will be expected to consider potential cumulative impacts as well as also demonstrating any possible benefits of co-locating waste development (in line with Spatial Principle C). **Good design** is fundamental to the development of high quality waste infrastructure and, to deliver STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4, the North London boroughs seek approaches that deliver high quality designs and safe and inclusive environments. The documents submitted in support of the planning application should set out how the development takes on board good practice such as the Defra/CABE guidance on designing waste facilities²⁰. The supporting documents should set out how the siting and appearance complements the existing topography and vegetation. Materials and colouring need to be appropriate to the location. The development should be designed to be in keeping with the local area and include mechanisms for reducing highway deposits²¹, noise and other emissions where necessary.

- 7.44 The supporting documents should set out how landscape proposals can be incorporated as an integral part of the overall development of the site and how the development contributes to the quality of the wider urban environment. The applicant will need to demonstrate that there will be no significant adverse effect on areas or features of landscape or nature conservation value. Where relevant, applications for waste management facilities and related development will be required to demonstrate that they conserve and, where appropriate, enhance heritage assets and their settings including consideration of non-designated archaeology where relevant line with the NPPF.
- 7.45 Where sites include, or are likely to have an impact on the setting of a **heritage** asset both designated (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Battlefields) and undesignated, including archaeology, it should be demonstrated that the development will conserve the significance of the asset. Where the site has potential to include assets with archaeological interest, such as if it is in an archaeological area

²⁰ Designing waste facilities – a guide to modern design in waste, Defra & CABE, 2008

²¹This can be achieved through provision of wheel wash facilities etc where required and placing conditions of the applications to ensure all vehicles are covered

identified in a Borough Local Plan or may affect a site recorded on the Greater London Historic Environment Record, an appropriate desk based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation, is required to accompany the planning application. Where such an assessment and evaluation confirms significant archaeological interest then appropriate mitigation by design or investigation is also required.

- 7.46 A large part of the Lee Valley Regional Park (1483 ha) falls within four of the North London Boroughs involved in the Plan; Waltham Forest, Haringey, Enfield and Hackney. New development should contribute to the protection, enhancement and development of the Regional Park as a world class visitor destination and the wider public enjoyment of its leisure, nature conservation, recreational and sporting resources. The Lee Valley is a significant resource for North London and developments should not have an adverse effect on the **open space** and character of the area, and should aim to contribute to its enhancement where appropriate.
- 7.47 Waste and recyclables require transportation at various stages of their collection and management and so opportunities to employ more sustainable options such as rail and river should be fully considered. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7 supports the use of sustainable forms of transport and minimise the impacts of waste movements including on climate change. North London is characterised by heavy traffic on all principal roads. That is why developers need to prioritise **non-road forms of transport** if at all possible and to set out their assessment of sustainable transport options in a Transport Assessment detailing transport issues to be submitted with any planning applications for waste facilities (see below). In North London there exists considerable potential for sustainable transport of waste as part of the waste management process. There are a number of railway lines and navigable waterways in North London including the Regents Canal and the Lee Navigation. It is existing practice to transport waste by train and pilot projects have taken place to transport waste by water. Developers are required to demonstrate that they have considered the potential to use water and rail to transport waste before reliance on transport of waste by road. Where the site lies adjacent to a wharf or waterway, capable of transporting waste, developers need to demonstrate that consideration has been given to the provision and/or enhancement of wharf facilities. This will be monitored through Monitoring Indicator IN5 (see Section 8). Waste transfer activities that do take advantage of rail and or boat transportation must also ensure that they design their site and meet the standards required by all waste management sites stated in this Plan.
- 7.48 Applicants will need to submit a **Transport Assessment** in line with the relevant borough Local Plan policy and the London Plan. The Transport for London Best Practice Guide contains advice on preparing Transport Assessments when they are required to be submitted with planning applications for major developments in

London. Consideration should be given to access arrangements, safety and health hazards for other road users, the capacity of local and strategic road networks, impacts on existing highway conditions in terms of traffic congestion and parking, on-site vehicle manoeuvring, parking and loading/unloading areas, and queuing of vehicles. The Assessment should include a traffic management plan establishing the times of access for vehicles to minimise disruption on the local road network during peak hours, and setting out specific routes to ensure that vehicles are accessing the site via roads considered suitable by the Highways Authority and, where possible, avoid overlooking of the site access by residential properties. The Assessment should cover the types of vehicles to be used, including opportunities to use ultra-low and zero emission vehicles, alternatives to vehicles powered by the internal combustion engine, and the provision of any infrastructure at future or expanded waste sites to accommodate this. The statement should also cover emission standards and fuel types in line with national and regional air quality standards.

- 7.49 The development of Servicing and Delivery Plans and Construction Logistic Plans (CLP) will be encouraged for all waste developments. Such Plans ensure that developments provide for safe, efficient and legal delivery and collection, construction and servicing including minimising the risk of collision with vulnerable road users such as cyclists and pedestrians. Consideration should be given to the use of Direct Vision Lorries for all waste vehicles in line with the Mayor's Vision Zero Action Plan, and the use of freight operators who can demonstrate their commitment to TfL's Freight Operator Recognition Scheme (FORS) or similar. Developers need to demonstrate that they can operate servicing and deliveries in the most efficient way that makes best use of transport movements that are made.
- 7.50 Sustainable design, construction and operation of waste management development will be assessed against relevant Development Plan policies. In line with STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6, consideration should be given to how the development contributes to the mitigation of and adaption to **climate change**, promotes energy and resource efficiency during construction and operation with the aim of developments being carbon neutral, the layout and orientation of the site and the energy and materials to be used. Developments should achieve the highest possible standard under an approved sustainability metric such as BREEAM or CEEQUAL in line with the relevant borough's policies. Information supplied should enable the borough in question to assess the proposal against relevant planning policies by clearly setting out how the application complies with sustainable design and construction policies and guidance including measureable outputs where appropriate. Where appropriate, production of a site waste management plan should be provided prior to the commencement of construction of the development.
- 7.51 Criteria 5j seeks to protect and enhance local **biodiversity**. Development proposals will be assessed against this policy as well as other relevant principles and policies

set out in the NPPF and Borough Local Plans. Development that would have an adverse effect on any area designated under the Habitats Directive will not be permitted. Assessments undertaken for the Plan have identified sites of European Community importance within and nearby the Plan area. Sites at least partially within the Plan boundary are the Lee Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) and RAMSAR site and part of Epping Forest Special Area for Conservation (SAC). Additional sites at least partially within 10 km of the Plan area boundary are Wormley-Hoddesdon Park Woods SAC and Wimbledon Common SAC³. Developers need to be able to demonstrate that their proposals will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European site. In addition there are six Sites of Special Scientific Interest and 20 Local Nature Reserves as well as sites of importance to nature conservation (SINC). Developers should take note of existing Biodiversity Action Plans, protect existing features and promote enhancement for example through the use of green walls where acoustic barriers are required. Where a development site is adjacent to a river the Environment Agency has advised that a setback of a minimum of 8 metres from the top of the bank should be incorporated into any redevelopment proposals. Consistent with this advice, setting back waste management development (not including wharf development) from watercourses and providing an undeveloped buffer zone free from built structures will be important for maintaining access to the river, to allow the landowner access for routine maintenance activities and for the Environment Agency to carry out Flood Defence duties. Maintaining a sufficient wildlife and riverside corridor is also important for minimising the potential adverse impacts to the **water quality** and riverine habitats. This will provide opportunities for flood risk management in line with the Environment Agency Catchment Flood Management Plans. Opportunities for river restoration through the development of sites should also be encouraged to ensure compliance with requirements under the Water Framework Directive and the Thames River Basin Management Plan.

7.52 There are a number of **groundwater** source protection zones in North London to protect drinking water supplies and prevent contamination of aquifers. Source protection zone 1 boundaries are defined in the immediate area of boreholes and other abstraction points. Waste facilities may be permitted in source protection zone 1 provided that any liquid waste they may contain or generate or any pollutants they might leach, especially if hazardous, do not pose an unacceptable risk to groundwater. A groundwater risk assessment will be required. Soil quality will need to be protected from potential adverse impact by certain operations, such as open windrow composting. The following waste facilities are considered lower risk and are more likely to be acceptable:

- Energy from Waste ;
- In-Vessel Composting activities;

- Mechanical Biological Treatment;
- Materials Recycling Facility (dry wastes only), and;
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) sites that exclude potentially polluting wastes.

- 7.53 Higher risk waste uses are less likely to be acceptable in source protection zone 1. Early liaison with the Environment Agency is encouraged.
- 7.54 Source protection zone 2 covers a wider area around an abstraction point. Where developments are proposed in source protection zone 2, a risk assessment will be required and any waste operation apart from landfill may be considered. Where sites are in source protection zones, developers are encouraged to engage in early discussions with the Environment Agency.
- 7.55 The North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and individual borough 'Level 2' SFRAs have demonstrated the current risks from **flooding** from all sources of flood risk across North London and site specific flooding assessments have been undertaken on Priority Areas in schedules 2 and 3. Where a site is near or adjacent to areas of flood risk, the development is expected to contribute through design to a reduction in flood risk, making as much use as possible of natural flood management techniques, and be appropriately flood resistant and resilient in line with the NPPF and NPPG. Development proposals will be required to assess the impact of climate change using the latest published climate change allowances, mitigate to the appropriate future flooding scenario using these allowances. A sequential approach to the layout of the site should be taken aiming to locate development in the parts of the site at lowest risk of flooding from any source. Waste facilities are often characterised by large areas of hardstanding for vehicles and large roof areas. Development proposals will be required to show that flood risk would not be increased as part of the scheme and, where possible, will be reduced overall through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and other techniques. Any proposed development should be reviewed by the Environment Agency at an early stage to discuss the reduction of flood risk on the site.
- 7.56 Developers of waste facilities will need to fully identify the **health implications** of the development and plan the most appropriate scheme to protect the surrounding uses and community. Any proposed waste development which is required to have an Environmental Impact Assessment will also require a Health Impact Assessment.
- 7.57 Paragraph 5 of the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) requires consideration be given to:

“The cumulative effect of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community, including any significant adverse impacts on environmental quality, social cohesion and inclusion or economic potential”.

- 7.58 **Cumulative impacts** relate to the way in which different impacts can affect a particular environmental resource or location incrementally, for example, combined noise, dust and traffic emissions on a dwelling from a new road scheme. In essence, cumulative impacts are those which result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonable foreseeable actions together with the proposed development. Therefore, the potential impacts of the proposed development cannot be considered in isolation but must be considered in addition to impacts already arising from existing or planned development.
- 7.59 In determining an application for a new waste facility, account will normally be taken of the potential cumulative impact of waste management and other development within the locality and in particular the area’s capacity to absorb that change. Factors to be taken into account will include; the nature of the waste and the process involved; the direction of the prevailing wind; the amount of enclosure for the processes; use of odour neutralisation and minimisation; measures for dust control; the number of persons affected by the development and its duration; the effects on amenity that pollution would cause; local topography providing natural screening; the extent of noise and vibration generated by the operations; the proposed hours of working; and the impact of flood-lighting. In some instances, the combined impact of development over a sustained period of time may be sufficient to warrant refusal of planning permission. However it is acknowledged that cumulative impacts can have positive impacts through synergies with other local waste uses and businesses in the area. Such synergies may lead to less road miles for waste as well as the potential development of green industry hubs attracting more highly skilled and technical jobs. Proposals should seek to make a positive contribution to improving issues of deprivation and inequality within local communities. Where an area has historically hosted significant waste infrastructure and is moving towards regeneration initiatives to improve its economic and investment potential, the cumulative impact on these regeneration activities should be considered when waste development is proposed, especially where the benefits of co-location and economies of scale are outweighed by a resultant reduction in land values, employment opportunities and regeneration potential. In these circumstances where development takes place, opportunities to address inequalities should be taken up in order to promote a better spatial distribution of facilities and avoid undue concentration of waste uses.
- 7.60 As stated throughout this document applications will be assessed against the full suite of relevant **national, London Plan and Local Plan policies** and guidance. However, given the status of the NLWP as a multi-Borough DPD which will form part

of the Local Plan of each of the seven Boroughs, Policy 5 is a valuable signpost to impacts that will be considered in the determination of applications and will help deliver STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5 which seeks to ensure the delivery of sustainable waste development within the Plan area through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations.

- 7.61 As part of the application, and in line with policies in the borough local plan, Developers should give details of the jobs created as a result of the new development, the level of skills required and the availability of **training and apprenticeship** opportunities. Developers should seek to meet the aspirations of borough economic and employment strategies and make a positive contribution to the local economy.
- 7.62 As part of the Circular London programme, LWARB published a **Circular Economy** Route Map in June 2017. The Route Map recommends actions for a wide range of stakeholders, including London’s higher education, digital and community sectors as well as London’s businesses, social enterprises and its finance sector. Developers should submit a Circular Economy Statement in line with the London Plan and guidance issued by the Mayor.

Policy 6: Energy Recovery and Decentralised Energy

Policy 6: Energy Recovery and Decentralised Energy

Where waste cannot be managed at a higher level in the waste hierarchy waste developments are required to generate energy, recover excess heat and provide a supply to networks including decentralised energy networks unless it is not technically feasible or economically viable to do so. Developers must demonstrate how they meet these requirements as part of a submitted Energy Statement .

Where there is no available decentralised energy network and no network is planned within range of the development, as a minimum requirement the proposal should recover energy through electricity production and be designed to enable it to deliver heat and/or energy and connect to a Decentralised Energy Network in the future.

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO1 and SO6

This policy contributes towards Spatial Principle D

- 7.63 Tackling climate change is a key Government priority for the planning system and a critical new driver for waste management. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that applications for waste management facilities incorporate opportunities for sustainable energy recovery and combined heat and power (CHP) where feasible and practicable. The policy helps deliver STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6 to provide opportunities for North London to contribute to the development of a low carbon economy and decentralised energy. The policy complements more detailed policies in borough Local Plans on financial contributions relating to feasibility, sustainable design, CHP and development of heat networks, against which applications will also be considered.
- 7.64 The NPPW and the London Plan both recognise the benefits to be gained from any energy from waste facility to capture both heat and power, and encourage all developments of this kind to achieve that end.
- 7.65 National policy for renewable energy says that Local Development Documents, such as the NLWP, should contain policies that promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources. The London Plan includes minimum performance for technologies for generating energy from London's waste, known as the carbon intensity floor. This has been set at 400 grams of CO₂ eq generated per kilowatt hour (kwh) of electricity generated.
- 7.66 The GLA has committed to working with London Boroughs and partners in the private sector to develop opportunities by providing assistance for commercialisation of large decentralised energy projects. Opportunities for district heating were identified across London as part of the Decentralised Energy Master Planning programme led by the GLA in 2008-2010²². The programme initially focused on identifying opportunities for district heating networks through heat mapping and energy masterplanning with the London Boroughs.
- 7.67 Work is already underway to progress the delivery of a decentralised network in the Lee Valley known as Meridian Water . Meridian Water will capture affordable low carbon heat from waste to energy facilities and combined heat and power plants, supplying it to buildings and industry across the Lee Valley. Meridian Water is

²² London Heat Map – www.londonheatmap.org.uk

requesting hot water to be supplied for the energy from waste facility (EfW) at Edmonton EcoPark. However, over time, the network will connect additional heat sources, including other waste developments, elsewhere in the Lee Valley. Any future development, including the current plan for Meridian Water should ensure that the openness and permanence of the Green Belt is maintained in accordance with draft New London Plan Policy G2.

- 7.68 The Boroughs will monitor the success of this policy through Monitoring Indicator IN8 which is the number of new CHP facilities serving district heat networks in which the principal fuel source is residual waste or recovered waste fuel.

Policy 7: Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant

Policy 7: Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant

Proposals for the provision of new facilities for the management, treatment and disposal of wastewater and sewage sludge will be permitted, provided that:

- it is demonstrated that there is an identified need for such a facility within the North London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities; and
- the proposals meet the other policies of this North London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO1, SO2 and SO5

This policy contributes towards Spatial Principles A and B

- 7.69 Waste Water Treatment Works in North London are operated by Thames Water, with the main facility being Deephams Sewage Treatment Works (STW), which is the ninth largest in England. Works to Deephams STW to provide sufficient capacity to meet Thames Water's projections of future requirements into the next decade were largely constructed by March 2017 and being completed during 2018/2019. The upgrade increased capacity from a Population Equivalent (PE) of 891,000 (as at 2011) to 989,000 PE. At the time the upgrade was designed (in line with population predictions at the time) it was envisaged the upgrade will accommodate population growth up until at least 2031. However, treatment capacity will be reviewed in

future AMP periods to ensure ongoing capacity in relation to changing population growth predictions.

- 7.70 The Environment Agency has issued a significantly tighter environmental permit that came into force in March 2017 and required Thames Water to make improvements to the quality of the discharged effluent. The need for an effluent upgrade to Deephams STW is highlighted in the National Planning Statement on Waste Water, and planning permission for this work was granted by Enfield Council in 2015. The site is to be retained for waste water use and Thames Water anticipates that the approved recent upgrade to Deephams STW will provide sufficient effluent treatment capacity to meet their needs into the next decade.
- 7.71 The boroughs will work with Thames Water and the Environment Agency to ensure that adequate and appropriate waste water treatment infrastructure is provided to meet environmental standards and planned demand. In September 2014 the Government approved plans to build the Thames Tideway Tunnel - a 25km conduit flowing beneath the Thames which would provide collection, storage and transfer capacity for waste water and rainwater discharge from a significant part of Central London. Construction is scheduled to begin in 2018 with completion scheduled for 2023. Once completed the new tunnel will be connected to the Lee Tunnel which will transfer sewage to the expanded Beckton Sewage Treatment complex. The proposal has indirect implications for the Plan area in that it will benefit from the additional capacity and this will relieve pressure for further expansion of local Waste Water Treatment Works.
- 7.72 Any other new waste water and sewage treatment plants, extensions to existing works, or facilities for the co-disposal of sewage with other wastes will be supported where the location minimises any adverse environmental or other impact that the development would be likely to give rise to, and the suitability of the site can be justified in accordance with this Plan. The Plan has a supporting role to identify suitable locations for additional infrastructure.
- 7.73 The Boroughs will monitor the success of this policy through Monitoring Indicator IN9.

Policy 8: Inert Waste

Policy 8: Inert Waste
Inert waste should be managed as far up the waste hierarchy as possible, including on-site recycling and reuse of such material.

Proposals for development using inert waste will be permitted where the proposal is for beneficial use, including but not limited to:

- a) Restoring former mineral working sites; or
- b) Facilitating an improvement in the quality of land; or
- c) Facilitating the establishment of an appropriate use in line with other policies in the Local Plan; or
- d) Improving land damaged or degraded as a result of existing uses and where no other satisfactory means exist to secure the necessary improvement.

All proposals using inert waste should:

- a) Incorporate finished levels that are compatible with the surrounding landscape. The finished levels should be the minimum required to ensure satisfactory restoration of the land for an agreed after-use; and
- b) Include proposals for high quality restoration and aftercare of the site, taking account of the opportunities for enhancing the overall quality of the environment and the wider benefits that the site may offer, including biodiversity enhancement, geological conservation and increased public accessibility.

Proposals for inert waste disposal to land will not be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the waste can be managed through recovery operations.

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO1, SO2 and SO3

This policy contributes towards Spatial Principles B

7.74 Construction, demolition and excavation waste is largely made up of inert construction waste, such as bricks and hardcore which can be used in site restoration and land reclamation projects.

7.75 Recycling and reuse of inert waste applications for all types of development should demonstrate that viable opportunities to minimise construction and demolition waste disposal will be taken, making use of existing industry codes of practice and protocols, site waste management plans and relevant permits and exemptions issued by the Environment Agency.

7.76 Inert waste materials can be an important resource and should be used for beneficial purposes, such as the restoration of mineral sites and in engineering works, or at other 'exempt sites' rather than disposed of at inert landfill sites. A definition of 'beneficial uses' can be found in the New London Plan. Increased use of recycled and

secondary aggregates can reduce the need and demand for primary aggregates extraction. Site operators will need to conform to the 'Aggregates from inert waste Quality Protocol' document to achieve 'end of waste' status. If this cannot be achieved and/or the operator cannot prove compliance with the protocol, then the material will not have achieved 'end of waste' status and will still be considered a waste and subject to controlled waste legislation. There is no 'end of waste' criteria for soil so this will always be viewed as a waste once it has become a controlled waste outside of the Definition of Waste Code of Practice.

- 7.77 Inert waste will continue to be deposited to land where it is reused for beneficial purposes, including within engineering schemes, for the restoration of mineral workings, and for agricultural improvement. Recycling and recovery are the preferred methods of management and inert waste should only be disposed of to land as a last resort, consistent with the waste hierarchy (see STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1).
- 7.78 Proposals on unallocated sites for the recycling of inert waste will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a market need, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency.
- 7.79 There should be a clear benefit or benefits from the proposed development. This should be a benefit to the site itself, for example, the use of residual inert material associated with the restoration of an active or dormant mineral working the restoration of a former mineral working to agriculture or an engineering operation for the provision of a new leisure facility. However, given the likely disturbance to local communities and the local environment, for example, due to the movement of HGVs, there should be benefits for the wider area, for example, through environmental improvement or the creation of new public rights of way.

8 Monitoring and Implementation

Monitoring the Plan

- 8.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires planning authorities to monitor and report annually on whether the Aims and Objectives of all local plans (whether prepared individually or in conjunction with other authorities) are being achieved (paragraph 35). The NPPW identifies the need to monitor and report on the take-up of sites in Priority Areas; changes in the available waste management capacity as a result of closures and new permissions; and the quantities of waste being created locally and how much is being managed at different levels in the waste hierarchy i.e. recycling/composting, recovery, and disposal.
- 8.2 Monitoring is also required to check on whether the intending policy outcomes of the NLWP are being delivered and whether the identified capacity gaps are being met through the Priority Areas listed in Policy 2 Schedules 2 and 3. Monitoring will also ensure that sufficient identified land remains available for new facilities during the plan period which is also likely to see intense competition for land for other uses especially housing. The results of monitoring will also play an important role in informing Development Management decisions when authorities determine planning applications for new waste facilities.
- 8.3 Responsibility for monitoring lies with the individual boroughs. However, the boroughs have agreed to monitor the Plan jointly through a lead borough agreement. Data will be collated and included in a joint NLWP Monitoring Report which will be produced annually.
- 8.4 To supplement the boroughs' annual monitoring, it will be important for the GLA to monitor London Plan waste Policies and gather data in partnership with the boroughs on waste arisings, waste management capacity, both within London and landfill outside of London.

Proposed monitoring framework

- 8.5 The aim of monitoring is to check whether the policy framework in the NLWP is working as intended. The proposed monitoring indicators reflect a number of National Indicators and also the statutory and non-statutory performance targets including those set by the EU, the Waste Policy for England and the London Plan. The list of indicators is not intended to be exhaustive and is intentionally focused on parameters where it is possible to evaluate the effect of the NLWP. For example, an indicator reporting on the number of times air quality thresholds were exceeded is of

little use if the contribution of waste management facilities and transport of waste cannot be differentiated from those of other activities.

- 8.6 Table 14 sets out the monitoring indicators proposed for each policy in the NLWP and identifies targets where appropriate. In some cases it will only be necessary to monitor (i.e. count the number of instances of) what has happened in the preceding year. In line with statutory requirements, the North London boroughs will review the plan every five years. If any targets are not being met the boroughs will assess where changes can and should be made.

Table 14: NLWP Monitoring Indicators

	Indicator	Target(s)	What it monitors	Outcome(s) sought
IN1	Waste arisings (Table 6) by waste stream and management route	Waste arisings and management in line with forecasts in Table 6 (Baseline Table 3)	Strategic Aim (capacity supply and self-sufficiency) Strategic Aim (move waste up Waste Hierarchy) SO1 (resource efficiency) SO3 (net self-sufficiency) Meeting Future Requirements as specified in the NLWP % waste diverted and % landfilled	To check that the NLWP is planning for the right amount of waste
IN2	Waste management capacity (Table 8) by waste stream and management route, including existing capacity, new capacity, loss of capacity, compensatory capacity and capacity gaps	Capacity to meet net self-sufficiency targets in Tables 6 and 8 Zero loss_of capacity Replacement; within North London Replacement capacity for Brent Cross Cricklewood provided within Barnet	Strategic Aim (capacity supply and self-sufficiency) Strategic Aim (move waste up Waste Hierarchy) SO1 (resource efficiency) SO3 (net self-sufficiency) Meeting Future Requirements as specified in the NLWP	To check that capacity is increasing to meet net self-sufficiency targets Ensure that capacity is replaced locally unless net self-sufficiency has been met

	Indicator	Target(s)	What it monitors	Outcome(s) sought
			Policy 2: Priority Areas for new waste management facilities Policy 3: Windfall Sites Policy 4. Reuse and Recycling Centres Policy 7 Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant Policy 8 Control of Inert Waste	
IN3	Location of new waste facilities and compensatory capacity	Land within Schedules 1, 2, 3	SO2 (capacity provision) Policy 1: Existing waste management sites Policy 2: Priority Areas for new waste management facilities Policy 3: Windfall sites	To check that sites in Priority Areas are being taken up as anticipated. To monitor if land within Schedules 1, 2 and 3 is not available or suitable for new waste facilities.
IN4	Sites in Schedule 1 and Priority Areas in Schedules 2 and 3 lost to other non-industrial uses through a major regeneration scheme or designated for non-industrial uses in a review of the London Plan or Local Plan	Less than 25% of land lost If 50% of land is lost this will trigger review of plan	Policy 2: Priority Areas for new waste management facilities	To check that identified land is sufficient to deliver the plan's aims To ensure sufficient existing capacity remains for managing the levels of waste expected across North London over the plan period as set out in Table 8.
IN5	The number of sites consented that offer non-road transport options, the	Facilities where non-road forms of	SO5 (sustainability) SO7 (sustainable	Reduce impact on climate change Improve amenity

	Indicator	Target(s)	What it monitors	Outcome(s) sought
	number of those sites where such options have been implemented and the total tonnage transported through non-road options (where known).	transport are used to move waste and recycling	transport) Spatial Principle F (sustainable transport)	
IN6	Enforcement action taken against waste sites by the local authority and/or Environment Agency on breach of planning conditions or environmental permit	Zero	SO5 (sustainability) SO8 (protect the environment) Spatial Principles (Reduce impact on amenity) Policy 5: Assessment Criteria for waste management facilities and related development	To ensure sites do not cause harm to the environment or local communities
IN7	Amount of waste imported and exported by waste stream and management route	Exported waste to landfill in line with Table 6 of the NLWP Reduction in waste exports	Net self-sufficiency Changes to imports and exports	Waste exports are in line with those estimated in the NLWP and through the duty to co-operate
IN8	Number of new CHP facilities serving district heat networks in which the principal fuel source is residual waste or recovered waste fuel	Monitor only	Strategic Aim (green London)	Monitor only
IN9	Sufficient infrastructure in place for management of waste water	Monitor only – information to be obtained from Thames Water	Strategic Aim (capacity supply and self-sufficiency) SO5 (sustainability)	To ensure that Thames Water have sufficient capacity to management the levels of waste water generated in North London over the plan period

Implementing the Plan

- 8.7 Development and adoption of the Plan must be followed by actions by a range of agencies and other organisations to ensure that its Aims and Objectives are met. The section summarises proposals for how these outcomes will be delivered and who will be responsible for them.
- 8.8 Implementation has four components – infrastructure delivery; application of the policies to planning proposals for waste facilities; ongoing regulation and monitoring of the local waste management sector; and achieving performance levels – each of which involves different actors. Table 15 summarises the organisations involved in each component.

Table 15: Roles and responsibilities involved in implementing the Plan

Organisation	Role	Responsibilities
Local planning authorities (including London Legacy Development Corporation)	Apply Plan policies	Assessing suitability of applications against Plan policies and priorities Deliver the strategic objectives and policies of the NLWP alongside wider development and regeneration objectives
	Regulate / monitor	Inspect operating waste sites periodically Appoint a lead borough to monitor the plan and carry out the duty to co-operate when required Publish annual monitoring reports in the NLWP
	Performance delivery	Support / promote waste reduction initiatives through the planning system
Borough waste collection authorities	Infrastructure delivery	Bring forward new / replacement waste sites for recycling / composting LACW
	Performance delivery	Implement waste collection activities to deliver desired performance levels as appropriate Support / promote waste reduction initiatives
North London Waste Authority (NLWA)	Infrastructure delivery	Delivery of replacement Edmonton ERF plant

Organisation	Role	Responsibilities
		Delivery of other facilities enabling achievement of desired performance levels
	Performance delivery	Prioritising infrastructure delivery that moves waste up the Waste Hierarchy Support / promote / deliver waste reduction initiatives
Landowners	Infrastructure delivery	Propose new waste sites in line with NLWP policies that deliver capacity requirements
Waste industry	Infrastructure delivery	Propose new waste sites and deliver new waste facilities in line with NLWP policies that deliver capacity requirements
Environment Agency	Regulate / monitor	Advise on planning applications according to the nature of the proposal Assess applications for Environmental Permits, issue licences where the proposal meets the necessary standards Inspect operating waste sites periodically Collect and publish information about waste movements for use in Plan monitoring Monitor water quality
	Performance delivery	Promote waste reduction initiatives
Health & Safety Executive	Regulate	Advise on planning applications according to the nature of the proposal Monitor
Other statutory bodies (e.g. Natural England)	Regulate / monitor	Advise on planning applications according to the nature of the proposal Monitor protected sites such as SSSI
Greater London	Performance	Promote waste reduction initiatives

Organisation	Role	Responsibilities
Authority	delivery	Promote carbon reduction initiatives
	Apply Plan policies	Assessing suitability of applications against London Plan policies and priorities Regional coordination of waste planning
London Waste and Recycling Board	Infrastructure delivery	Support to new waste infrastructure
	Performance delivery	Support to waste collection authorities to deliver desired performance levels Support / promote waste reduction initiatives

8.9 New commercial infrastructure required during the plan period will be funded by private funding through sources that cannot be identified at this time. In addition, there may be other sources of funding available such as public sector borrowing. Facilities required for the management of LACW will be funded by NLWA. The waste industry has been invited to take part in the development of the Plan through involvement in the various consultation processes and calls for them to propose suitable sites for waste management use. The NLWP identifies infrastructure priorities for the next 15 years and this will help to provide the industry with greater certainty about waste management priorities in the North London Boroughs that can inform future investment decisions.

8.10 Table 16 sets out how policies in the NLWP will be implemented and who will be involved in each action and which of the Strategic Objectives are addressed as a result.

Table 16: How the NLWP policies will be implemented

Mechanism	Stakeholders involved	Objectives implemented
Policy 1: Existing waste management sites		

Mechanism	Stakeholders involved	Objectives implemented
<p>Planning permission for the expansion or intensification of operations at existing waste facilities.</p> <p>Refusal of planning permission for non-waste use on existing waste sites unless capacity is re-provided.</p> <p>Identifying compensatory provision when it is proposed to redevelop existing waste management facilities for non-waste uses.</p>	<p>Local planning authorities/ Landowner/developers/NLWA</p>	<p>SO2, SO3</p>
<p>Policy 2 Priority Areas for new waste management facilities</p>		
<p>Planning permission and subsequent development</p>	<p>Landowners and developers / waste management companies / NLWA / local planning authorities / Environment Agency and other statutory bodies</p>	<p>SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5</p>
<p>Policy 3: Windfall sites</p>		
<p>Planning permission and subsequent development</p>	<p>Landowners and developers / waste management companies / NLWA / local planning authorities / Environment Agency and other statutory bodies</p>	<p>SO2, SO3</p>
<p>Policy 4: Re-use & Recycling Centres</p>		
<p>Planning permission and subsequent development</p>	<p>Landowners and developers / waste management companies / NLWA / local planning authorities / Environment Agency and other statutory bodies</p>	<p>SO1, SO2, SO3</p>
<p>Policy 5: Assessment criteria for waste management facilities and related development</p>		

Mechanism	Stakeholders involved	Objectives implemented
Planning permission and subsequent development	Local planning authorities / Environment Agency and other statutory bodies	SO4, SO5, S07, S08
Policy 6: Energy recovery and decentralised energy		
Planning permission and subsequent development	Landowners and developers / waste management companies / local planning authorities / NLWA / Environment Agency and other statutory bodies	SO1, SO6
Policy 7: Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant		
Planning permission and subsequent development	Thames Water / Environment Agency and other statutory bodies / local planning authorities	SO2, SO4, SO5, SO8
Policy 8: Inert Waste		
Planning permission and subsequent development	Landowners and developers / waste management companies / local planning authorities / Environment Agency and other statutory bodies	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5, SO8

Appendix 1: Schedule 1: Existing safeguarded waste sites in North London**Schedule 1: Existing safeguarded waste sites in North London**

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Waste Stream	Managed Waste	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BAR1	Winters Haulage, Oakleigh Road South	British Rail Sidings, Oakleigh Road South, Southgate, London, N11 1HJ	C&I / CDE	X	10,495	38,503	40,409	35,379	0
BAR 2	Scratchwood Quarry	London Gateway Service Area, M1 Motorway, Mill Hill, London, NW7 3HU	CDE	✓	52,835	71,046	99,060	102,527	131,505

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Waste Stream	Managed Waste	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BAR 3 ♦ ²³	P B Donoghue, Claremont Rd	3 Shannon Close, Claremont Rd, Cricklewood, London, NW2 1RR	CDE	✓ (96%)	0	118,964	112,449	112,487	111,226
BAR 4 ♦	W R G, Hendon Rail Transfer Station	Hendon Rail Transfer Station, Brent Terrace, Hendon, London, NW2	LACW	X	153,952	164,129	114,457	128,605	142,107

²³ ♦ These sites will be redeveloped under the planning permission for the regeneration of Brent Cross Cricklewood (Barnet planning application reference F/04687/13). The Hendon Rail Transfer Station (BAR 4) will be replaced with a new facility to meet the NLWA's requirements. Planning permission for the new sites at Geron Way was granted by Barnet Council Planning Committee in September 2018. The existing commercial facilities at BAR 6 and BAR 7 fall within the land required to deliver the early Southern phase of the BXC regeneration which is expected to commence in the near term; replacement capacity for these sites will be sought in accordance with the planning permission for Brent Cross Cricklewood. The BAR3 site is identified for redevelopment in Phase 4 of the BXC regeneration and is currently not anticipated to be redeveloped until after 2026. It is planned that capacity at the waste facilities of BAR4, BAR6 and BAR7 and part of the capacity of BAR3 will be replaced by the new Waste Transfer Station (WTS) delivered as part of the Brent Cross Cricklewood Regeneration. The balance of the replacement capacity for BAR3 will need to be identified prior to its redevelopment and the London Borough of Barnet will seek to provide replacement capacity within the borough with the Local Plan identifying potential sites.

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Waste Stream	Managed Waste	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		1LN							
BAR 5	Summers Lane Reuse and Recycling Centre	Civic Amenity & Waste Recycling Centre, Summers Lane, London, N12 0RF	LACW	X	15,612	16,361	17,206	10,584	18,237
BAR 6 ♦	Mc Govern Brothers, Brent Terrace, Hendon	26-27 Brent Terrace, Claremont Industrial Estate, Hendon, London, NW2 1BG	C&I / CDE	X	78,488	76,609	78,855	106,206	102,373
BAR 7 ♦	Cripps Skips Brent Terrace	Nightingale Works, Brent Terrace, Claremont Way Industrial Estate, London, NW2 1LR	C&I / CDE	X	9,726	7,719	8,807	9,408	8,910
BAR 8	Apex Car Breakers, Mill Hill	Ellesmere Avenue, Mill Hill, London, NW7 3HB	C&I	✓	182	162	227	256	243
BAR 9	Vacant (previously Savacase Ltd)	Railway Arches, Colindeep Lane, Hendon,	C&I	N/A	0	0	0	0	0

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Waste Stream	Managed Waste	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		London, NW9 6HD							
BAR 10	G B N Services Ltd, New Southgate	Land/Premises at Oakleigh Road South, Friern Barnet, London, N11 1HJ	CDE	✓ (72%)	14,596	29,938	29,456	31,274	10,746
BAR 11	Upside Railway Yard	Upside Railway Yard, Brent Terrace, Cricklewood, London, NW2 1LN	CDE	X	0	0	0	0	234,930
CAM1	Regis Road Reuse and Recycling Centre	Regis Road, Kentish Town, London NW5 3EW	LACW	X	-	2,535	5,409	5,595	5,119
ENF 1	Crews Hill Transfer Station	Kingswood Nursery, Theobalds Park Road, Crews Hill, Enfield, Middlesex, EN2 9BH	C&I	X	17,466	17,124	19,231	19,507	18,427
ENF 2	Barrowell Green Recycling Centre	Barrowell Green, Winchmore Hill,	LACW	X	10,715	14,556	13,837	11,541	16,923

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Waste Stream	Managed Waste	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		London, N21 3AU							
ENF 3	Pressbay Motors Ltd, Motor Salvage Complex	Motor Salvage Complex, Mollison Avenue, Brimsdown, Enfield, Middlesex, EN3 7NJ	C&I	✓	63	63	26	29	37
ENF 5	Jute Lane, Brimsdown	Greenwood House, Jute Lane, Brimsdown, Enfield, Middlesex, EN3 7PJ	LACW	✓ (76%)	16,115	11,732	12,659	10,125	15,410
ENF 6	AMI Waste (Tuglord Enterprises)	17 Stacey Avenue, Edmonton, London, N18 3PP	C&I / CDE	X	16,855	27,043	28,566	23,004	21,974
ENF 7	Vacant (formerly Budds Skips) ,	The Market Compound, 2 Harbet Road, Edmonton, London, N18 2HQ	C&I / CDE	-	834	802	1,778	0	0

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Waste Stream	Managed Waste	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ENF 8	Biffa Edmonton (AKA Greenstar Environmental)	Atlas at Aztec 406, 12 Ardra Road, Off Meridan Way, Enfield, London, N9 0BD	LACW / C&I	✓ (84%)	231,771	72,530	271,888	276,855	270,106
ENF 9	Hunt Skips, Commercial Road, Edmonton	Rear of 160 Bridport Road, Commercial Road, Edmonton, London, N18 1SY	C&I / CDE	✓	9,935	-	20,359	-	8,719
ENF 10	Rooke & Co Ltd, Edmonton	Montague Road Industrial Estate, 22-26 First Avenue, Edmonton, London, N18 3PH	C&I	✓	32,249	24,867	28,095	25,235	3,897
ENF 11	Edmonton Bio Diesel Plant (Pure Fuels)	Unit A8 Hastingwood Trading Estate, Harbet Road, London, N18 3HT	C&I	✓	512	738	895	1,251	-
ENF 12	Camden Plant	Camden Plant, Lower Hall Lane,	CDE	✓	236,950	232,590	241,900	216,334	206,806

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Waste Stream	Managed Waste	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		Chingford							
ENF 13	Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd, Princes Road, Upper Edmonton	10 Princes Road, Edmonton, London, N18 3PR	C&I	X	0	0	95	1,004	1,081
ENF14	Vacant (Formerly Lea Valley motors Ltd)	Second Avenue, Edmonton	C&I	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
ENF 15	A & A Skip Hire Limited	Yard 10-12 Hastingwood Trading Estate, Harbet Road, Edmonton, London, N18 3HR	C&I	✓ (89%)	0	0	9,391	16,277	10,696
ENF 17	Albert Works	Albert Works, Kenninghall Road, Edmonton, London, N18 2PD	C&I	✓	193,308	224,020	233,225	211,424	-
ENF18	Edmonton Energy from Waste Facility	Edmonton Ecopark, Advent Way, Edmonton, London, N18 3AG	LACW	✓	546,402	526,829	560,685	550,408	597,134

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Waste Stream	Managed Waste	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	LondonEnergy Ltd Composting	Edmonton Ecopark, Advent Way, Edmonton, London, N18 3AG	LACW	✓	32,498	32,779	35,241	32,475	33,981
	LondonEnergy Bulk Waste Recycling Facility	Edmonton Ecopark, Advent Way, Edmonton, London, N18 3AG	LACW	X	192,907	190,333	168,121	157,227	198,389
	Ballast Phoenix Ltd	Edmonton Ecopark, Advent Way, Edmonton, London, N18 3AG	LACW	✓	58,255	106,341	112,419	109,114	101,189
ENF 23	J O' Doherty Haulage, Nobel Road, Edmonton	Pegamoid Site, Nobel Road, Edmonton, London, N18 3BH	C&I	✓	85,103	69,124	64,897	77,305	88,636
ENF 24	Oakwood Plant Ltd, Edmonton	Oakwood House, Nobel Road, Eley Industrial Estate,	C&I / CDE	✓	10,282	7,495	10,011	13,489	14,428

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Waste Stream	Managed Waste	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		Edmonton, London, N18 3BH							
ENF 25	Environcom Ltd (Edmonton Facility) 7	Unit 8a Towpath Road Stonehill Business Park, N18 3QU	Hazardous (WEEE)	✓	2,447	1,327	9,194	11,400	67
ENF 26	Powerday Plant Ltd, Jeffreys Road	Unit 2, Jeffrey's Road, Brimmsdown, Enfield, Middlesex, EN3 7UA	C&I / CDE	✓	27,319	18,664	43,851	23,490	49,754
ENF30	Hunsdon Skip Hire (Previously L&M Skips and London & Metropolitan Recycling)	Unit 1, 1b Towpath Rd, Stonehill Business Park, London, N18 3QX	C&I / CDE	✓	0	7,150	26,545	15,501	11,337
ENF 31	Volker Highways Ltd	15 Edison Road, Brimmsdown Industrial Estate, Enfield EN3 7BY	C&I / CDE	✓	-	8,892	13,652	7,344	-
ENF 35	Redcorn (ELV)	22a & 24, Stacey Avenue, Montagu Industrial	Hazardous (C&I)	✓	-	-	-	-	6,557

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Waste Stream	Managed Waste	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		Estate, Enfield, N18 3PS							
ENF37	GBN	Gibbs Road, Montagu Industrial Estate, London, N18 3PU	CDE	✓	-	-	-	-	-
HAC 1	Millfields Waste Transfer & Recycling Facility	Millfields Recycling Facility, Millfields Road, Hackney, London, E5 0AR	LACW	X	18,202	13,935	14,173	16,785	16,725
HAC 2	Downs Road Service Station	1A Downs Road, Clapton, London, E5 8QJ	C&I	✓	177	175	96	101	-
HAR 3	Biffa Waste Services Ltd, Garman Road, Tottenham	81, Garman Road, Tottenham, London, N17 0UN	C&I	✓	28,851	30,355	34,690	33,704	37,454
HAR 4	O'Donovan, Markfield Rd,	100a Markfield Road, Tottenham, London, N15 4QF	C&I / CDE	✓ (50%)	6,316	10,099	11,143	7,035	14,693
HAR 5	Redcorn Ltd, White Hart Lane, Tottenham	44 White Hart Lane,	C&I	✓	15,712	22,733	23,852	8,508	-

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Waste Stream	Managed Waste	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		Tottenham, London N17 8DP							
HAR 6	Restore Community Projects	Unit 18, Ashley Road, Tottenham Hale, London, N17 9LJ	C&I	✓	24	103	185	278	98
HAR 7	Redcorn Ltd	Brantwood Road, Tottenham, London N17 0ED	C&I	✓	2,470	5,225	2,250	23,779	39,283
HAR 8	O'Donovan, Tottenham	82 Markfield Road, Tottenham, London, N15 4QF	CDE	✓	5,079	27,330	31,460	25,674	123,308
HAR 9	Park View Road Reuse and Recycling Centre	Civic Amenity Site, Park View Road, Tottenham, London, N17 9AY	LACW	X	3,706	2,409	6,326	5,499	5,745
HAR 10	Western Road Re-use & Recycling Centre	Western Road, Haringey N22 6UG	LACW	X	0	0	2,526	4,851	3,799
HAR11	Durnford Street Car Dismantlers & Breakers	6-40, Durnford Street,	C&I	✓	0	0	0	432	288

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Waste Stream	Managed Waste	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		Tottenham, London, N15 5NQ							
ISL 1	Hornsey Household Re-use & Recycling Centre and Transfer Station	Hornsey Street, Islington London N7 8HU	LACW	X	196,818	195,018	203,919	204,496	212,232
WAF1	Mercedes Parts Centre	21 Chingford Industrial Estate, Hall Lane, Chingford, London, E4 8DJ	C&I	✓	0	0	0	0	7
WAF 2	Kings Road Household Waste Recycling Centre	Civic Amenity Site, 48 Kings Road, Chingford, London, E4 7HR	LACW	X	1,213	881	2,178	2,400	2,853
WAF 3	South Access Road Household Waste Recycling Centre	42a South Access Road, Walthamstow London, E17 8BA	LACW	X	2,917	2,784	6,790	6,949	7,203
WAF 5	Vacant (previously T J Autos (UK) Ltd)	17 Rigg Approach, Leyton, London, E10 7QN	C&I	✓	53	53	81	21	11
WAF 8	Leyton Reuse & Recycling Centre	Gateway Road, Leyton, London, E10 5BY	LACW	X	2,164	2,255	2,564	3,003	2,589

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Waste Stream	Managed Waste	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
WAF9	Vacant (formerly B D & G Parts For Rover)	Roxwell Trading Park, Leyton	C&I	-	0	0	0	0	0
WAF 10	Malbay Waste Disposal Ltd, Staffa Road, Leyton	5 Staffa Road, Leyton, London, E10 7PY	C&I / CDE	X	6,700	10,682	12,624	7,339	9,925
WAF 12	Argall Metal Recycling	Unit 1, Staffa Road, E10 7PY	C&I	✓	0	21,537	31,603	30,378	0
WAF 14	Tipmasters	15 Rigg Approach London Greater London E10 7QN	C&I	X	0	0	586	2,847	3,622
WAF16	Whipps Cross Hospital Clinical Waste Treatment Facility	Whipps Cross Hospital, Whipps Cross Road, London, E11 1NR	C&I (clinical)	X	0	0	0	0	5



Policy and Resources Committee

9th February 2022

Title	Affordable Housing Viability Review
Report of	Chairman of the Policy and Resources Committee
Wards	All
Status	Public
Urgent	No
Key	No
Enclosures	Appendix A - Viability Assessment Review Findings
Officer Contact Details	<p>Fabien Gaudin – Service Director Planning and Building Control (0208 359 4258) fabien.gaudin@barnet.gov.uk</p> <p>Neeru Kareer – Assistant Service Director Planning and Building Control (0208 359 7477) neeru.kareer@barnet.gov.uk</p>

Summary

At the meeting of Policy and Resources Committee on the 30th September 2021 Members instructed officers to undertake a review into how viability assessments have been operating in respect of securing affordable housing on qualifying developments in Borough. This assessment has now been undertaken that has reviewed all major planning applications submitted over the past three years. The findings of this review are detailed in accompanying Appendix A.

Officers Recommendations

That the Policy and Resources Committee notes the contents set out in the viability assessment review (as set out in Appendix A).

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

- 1.1 Policy and Resources Committee on September 30th 2021 instructed officers to report back to committee their review of current practice in relation to the review of Viability Assessments relating to the ability of major residential planning applications (of 10 or more units) to support either an on-site or off-site contribution of affordable housing and meet affordable housing development plan policy.
- 1.2 The development plan for Barnet comprises the Mayor's London Plan adopted in 2021, the existing Local Plan (comprising the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan), adopted in 2012, and emerging material weight to be given to submission draft Barnet Local Plan which is currently under independent examination.

2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 To conclude the officer review into the practice of undertaking independent reviews of Viability Assessments in relation to securing affordable housing provision.

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

- 3.1 None, officers were instructed to report back this piece of work to committee by P&R Committee on the 30th September 2021.

4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1 None.

5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

- 5.1.1 The Council's Corporate Plan 2021-25 sets out four priorities for the Council, they are:
 - Clean, safe and well run – a place where our streets are clean and anti-social behaviour is dealt with so residents feel safe. Providing good quality, customer friendly services in all that we do.
 - Family friendly – creating a Family Friendly Barnet, enabling opportunities for our children and young people to achieve their best.
 - Healthy – a place with fantastic facilities for all ages, enabling people to live happy and health lives.
 - Thriving – a place fit for future, where all residents, businesses and visitors benefit from improved sustainable infrastructure & opportunity. Barnet's Housing policies seek to provide homes that meet housing aspirations and needs, including access to good quality affordable housing (HOU01), providing housing choice (HOU05).

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

- 5.2.1 None.

5.3 **Social Value**

5.3.1 The Local Planning Authority seek to secure development that provides a range of social, economic and environmental benefits in compliance with adopted and emerging planning policies.

5.4 **Legal and Constitutional References**

National Legislation

5.4.1 Paragraph 73 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the “provision of affordable housing should not be sought for residential developments that are not major developments”. A major development is defined in the NPPF as “development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more.

Council constitution

5.4.2 The Council’s Constitution, Article 7 Committees, Forums, Working Groups and Partnerships, sets out the functions of the Policy and Resources Committee:

1. To be responsible for:

Strategic policy, finance and corporate risk management including recommending: Capital and Revenue Budget; Medium Term Financial Strategy; and Corporate Plan to Full Council 5.3.8 The subject matter of this report falls within the terms of reference of this Committee

5.5 **Risk Management**

5.5.1 None.

5.6 **Equalities and Diversity**

5.6.1 The Equalities and Diversity Act, 2010 outlines the provisions of the Public Sector Equalities Duty which requires Public Bodies to have due regard to the need to:-

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act, 2010;
- Advance equality of opportunity between people of different groups; and
- Foster good relations between people from different groups.

5.6.2 Relevant protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation.

5.7 **Corporate Parenting**

5.7.1 N/A

5.8 **Consultation and Engagement**

5.8.1 N/A

5.9 **Insight**

5.9.1 N/A

6. **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

6.1 Policy & Resources Committee - 30th September 2021 Minutes (Members Item)
[Agenda for Policy and Resources Committee on Thursday 30th September, 2021, 7.00 pm | Barnet Council \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

Appendix A - Viability Assessment Review Findings

1. Background:

1.1. At the meeting of Policy and Resources Committee on the 30th September 2021, the following Member's item raised by Councillor Rawlings was discussed:

“Following an independent report into the published viability assessment for the development at 84 West Heath Road, the Council have increased the affordable housing commuted sum payable to £6m. The Council had previously accepted the developer's proposal that only £900k was due.

I request that the Committee agrees to ask Audit Committee to retrospectively investigate how much money in affordable housing commuted payments may have been lost to the Council from all planning applications where commuted sums were payable.

I also request that this investigation reviews other developments where the proportion of affordable housing has been reduced because of developer's viability assessments to see whether the assessments were fair/correct”.

1.2. The instruction from Committee was that:

“Officers have been made aware of this issued and a study is being undertake and the findings of the study would be reported back to this Committee”.

1.3. This paper reviews current practice in relation to the review of viability assessments relating to the ability of residential planning applications of 10 or more units to support affordable housing and meet affordable housing development plan policy.

2. Policy background:

2.1. Paragraph 73 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the “provision of affordable housing should not be sought for residential developments that are not major developments”. A major development is defined in the NPPF as “development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more”.

2.2. National policy requires the Council to set affordable housing targets that are realistic and particular regard has to be made to development viability. Government does not expect that each major housing application should routinely be subject to viability assessment.

2.3. At regional level, the London Plan 2021 sets a strategic target of 50% for affordable housing, however, the London Plan now introduces a Fast Track threshold approach allowing for a minimum threshold level of 35% (with the

exception of public sector land and industrial land). Schemes that follow the Fast Track 35% route are not be required to provide a viability assessment at application stage, so long as they meet certain criteria.

- 2.4. With the adoption of the new London Plan in 2021 and the recently submitted Barnet Local Plan which is now is consistent with the Mayoral policies, schemes that do not provide the threshold level of affordable housing or meet other relevant policy criteria, or that provide off-site or cash in lieu contributions, must follow the Viability Tested Route and are subject to viability scrutiny and late, as well as early, review mechanisms.
- 2.5. For schemes of 10 or more units, affordable housing provision is normally required on-site. In exceptional circumstances off-site provision may be acceptable where it can be robustly demonstrated that affordable housing cannot be delivered on-site or where an off-site contribution would better deliver mixed and inclusive communities than an on-site contribution. Cash in lieu contributions should only be used where there is detailed evidence to demonstrate that on-site affordable housing is not practical, off-site options have been considered and that such a contribution will not be detrimental to the delivery of mixed and inclusive communities
- 2.6. Viability assessments submitted by applicants are independently reviewed by external specialist consultants. The role of the independent assessor is to verify the assumptions and results of the applicant's viability study, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. Planning officers are not specialised in development economics and therefore there is a requirement to seek independent expert advice from qualified consultants that are specialised in development finance, construction costs and market land values. A planning case officer is not qualified to query the outcome of the commissioned advice and it is usually reported as given.

3. Analysis of recent planning permissions

- 3.1. An extract of all major planning applications approved in the past three years was taken. Strategic applications referable to the Mayor were excluded. This is because as explained above larger development (usually 150+ units) that provide 35% affordable housing (50% on public land) can follow the Mayor's Fast Track Route which enables developments to progress without the need to submit detailed viability information (and without late viability review mechanisms which re-assess viability at an advanced stage of the development process).
- 3.2. Applications submitted on public land by Barnet Homes (222 affordable units over the period) were also excluded from the review.
- 3.3. A total of 46 applications submitted by private developers remained ranging from 10 to 145 proposed residential units where it was accepted that the viability of the specific proposals should be considered as part of the application via Viability Tested Route (i.e. they did not follow the Fast Track route)

3.4. The review confirmed that all viability reports in the application sample were independently assessed by suitably qualified external consultants.

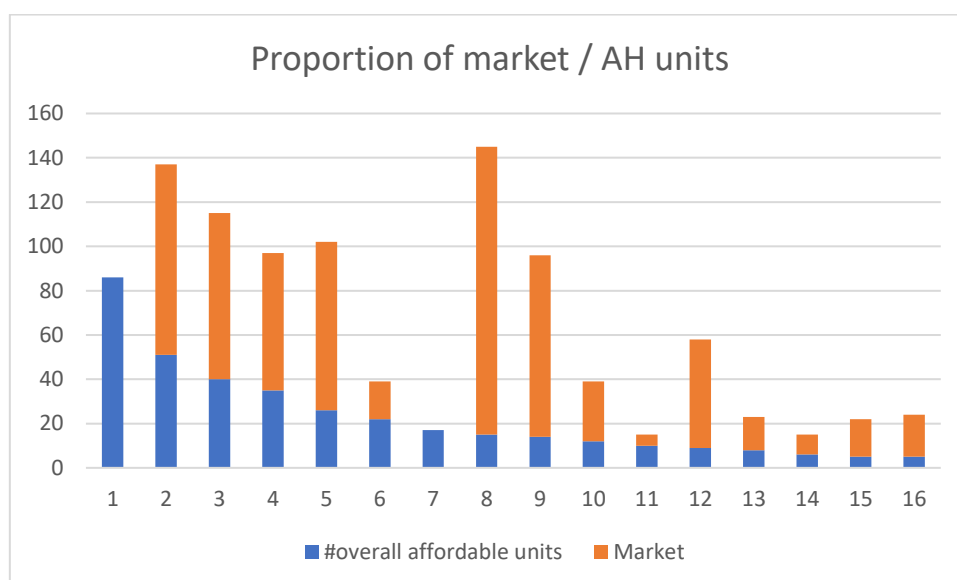
3.5. The 46 applications can be broken up as follows:

- 23 applications (50%) for 10-15 units
- 12 applications (26%) for 26-50 units
- 11 applications (24%) for 51-150 units

3.6. Applications where affordable housing was secured on site:

3.6.1. Of the 46 applications analysed just over a third of sites (16 applications) delivered affordable housing on site. Those 16 applications represented a total of 1030 residential units in total of which 361 affordable units (or 35% overall).

3.6.2. The proportion of affordable units per application is shown below:



3.6.3. The proportion of affordable housing secured per site varied widely between applications. There was no direct correlation between the size of the development or its location within the Borough which is likely to reflect site specific viability challenges and exiting use values.

3.7. Applications where affordable housing was not secured on site:

3.7.1. The viability assessments relating to the 30 remaining applications concluded that proposals could not support affordable housing on site.

3.7.2. 865 units were approved across those 30 sites and £8,223,772 was secured in financial contributions, the highest being £1,125,000 for a 30 units scheme and the lowest £30,000 for an 11-units scheme. 4 of the 30 applications did not secure any financial contribution at application stage (those 4 schemes were for 10 units, 13 units, 41 units and 43 units).

3.7.3. BNP Paribas reviewed 14 of these applications for the Council securing an average of £11,262 per unit proposed. Colliers International reviewed 6 with an average £10,760 contribution per unit proposed. Gerald Eve reviewed 2 with an average of £28,274 secured per unit proposed.

4. Benchmarking:

4.1. A sample of 26 applications of a similar scale and recently processed by neighbouring Boroughs was reviewed. These included applications in the London Boroughs of Hillingdon, Enfield, Brent, Haringey, Islington and Camden. 9 of these 26 applications (ranging from 14 to 48 units) provided no affordable housing on site (2 in Hillingdon, 4 in Enfield, 1 in Haringey and 2 in Camden). Other than Brent, no Council secured affordable housing on all applications in the sample. Despite being close geographically, each of these Boroughs operate under different local priorities. There are significant differences in land values that will impact on the viability of schemes.

4.2. The proportion of affordable housing secured per site did not directly relate to the scale of the application and the range of affordable housing secured (between 10% and 80%) was as wide a range as the sample of applications in Barnet.

4.3. The affordable housing delivery statistics published by the GLA for 2020/21 (https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/ah_starts_and_completions_-_end_of_june_2021.pdf) showed that Barnet delivered 283 affordable units (compared to 124 in Camden, 273 in Enfield and 128 in Haringey)

4.4. The review highlighted that different Boroughs use a different range of external consultants to review viability reports.

5. Conclusions on the analysis of permissions and benchmarking:

5.1. The ability of the reviewed schemes to support affordable housing varies widely between sites. There is no single variable to explain these variations (e.g. provision of basement car parking, location in the Borough, existing use values, etc...) and it suggests that multiple site specific variables are the main factors determining development viability. There was no direct correlation between the company employed by the Council to independently review the viability assessments submitted by developers and the level of provision of affordable housing on site or amount of financial contribution secured in the absence of on-site provision. Based on the benchmarking exercise, the breakdown of provision is not dissimilar to neighbouring Boroughs.

6. Current practice to review schemes' viability:

6.1. The assessment of viability requires suitable expertise and necessitates the appointment of external consultants. Although the appointment is made by the Council (after ensuring that there are no conflicts of interest), the costs of this process is met by the applicant. It is standard practice in the sector.

- 6.2. All viability reports submitted to the Council are independently assessed.
- 6.3. Upon receipt of a viability assessment accompanying a planning application, the case officer seeks independent viability quotes from well-established viability consultants. There is currently no central list of companies, and each officer independently arranges quotes. This part of the process could be improved with a central database and better guidance in relation to the number of quotes required and a list of criteria to select the company. The analysis of the 46 cases shows reliance on some companies more than others. An opportunity to improve the process would be to extend the range of companies invited to quote and keep a central record of their performance to be reviewed annually based on the number of affordable units secured per site on average.
- 6.4. Once quotes are received they are discussed with the applicant (who bear the cost for the independent review). Once a preferred proposal is chosen, the case officer instructs the chosen company to interrogate the applicant's report (including costings) and advise whether the proposed offer is the maximum provision that can be secured. In their final report back to the case officer, the external consultant will advise whether the proposed provision is the maximum level or whether the independent report disagrees with the submitted findings and advises that further provision can be secured and absorbed within the scheme.
- 6.5. Case officers take the outcome of the independent reviews at face value as they are not specialised in development economics. In their recommendation, the case officer will decide how much weight should be given to affordable housing policy to help decide if the proposed development is the right scheme for the site and is acceptable when considered against all development plan policies and planning considerations

7. Publication of viability assessments:

- 7.1. The Council recognises the importance of public participation and the availability of viability information in the planning process. Information submitted in viability assessment should be treated transparently and made available for inspection. The Council has published its policy on its website and applicants submit planning applications in the knowledge that viability assessments will be made publicly available alongside other application documents.
- 7.2. It is currently the responsibility of individual planning officers to ensure that all assessments are redacted and published online.

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Policy & Resources Committee ITEM 10

9 February 2022

Title	Review of Integra and CoreHR
Report of	Executive Director of Resources
Wards	All
Status	Public
Urgent	No
Key	Yes
Enclosures	None
Officer Contact Details	<p>Anisa Darr, Executive Director of Resources Anisa.Darr@Barnet.gov.uk</p> <p>Matt Banks, Finance Manager – Service Improvement and Digital Matt.Banks@Barnet.gov.uk</p>

Summary

A review of the council's accountancy and HR systems was completed, and this report provides an update on the analysis undertaken. It recommends the best way forward post September 2023 in line with the current Customer Support Group Contract (CSG).

The recommendations in this report have a dependency on the outcomes of the Strategic Contract Review and these have been explicitly mentioned for consideration by the Committee.

Officers Recommendations

1. That the Committee approves commencement of procurement for the replacement of the council's Finance and HR systems, with the flexibility for an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system or a Best of Breed model with separate Finance and HR systems.

2. That the Committee delegates authority to the Executive Director of Resources to take all necessary actions to participate in and execute the successful procurement.

3. That the Committee approves a one-year extension to the finance (Integra) and HR systems (CoreHR) to facilitate the procurement of a new system.

4. That the Committee delegates authority to the Executive Director of Resources to do an upgrade of the Finance system to Integra Centros, if required, as set out in paras 2.19-21.

1. Why this report is needed

- 1.1 A decision is needed to be taken on the future of the councils accounting and HR systems. Changing organisational wide systems is both challenging and complex. Therefore, it is essential to ensure sufficient time to choose the system/s that will support the councils current and future working environment and allows appropriate time for implementation.
- 1.2 Our current accounting system, Integra 2, is being replaced by Capita's Integra Centros solution. Whilst Capita are only encouraging customers to upgrade, it is expected that at some point in the future Integra 2 will receive a 'de-support notice' which means the system would become unsupported from that date. Dialogue continues with Capita to determine the exact date, but it could be in 2024. If Capita 'de-supports' Integra 2 before the end of the current contract in September 2023 any upgrade would be at their decision and cost.

2. Reasons for recommendations

- 2.1 Alongside the wider Capita strategic contract review, a project was completed on the potential supplier market for replacing Barnet's current systems for accounting (Integra 2) and HR (CoreHR, an Access Group product) both provided via the CSG contract.
- 2.2 The project analysed a small number of providers utilised by local authorities used by London and the Southeast, alongside the Capita Integra Centros solution. Four steps were taken to determine the potential of the supplier market:
- engagement with users to understand the current organisational requirements
 - engagement/understanding of supplier's products including the Capita Centros system
 - engagement with other Local Authorities who have been on the same journey in the last 24-36 months; and
 - assessment of benefits provided by systems currently on the market.

User engagement and system requirements

- 2.3 To understand performance, issues, and opportunities the project analysed user surveys, help desk queries, and held a number of workshops with HR professionals, Finance professionals and over 20 service users across the organisation.

2.4 The users all seemed to recognise the strengths of remaining with a familiar system and the complexity of implementing any new organisational system/s. However, some key themes have emerged focusing on four areas:

- Integration- new core systems have come into place since 2014 such as Adults Mosaic and Families ControCC which amongst other Council systems only have limited Integration with our accounting system. A new system needs to address this opportunity for full integration.
- Controls- the council have developed a complex and robust control environment since 2014 utilising additional systems and processes, which a new system needs to meet but also simplify the upgrades/updates process.
- Operating model- the council, in line with good practice for large public sector organisations, needs to further embed self-service. A new system needs to allow tasks to be completed more quickly without the need for additional support.
- Utilising other IT investments-the council has invested in modern reporting tools such as PowerBI (and other improvements in our digital infrastructure. The new system/s needs to fully align with this investment and Barnet's Digital Strategy.

Understanding the market

2.5 To explore the market, the project engaged with suppliers regarding the council's current requirements, recorded system demonstrations with Q&A's, looked at system functionality/development road maps and were given information about other local authority clients.

2.6 In addition, indicative costings regarding license fees based on user numbers and implementation costs at other local authorities. Whilst they are only indicative, it gives the scope of market potential in terms of quality/functionality relative to cost.

Engaging with other Local Authorities

2.7 A desktop analysis took place with several local authorities who have recently undertaken similar processes looking at business cases, project documentation and committee reports. This was used to inform the review of what a system implementation would involve, the range of costs and key lessons learned that could inform any Barnet project.

2.8 To supplement the analysis direct meetings took place with several councils, including the neighbouring boroughs of Brent and Harrow. Brent having recently implemented an Oracle ERP system, while Harrow are in the process of implementing Microsoft Dynamics ERP with the finance and the procurement systems already live. These two boroughs would remain as key contacts through procurement and implementation to take advantage of their experiences.

2.9 In addition, the council has already completed large system implementations such as the Adults Mosaic system and Street Scene Customer Transformation programme. Therefore, we have key lessons learnt reports.

Options comparison

- 2.10 A comparison of Integra 2, Integra Centros and Core HR against three key suppliers was completed. The comparison looked at how the systems supported organisational objectives, resources objectives, costs, risks/implementation, user experience, functionality, automations/data integration and reporting/data analytics.
- 2.11 Officers believe that this comparison exercise demonstrates that there is value in starting a procurement process to determine whether there is a business case for a new system/s. The rationale was wide ranging to go to the market, however a few key themes emerged:
- The systems seem to show they can meet our comprehensive control environment requirements in a simpler manner than the existing system. This should make future upgrades/updates easier and more cost effective.
 - The current working model tries to ensure individuals have accountability in relation to their responsibilities in respect of HR and finance Implementation of this model requires a degree of cultural change that the IT system needs to support and reinforce. Users who tested the systems felt their user experience was greatly enhanced. This should facilitate the cultural change needed to support our current and future working model
 - New systems should allow the council to better utilise tools it has invested in such as the Microsoft Power platform. This gives more control to the Council to customise reports and automate/change processes without going through the supplier. Improving Barnet's flexibility and potentially saving on future development costs.
 - Utilisation of modern technology from machine learning to AI, which where appropriate and safe could allow for much greater automation freeing staff time to add further value.
- 2.12 Cost implications were analysed utilising supplier indicative quotes and key discussions with other local authorities. Ongoing costs aren't expected to be significantly different to current costs with Capita. Indicative programme costs include phase 1 for procurement and phase 2 for implementation. Phase 1 costs are detailed in section 5.2. Phase 2 costs will be brought to back to this Committee in due course. Estimates currently range from £2-£3m inclusive of external resource and internal backfill, these will be validated as part of the procurement for consideration by the Committee. All costs as part of the programme will be capitalised.

Procurement

- 2.13 Analysis has indicated that systems on the market should better meet the council's current needs. A procurement would allow the council to understand in more detail which system meets its requirements, whilst also exploring the market, the council will consider existing frameworks or an open procurement. The procurement exercise would involve test environments of each system to allow users to experience the system in full, which was a key consideration in the analysis to date.
- 2.14 As the Council wants to get the best possible outcome to meet its current and future needs, bids would be accepted for an ERP system or for either of the individual components also known as best of breed systems.
- 2.15 A key consideration that will need to be built into any procurement is integration with our other systems to ensure that financial information feeds through more easily and that the comprehensive control environment continues to be fully supported. Any system chosen

will also need to integrate with services that have touch points such as accounts payable and payroll services

- 2.16 As a core system/s that will be used across the council, it will be essential to give the necessary focus on quality as part of the procurement.
- 2.17 If the Committee approves this proposal officers believe it would be possible to have a new system in place by April 2024. However, the Capita contract currently ends in September 2023.
- 2.18 Consequently, officers recommend the existing contract is extended by one year with the option to upgrade to Capita's Centros solution. Integra Centros could be utilised as a relatively simple upgrade to allow the council sufficient time to get the right solution.

Integra upgrade

- 2.19 As noted above it may be necessary to carry out an interim upgrade to Integra Centros depending on the exact timeline on when Integra 2 'de-support' notice, which in effect will mean the Council has an unsupported system. Currently Capita are bound to support the Council to the end of the contract in September 2023.
- 2.20 Officers have had initial conversations with Capita as to what such an upgrade might involve. An option to do a 'light upgrade' exists. In essence we could upgrade to the new solution without the normal project costs such as process changes. Whilst this means the enhancements offered by the Centros system wouldn't be realised it could provide the best value for money as an interim solution pending the decision on a new system.
- 2.21 The Committee are asked to give authority to the Executive Director of Resources to implement a Centros upgrade if necessary to ensure the council has a supported system and has sufficient time to procure and implement the right solution.

3. Alternative options considered and not recommended

Do nothing

- 3.1 The council could not replace the current systems. This would leave the council with Integra 2 as the Finance system and Core HR as the HR system.
- 3.2 This would pose a risk to the council as Capita moves its clients to its Integra Centros solutions, it would leave the council with an unsupported Finance system. Dialogue continues with Capita to determine the exact date that Integra 2 receives the 'de-support notice' but this could be in 2024.
- 3.3 This option would also affect the council's ability to carry out its Finance functions and may be prone to unacceptable security issues.

Direct Award

- 3.4 The council could procure via a direct award to a selected provider instead of completing an open procurement exercise. This method could potentially mitigate implementation concerns by greatly reducing the procurement timeframe by utilising existing local government frameworks. This would become essential if the Committee decided that these services aren't suitable for an interim one-year extension.

- 3.5 This option will require the council to decide on whether it goes ahead with an ERP or 'Best of Breed' model at the current stage. Making this decision without going through a full procurement could mean we don't get the best solution. A full procurement will allow for further evaluation of the market including in-depth test environments to allow users to experience potential systems.

4. Post decision implementation

- 4.1 If the recommendations are approved, a procurement exercise would begin in March 2022, with a provider expected to be appointed by January 2023. This would then allow for 16 months to implement any new system(s). This is subject to discussions with Capita to ensure interim arrangements could be put in place post September 2023.
- 4.2 A project team would be set up to complete the procurement (Phase 1), utilising existing council resources. The implementation of any system would require larger resources, including backfilling of existing posts to cover internal resources seconded onto the project. The resource request would return to the Committee in due course.

5. Implications of decision

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

- 5.1.1 Robust financial management is a key priority of the Clean, Safe and Well-Run theme of the Barnet Plan. An effective Finance system allows the council's Finance service to provide this financial management and acts as a key component of the council's internal control environment.
- 5.1.2 Both the Finance and HR systems also feed into all priorities of the Barnet Plan and act as an enabler for all of the council's wider objectives.
- 5.1.3 As an organisational project impacting users across the Council and Suppliers this needs to be run as a change programme. It is not intended to be a resource saving exercise but one that allows staff quicker results to allow more time dedicated to delivering for Barnet Residents.

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

- 5.2.1 Initial soft market testing suggests that the ongoing market prices are similar and within the current budget envelope, but newer systems better align to meeting the Councils current needs for both accountancy and HR.
- 5.2.2 Any new system will have implementation costs (Phase 2 costs) for an external partner to support with the implementation, as well as internal project costs. Estimations of these are included in 2.12, however they will need refining as part of the procurement exercise.
- 5.3 The proposed Phase 1 procurement team would be in the region of c£0.2m this will be funded from the reserves initially and then can be capitalised upon a successful procurement.
- 5.3.1 The funding requirements after the receipt of compliant tenders will be brought back to Committee either as a standalone paper or as part of the budget setting process.

- 5.3.2 A new system procurement and implementation meets the definition of capital expenditure. The council can capitalise the costs outlined in this report if it is the most economically advantageous method of funding the project once costs are fully known at procurement.
- 5.3.3 The proposed use of reserves, prior to capitalisation, ensures there is no adverse impact expected on the revenue budget for 2022/23 or the Medium Term Financial Strategy presented to this Committee.

5.3.4

5.4 **Legal and Constitutional References**

5.4.1 The council's Constitution, Article 7 Committees, Forums, Working Groups and Partnerships, sets out the functions of the Policy and Resources Committee:

(1) To be responsible for:

- Strategic policy, Finance and corporate risk management including recommending: Capital and Revenue Budget; Medium Term Financial Strategy; and Corporate Plan to Full Council
- Finance including:
 - Corporate procurement
- Effective use of resources
- Procurement Forward Plan
- Information Technology

(2) To be responsible for those matters not specifically allocated to any other committee affecting the affairs of the Council.

5.4.2 Under Barnet's Contract Procedure Rules, due to the expected value of this procurement it must be authorised by a decision of the relevant theme committee, which for Finance is Policy and Resources Committee, unless it is included on the Annual Procurement Forward Plan.

5.4.3 The procurement process will be conducted in a transparent, fair and proportionate and non-discriminatory way in compliance with the Public Contract Regulations (PCR) 2015 and the Council's Contract Procedure Rules and tenders will be subject to evaluation in accordance with the published tender evaluation model.

5.4.4 HB Public Law will be instructed to advise on the tendering process and completion of the contracts for the services to be undertaken under this report.

5.5 **Insight**

5.5.1 Reporting and data analytics are a key consideration in the decision to select any new system. Any new systems would be expected to offer improvements in data analytics across both Finance and HR, allowing for improved insight and more effective decision making.

5.6 **Social Value**

5.6.1 Social value would be built into the procurement as per the council's social value

policy/toolkit.

5.7 Risk Management

- 5.7.1 If the council does not commence a procurement or find a replacement, it risks having an unsupported Finance system. Meaning statutory changes wouldn't be possible and would be prone to security issues. This would impact the council's ability to effectively manage its budgets and meet statutory requirements.
- 5.7.2 Risks to the project will be identified during the procurement and implementation stages, utilising the council's Risk Management Framework to identify, analyse and respond to any project risks.

5.8 Equalities and Diversity

- 5.8.1 The 2010 Equality Act outlines the provisions of the Public Sector Equalities Duty which requires Public Bodies to have due regard to the need to:
- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010;
 - advance equality of opportunity between people from different groups;
 - foster good relations between people from different groups.

The broad purpose of this duty is to integrate considerations of equality into day to day business and keep them under review in decision making, the design of policies and the delivery of services. The equalities and non-discrimination policies and procedures of tenderers will be evaluated during the tender process to assess compliancy.

5.9 Corporate Parenting

- 5.9.1 Not applicable to this decision

5.10 Consultation and Engagement

- 5.10.1 Not applicable to this decision

5.11 Environmental Impact

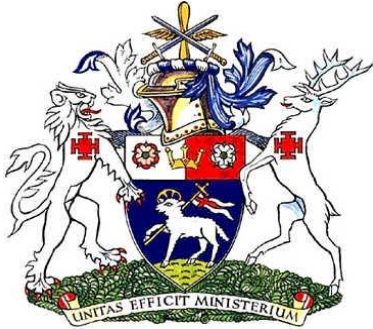
- 5.11.1 Not applicable to this decision

6. Background papers

- 6.1 Report to Financial Performance and Contracts Committee, 17th March 2021: [Yr 6-7 Review FPC report.pdf \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)
- 6.2 Report to Financial Performance and Contracts Committee, 8 June 2021: [FPC Contracts Review Report.pdf \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)
- 6.3 Report to Financial Performance and Contracts Committee, 23 November 2021: <https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s68820/FPC%20Contracts%20Review%20Report.pdf>

Policy and Resources

9 February 2022

	<p style="text-align: right;">AGENDA ITEM 11</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Policy and Resources</p> <p style="text-align: center;">9 February 2022</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Title</p>	<p>Community Benefit Assessment Tool (CBAT) Assessment Criteria Update and designating Barnet Pavilion and the Bull Theatre as community assets</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Report of</p>	<p>Councillor Daniel Thomas</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Wards</p>	<p>All</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Status</p>	<p>Public</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Urgent</p>	<p>No</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Key</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Enclosures</p>	<p>No</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Officer Contact Details</p>	<p>Melanie Chiknagi, Head of Property and Portfolio Management melanie.chiknagi@barnet.gov.uk - 02083596058 Iliana Koutsou, Programme Manager – Special Projects iliana.koutsou@barnet.gov.uk - 02083595494</p>

Summary

When the Community Benefit Assessment Tool (CBAT) and associated implementation policy was approved in June 2016, the requirement to conduct a review, after five years, was included. This was to ensure that the tool remains fit-for-purpose and that it achieves the aim to ensure, as far as is practicable, that community tenants are continuing to deliver social value for the public, in order to justify the relevant rental subsidy they are currently allocated. Validation of the subsidy will be tested at the tenant's rent review as provided for under the CBAT subsidy agreement or, in the case of new tenants, before the new CBAT lease is agreed. The purpose of this paper is to propose how the criteria used for assessing community benefit should be amended, to ensure that community benefit is better incentivised, maximised and recognised in the CBAT calculation and that tenants can demonstrate how they are meeting the requirement to deliver social value

In addition, in this paper, it is recommended that the current Bull Theatre and the whole of the Barnet Pavilion, be designated as community assets, appropriate for CBAT treatment in order to accurately reflect the purpose and use of those assets.

Recommendations

That the Committee:

1. **approve the CBAT rental subsidy assessment criteria update in accordance with paragraphs 1.4 -1.6 of this report.**
2. **designate the following assets as community assets:**
 - **The Barnet Pavilion, Barnet Lane, EN5**
 - **The Bull Theatre**

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

- 1.1 The Council introduced the Community Benefit Assessment Tool (CBAT) on 28 June 2016 to calculate rent subsidies for Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) organisations leasing Council owned buildings. Under this process, VCS organisations can make a business case to the council to demonstrate their viability, sustainability, governance arrangements and capacity to deliver activities of benefit to the community; and demonstrate that awarding them a rent subsidy represents value for money to the taxpayer. To support the business case, the CBAT provides an objective assessment of the level of community benefit delivered by different organisations through their use of the building they wish to lease. The CBAT establishes an appropriate level of rent subsidy in light of this. The information provided by the business case and CBAT is used to support negotiations related to the renewal or agreement of a new lease, as well as the final level of rent subsidy awarded. The community benefit assessment and rent subsidy was intended to be reviewed every five years to ensure that the organisation continues to deliver benefits to residents and to provide an opportunity to discuss how those benefits could be potentially further enhanced before agreeing any continuation of the subsidy.
- 1.2 Most CBAT leases are 25 years long, and many have the first 5 year rent reviews coming up and the Council requires assurance that the tenants are continuing to deliver social value for the public. Social value encompasses environmental, economic and social wellbeing, to positively impact people's quality of life. Driving social value supports LBB's strategic priorities of Prevention and Thriving, under The Barnet Plan, 2021 - 2025.
- 1.3 Due to the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic, it is not proposed to reduce the CBAT rent subsidy offered to qualifying community asset tenants. However, it is important the Council ensures that social value continues to be delivered from community assets. So, ensuring that those assets are utilised as fully as possible, for the benefit of a diverse range of groups in the local community, is a critical part of the recovery.
- 1.4 It is recommended that, the CBAT assessment criteria are updated so that, when CBAT rent reviews are conducted, they require:
 - a refresh of previously submitted information is submitted to the Council, to demonstrate social value (in line with the Social Value Themes, Outcomes and Measures (TOMs), alignment with the Corporate Plan outcomes, and, including, where relevant, what impact Covid 19 has had on social value delivery. This means that the tenant will need to provide a new activity log that summarises the activities undertaken over the course of the year.

We would expect there to be changes in the log given the time elapsed since first submission and the natural evolution of changing activities and demand. The activities stated in the log will require close scrutiny to ensure the numbers of participants are accurately reflected so that the council can ensure the subsidy accurately reflects the reality of activities undertaken.

- The tenant is encouraged to ensure that the building is used by other groups when the centre isn't being used by the tenant, unless there are exceptional circumstances e.g. the group cannot share due to lack of space, to ensure that the space is fully utilised by a diverse number of groups and the social value derived from that asset is maximised.
- 1.5** This information will be reviewed by the Council's Community Participation Team in Strategy, Communications and Engagement, working in partnership with Voluntary and Community Sector infrastructure alliance and Barnet Together. In order to still continue to qualify for rental subsidies, the information must evidence that:
- The tenants continue to deliver value to the community since signing the lease 5 years ago. The activities and benefits provided should be in line with council's Social Value Policy and toolkit. This includes a menu of social value outcomes that third parties working with the council can contribute to. It is informed by ongoing engagement with the Voluntary and Community sector and wider council departments.
 - Where a group's CBAT subsidy is scoring low, after the refreshed submission of a new CBAT refresh, the Council will give free support (via Barnet Together¹ and the Council's Community Participation Team) to help them improve their offer. Where a group does provide social value, the rent subsidy will be calculated and awarded.
- 1.6** The same process as above will also be followed for new CBAT leases.
- 1.7** This report is also needed to formally designate two Council owned buildings, the Barnet Pavilion, and The Bull Theatre, as community assets² appropriate for CBAT treatment on the LBB asset register. This is to accurately reflect the purpose and use of those assets. Tenants will subsequently be eligible for a potential CBAT subsidy, commensurate with the community benefits and social value being delivered from these locations.
- 1.8** The Barnet Pavilion will be re-modelled and refurbished, so that this building can be used by a community group due to be re-located from the Dollis Valley regeneration area. The Bull Theatre is predominantly leased to a private, fee-paying theatre school, however, part of the building is also made available for community use so it is appropriate for this element to count towards a potential rental subsidy calculated using the CBAT. Designating the entire building as a community asset does not prevent the charging of commercial rent for the other commercial activities.

2 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

¹ Note - Barnet Together is the Barnet Council's official infrastructure partnership, made up of Young Barnet Foundation, Groundwork London and Inclusion Barnet. Barnet Together in partnership with Barnet Council forms the alliance that will help assist the community groups who have leases with the council to maximise community benefit for Barnet's residents.

² Note – Designation as a community asset is an internal London Borough of Barnet designation, and different to the process of declaring an asset of community value, which is a process that applies to private sector properties.

- 2.1** It is therefore recommended that during the 5-year rent review process, additional information is sought from tenants to ensure that those tenants are not only continuing to provide social value but are also utilising and / or sharing the space that they let, fairly and efficiently, for the benefit of the local community.
- 2.2** It is further recommended to formally designate the Barnet Pavilion and the Bull Theatre as community assets to accurately reflect the purpose and use of those assets. This is in recognition of the potential social value that can be delivered from these locations, by community groups leasing space in the buildings.
- 2.3** For this purpose, “community assets” are a list of properties owned by the Council that are formally designated for use by community organisations. It is not referring to “assets of community value” (ACVs), as covered by the Localism Act 2011. For ACVs, the Council has a statutory duty to consider whether any property should be listed as such, when properly nominated (thereby ensuring that community groups have time to bid for such properties should they be put up for sale) but that is different to the council categorising its own buildings as community assets for the purposes of CBAT treatment, on its asset register.

3 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

- 3.1** Alternatively, the ‘do nothing’ option would mean no further information is requested from tenants. This is not recommended as the Council would not be able to demonstrate the social value generated, which is particularly important to demonstrate in light of the impact of Covid 19. The ‘do nothing’ also means that the tenants are less incentivised to provide community value.
- 3.2** Alternatively, less information could be requested (i.e. not a complete refresh of previously submitted information). This is not recommended, as tenants would not be able to demonstrate social value generated.

4 POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1** Tenants whose CBAT leases are coming up for their 5 year rent review will be asked to refresh their previously submitted information to the Council, including demonstrating social value and how their leased space is fully utilised (e.g. through ensuring other groups can use this space to maximise social value).
- 4.2** Any new CBAT leases will also be required to submit information including how the potential tenant will provide social value in light of Covid 19 and maximise the utilisation of the space.
- 4.3** The Barnet Pavilion and The Bull Theatre will be formally designated as community assets, which means tenants in those assets, if they qualify, will be eligible for CBAT calculated rental subsidies, subject to meeting the required criteria and providing sufficient information about their community activities and other data to be entered into the CBAT.

- 4.4** The Barnet Pavilion will be re-modelled and refurbished, utilising the existing capital asset management budget, so that this building can be used by a community group due to be re-located from the Dollis Valley regeneration area.

5 IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

5.1.1 This will contribute to the Barnet Plan 2021-2025 through building ‘a strong cohesive community... that encourages resilience’ and ‘a strong sense of community’. In addition, this is aligned with the Plan’s ‘Thriving’ priority, contributing to ‘a place fit for the future, where all residents, businesses and visitors benefit from improved sustainable infrastructure and opportunity, and the Plan’s ‘Prevention’ priority, where preventative measures are adopted ‘to help people remain healthy, happy and independent in all aspects of life’.

5.1.2 The council’s Social Value Policy 2021-2025 was approved by Policy and Resources committee in December 2021. It sets a new threshold for social value contributions from the council’s supply chain. A social value toolkit is currently in development that will provide advice for commissioners and suppliers as to how fulfil the council’s expectations for social value. At the heart of this is a menu of themes, outcomes and measures (TOMs’). The TOMs are set out against Barnet Plan priorities and have been informed by insight from the Voluntary and Community Sector. They are kept under regular review to ensure they are properly aligned to community need.

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

5.2.1 The Council’s Community Participation Team, with support from Barnet Together, will review information sent by the tenant to ensure social value is continued to be provided so that the tenant can benefit from the CBAT rent subsidy at the 5 year review. Once this process is complete, the Council’s Property Services team will update the lease.

5.3 Legal and Constitutional References

5.3.1 The Council’s Constitution Article 7 states the remit of Policy & Resources Committee includes:

- Strategic policy, finance and corporate risk management including recommending: Capital and Revenue Budget (including all fees and charges); Medium Term Financial Strategy; and
- matters not specifically allocated to any other committee affecting the affairs of the Council.

5.3.2 Article 7- The remit of the Housing and Growth Committee – includes responsibility for regeneration strategy and for overseeing major regeneration schemes, asset management, employment strategy, business support and engagement. Previously in 2016 the Community Asset Strategy was agreed through the former Assets, Regeneration and Growth Committee, with the recommendation on rolling out the methodology being brought to Policy & Resources Committee. A further report to this committee is accordingly consistent with this approach given that the methodology is still about ensuring value for money in the way the Council allocates its resources through rental subsidies.

5.3.3 The Council is required by s 123 of the Local Government Act 1972 to obtain the best consideration reasonably obtainable when making a disposal of its property assets, unless it has the consent of the Secretary of State to otherwise.

5.3.4 The General Disposal Consent (England 2003) allows for a disposal at less than best consideration without obtaining the express consent of the Secretary of State where:

a) the local authority considers that the purpose for which the land is to be disposed is likely to contribute to the achievement of any one or more of the following objects in respect of the whole or any part of its area, or of all or any persons resident or present in its area;

- i) the promotion or improvement of economic well-being;
- ii) the promotion or improvement of social well-being;
- iii) the promotion or improvement of environmental well-being; and

b) the difference between the unrestricted value of the land to be disposed of and the consideration for the disposal does not exceed £2,000,000 (two million pounds).

5.3.5 The proposals set out in this report fall within the ambit of the 2013 General Consent.

5.3.6 The CBAT process helps the Council to establish whether a proposed letting will come within the general consent.

5.4 Insight

5.4.1 N/A.

5.5 Social Value

5.5.1 This CBAT assessment criteria update promotes social value in the context of lease agreements with the Voluntary and Community Sector, and in light of Covid 19.

5.5.2 Designating the Barnet Pavilion and The Bull Theatre as community assets enables these buildings to be eligible (or partially eligible, in The Bull theatre's case) for a CBAT rent subsidy.

5.5.3 The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 applies where the Council is procuring goods or services. However, the council's Social Value Policy sets out the ambition to deliver beyond the requirements of the act and to extend Social Value we deliver to everything we do, across all services provided to residents and businesses.

5.5.4 The impacts of the Covid 19 pandemic on the borough will be felt for some time to come, and anything the council can do to channel resources into the community will be greatly beneficial, which includes adding capacity in our voluntary and community sector.

5.5.5 Designating Barnet Pavilion and part of the Bull Theatre as community assets will increase the voluntary and community's capacity to serve our community better and could contribute to increase of employability and opportunities for our residents, both as employers and a service providers.

5.5.6 The Social Value Policy is supported by a toolkit and accompanied by TOMs (themes outcomes and measures), some of which are applicable to the additional benefits that designating Barnet Pavilion and The Bull Theatre as community assets will contribute to.

5.5.7 Some of the Barnet Social Value Measures specifically focus on the additional value derived from our offering to voluntary sector, including (but not limited to):

- Increase number of community managed assets

- Increase in number of volunteering hours
- Improvement in cross-sector partnerships within the borough
- Increasing resilience of our voluntary sector and the communities they serve.

5.6 Risk Management

5.6.1 As a result of the impact of Covid 19 on communities, there is a risk that community groups may not be fully responding to the needs of the community, resulting in reduced social value to the public, which can make it difficult to fully justify the CBAT rental subsidy. Through demonstrating this social value, including sharing space so that multiple community groups can utilise buildings, this risk is somewhat mitigated.

5.6.2 As a result of the CBAT criteria being too strict, groups may not receive a subsidy, resulting in groups unable to deliver support to the community in Council buildings. To address this, the tool will be tested and adjusted as appropriate, in collaboration with Barnet Together and the Community Participation team.

5.7 Equalities and Diversity

5.7.1 The CBAT is an objective and fair mechanism to calculate a rent subsidy for all eligible community groups in council owned community assets, including those representing protected characteristics. The criteria for a group to be able to apply for CBAT is that pending successful negotiates with the Council, they intend to occupy a Council owned community asset.

5.7.2 It is anticipated that this proposal will have a positive impact on Equalities. This is because groups with protected characteristics are likely to have been negatively impacted by COVID, and so it is important that activities delivered from Council owned assets by tenants benefiting from CBAT subsidy are able to demonstrate how they contribute to social value in this respect.

5.7.3 The Equalities Act 2010 requires the Council in the exercise of its functions to have regard to the need

- to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the 2010 Act;
- advance equality of opportunity and to foster good relations, between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

5.7.4 The relevant protected characteristics are—

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

5.8 Corporate Parenting

5.8.1 N/A.

5.9 Consultation and Engagement

5.9.1 N/A.

6 BACKGROUND PAPERS

6.1 Policy and Resources Community Benefit Assessment Tool report 28 June 2016

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**London Borough of Barnet
Policy and Resources
Committee Work Programme**

February 2022 – April 2022

Contact: Faith Mwende – Faith.mwende@barnet.gov.uk

Title of Report	Overview of decision	Chief/Lead Officer(s)	Issue Type (Non key/Key/Urgent)
24 March 2022 [deadline for cleared reports 15 March]			
Delivery and Outcomes Framework for the Barnet Plan – Q3 2021-22	This report provides a progress update on delivery of the Barnet Plan and performance against the associated Outcomes Framework	Deputy Chief Executive	Non-Key
Consultation and Engagement Strategy	To approve the refreshed Consultation and Engagement Strategy	Director of Resources (Section 151 Officer)	Key
Barnet Community Infrastructure Levy Rate Review	Consideration of Examiners' report and recommendations on new CIL charging schedule following examination in November 2021. [Adoption of new Charging Schedule is responsibility of full council]	Deputy Chief Executive	Key
TBC			
Local Heritage Site Review	Approval the nomination for the Heritage List	Deputy Chief Executive	
Hire Vehicle Expenditure	Approval for increased expenditure on self-drive hire vehicles used to facilitate service continuity for front line operations in Barnet	Executive Director of Environment	
Council Tax Revenue Safeguarding	Instruction from the Committee: A follow-up to investigation of data matching exercise would be reported to a future Policy and Resources Committee	Director of Resources (Section 151 Officer)	Non-Key