



AGENDA FOR THE EXECUTIVE

Members of the Executive are summoned to attend a meeting to be held in Committee Room 4, Town Hall, Upper Street, N1 2UD - Islington Town Hall on **17 January 2019 at 7.00 pm.**

Lesley Seary
Chief Executive

Enquiries to : Philippa Green
Tel : 020 7527 3184
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Despatched : 9 January 2019

Membership

Councillor Richard Watts
Councillor Janet Burgess MBE
Councillor Joe Caluori

Councillor Kaya Comer-Schwartz
Councillor Andy Hull

Councillor Asima Shaikh
Councillor Diarmaid Ward
Councillor Claudia Webbe

Portfolio

Leader of the Council
Executive Member Health and Social Care
Executive Member Children, Young People and Families
Executive Member for Community Development
Executive Member Finance, Performance and Community Safety
Executive Member for Economic Development
Executive Member for Housing and Development
Executive Member for Environment and Transport

Quorum is 4 Councillors

Please note

It is likely that part of this meeting may need to be held in private as some agenda items may involve the disclosure of exempt or confidential information within the terms of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972. Members of the press and public may need to be excluded for that part of the meeting if necessary.

Details of any representations received about why the meeting should be open to the public - none



Declarations of interest:

If a member of the Executive has a **Disclosable Pecuniary Interest*** in an item of business and it is not yet on the council's register, the Councillor **must** declare both the existence and details of it at the start of the meeting or when it becomes apparent. Councillors may also **choose** to declare a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest that is already in the register in the interests of openness and transparency. In both the above cases, the Councillor **must** leave the room without participating in discussion of the item.

If a member of the Executive has a **personal** interest in an item of business they **must** declare both the existence and details of it at the start of the meeting or when it becomes apparent but may remain in the room, participate in the discussion and/or vote on the item if they have a dispensation from the Chief Executive.

- *(a) **Employment, etc** - Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
- (b) **Sponsorship** - Any payment or other financial benefit in respect expenses in carrying out duties as a member, or of election; including from a trade union.
- (c) **Contracts** - Any current contract for goods, services or works, between the Councillors or their partner (or a body in which one has a beneficial interest) and the council.
- (d) **Land** - Any beneficial interest in land which is within the council's area.
- (e) **Licences**- Any licence to occupy land in the council's area for a month or longer.
- (f) **Corporate tenancies** - Any tenancy between the council and a body in which the Councillor or their partner have a beneficial interest.
- (g) **Securities** - Any beneficial interest in securities of a body which has a place of business or land in the council's area, if the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body or of any one class of its issued share capital.

NOTE: Public questions may be asked on condition that the Chair agrees and that the questions relate to items on the agenda. No prior notice is required. Questions will be taken with the relevant item.

Requests for deputations must be made in writing at least two clear days before the meeting and are subject to the Leader's agreement. The matter on which the deputation wants to address the Executive must be on the agenda for that meeting.

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G.	Urgent non-exempt matters	
	Any non-exempt items which the Chair agrees should be considered urgently by reason of special circumstances. The reasons for urgency will be agreed by the Chair and recorded in the minutes.	
H.	Exclusion of press and public	
	To consider whether to exclude the press and public during discussion of the remaining items on the agenda, in view of their confidential nature, in accordance with Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.	
I.	Urgent Exempt Matters	
	Any exempt items which the Chair agrees should be considered urgently by reason of special circumstances. The reasons for urgency will be agreed by the Chair and recorded in the minutes.	

The next meeting of the Executive will be on 7 February 2019

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London Borough of Islington

Executive - 29 November 2018

Minutes of the meeting of the Executive held at Committee Room 4, Town Hall, Upper Street, N1 2UD - Islington Town Hall on 29 November 2018 at 7.00 pm.

Present: **Councillors** Watts, Burgess, Hull, Shaikh, Ward and Webbe

Councillor Richard Watts in the Chair

563 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies were received from Councillors Caluori and Comer-Schwartz.

564 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

565 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

RESOLVED:

That the Minutes of the meeting on 18 October 2018 be confirmed as a correct record and the Chair be authorised to sign them.

566 FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Councillor Hull introduced the report and noted thanks to officers involved in reducing the forecast overspend.

RESOLVED:

- 2.1 That the forecast revenue outturn for the General Fund (Table 1 of the report) of a gross overspend of £0.6m, before taking into account the ongoing corporate contingency budget of £2m (Paragraph 3.1 of the report), be noted.
- 2.2 That the breakdown of the forecast General Fund outturn by individual variance at Appendix 1 of the report and by service area at Appendix 2 of the report, be noted.

- 2.3 That the HRA forecast is a net break-even position (Section 5, Table 1 of the report), be noted.
- 2.4 That the latest capital position with forecast capital expenditure of £154.9m in 2018-19. (Section 6, Table 2, and Appendix 3 of the report) be noted.

Reason for decision – to allow Members to monitor the budget.

Other options considered – none, other than as specified in the report.

Conflicts of interest/dispensations granted – none.

567 **RECYCLING SCRUTINY - EXECUTIVE MEMBER'S RESPONSE TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND REGENERATION SCRUTINY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS**

Councillor Webbe introduced the report and noted thanks to the officers in Environment and Regeneration for their work on the response to the Scrutiny Committee's recommendations.

RESOLVED:

That the responses to the recommendations of the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee's report on Household Recycling in Islington, as set out in section 4 of this report be agreed.

Reason for decision – to allow the Executive to respond to the recommendations of the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee.
Other options considered – none, other than as specified in the report.
Conflicts of interest/dispensations granted – none.

568 **DIGITAL SERVICES STRATEGIC PLAN - 2018-2020**

Councillor Hull introduced the report and thanked officers in Resources for all their work.

RESOLVED:

- 2.1 That the achievements of the shared service, including some operational improvements and the ongoing delivery of £2.4m of savings, be noted.
- 2.2 That the Executive resolutions made on 19 July 2018 are not progressed but that instead a local Islington Council digital and ICT service will become operational ahead of the ending of the shared service, anticipated by 1 January 2019, be agreed.
- 2.3 That authority be delegated to the Corporate Director of Resources to put the above into effect and agree any final details of the transition,

including finalising any further transitional and operational arrangements and dates for incremental transition of the individual elements of the service, be agreed.

- 2.4 That authority be delegated to the Director of Financial and Asset Management (Statutory Section 151 Officer) to agree the final financial position between Shared Digital (Islington, Haringey & Camden) and Islington be agreed.

Reason for decision – to enable new arrangements to be put in place that will ensure each council has the most suitable arrangements for its own local circumstances and projects.

Other options considered – none, other than as specified in the report.

Conflicts of interest/dispensations granted – none.

MEETING CLOSED AT 7.04 pm

CHAIR

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Report of: Acting Director of Law and Governance

Meeting of:	Date:	Ward(s):
Executive	17 January 2019	N/A
Delete as appropriate:	Exempt	Non-exempt

SUBJECT: APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE BY THE EXECUTIVE

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 Councillor Picknell stood down as the non-Executive member to the LHC (London Housing Consortium) Joint Committee and this report seeks approval of the appointment of a replacement non-Executive Member.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To appoint Councillor Mick O'Sullivan as the non-Executive Member of the LHC (London Housing Consortium) until May 2022, or until a successor is appointed.
- 2.2 To note that Councillor Diarmaid Ward remains the Executive Member of the LHC (London Housing Consortium) following his appointment by the Executive on 14 June 2018.

3. Background

- 3.1 The LHC has existed since 1965 and was established as a Joint Committee in 2012 under section 105(1) of the Local Government Act 1972. The LHC is a self-financing organisation which provides specialist technical and procurement services for building programmes undertaken by its constituent local authorities and other public sector bodies.
- 3.2 This appointment is required to be made by the Executive because the exercise of functions under Section 48 of LGA 1985 is an executive function. The non-Executive member is appointed under section 102(3) of the Local Government Act 1972, which allows non-Executive Members to be members of Joint Committees which are comprised of five or more relevant authorities.

3.3 The LHC is governed by a Board of Elected Members which comprises two voting Councillor representatives from the eleven local authority members, one of which will be an Executive Member.

4. Implications

4.1 Financial implications:

There are no financial implications arising directly from this report.

4.2 Legal Implications:

These are contained in the body of the report.

4.3 Environmental Implications

There are no environmental implications arising directly from this report.

4.4 Resident Impact Assessment:

The council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.

The initial screening for a Resident Impact Assessment was completed and did not identify any negative equality impacts for any protected characteristic or any human rights or safeguarding risks.

5. Reason for recommendations

5.1 The Executive is responsible for making this appointment to enable the Council's representatives to participate in meetings.

Appendices - None

Background papers – None

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



4 January 2019

Acting Director of Law and Governance

Date

Report Author: Philippa Green, Democratic Services Manager

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Report of: Executive Member for Environment and Transport

Meeting of:	Date:	Ward(s):
Executive	17.1.19	All

Delete as appropriate:	Exempt	Non-exempt

SUBJECT: Improving Air Quality – Diesel Surcharge Changes

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 The Council is committed to improving air quality and continues to take the lead in reducing pollution harmful to health. The health effects, particularly of diesel fumes, are well known and the science and the scale of diesel pollution in Islington is well established⁽¹⁾. The Council has been a leading campaigner on the harm caused by diesel fumes, calling for a London wide diesel ban by 2025. The Council also strongly supports the Mayor of London's implementation of the Ultra-Low Emission Zone in 2019 which together with the T-Charge will go some way to help remove older more polluting diesel vehicles from the borough's roads.
- 1.2 A new Islington Transport Strategy is currently being developed replacing the current Council Transport Strategy. The new strategy aims to reduce traffic volumes, traffic congestion, and the negative environmental impacts of unnecessary car use within Islington. The Council is also in the process of updating its Air Quality Strategy and Action Plan.
- 1.3 This report builds upon the current diesel surcharge policy on paid for parking through further considering the adverse health impacts of diesel vehicles and proposes an increase to the levy

¹ Supporting evidence: Islington's air pollution source apportionment study

www.islington.gov.uk/~media/sharepoint-lists/public-records/environmentalprotection/information/adviceandinformation/20172018/20170811airqualitymonitoringreport1.pdf.

https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/labourclp64/pages/3150/attachments/original/1521794044/Islington_Manifesto_2018_web_version_1.0.pdf?1521794044 (page30)

on 'paid for parking' for visitors with diesel/heavy oil vehicles, in order to further deter the use of such vehicles and thereby reduce the harmful emissions arising. This report also proposes changes to the resident parking permit banding structure and associated fees.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To agree an increase in the diesel surcharge on paid for parking by £1 per hour with effect from 1st March 2019, as set out in paragraph 3.4 below.
- 2.2 To agree with effect from 1st April 2019 a specific new resident's parking permit banding for electric vehicles and that the annual permit cost for such vehicles should remain at zero.
- 2.3 To also agree with effect from 1 April 2019 the introduction of a fee of £20 per annum for Band A resident permits, and that this band should apply to all vehicles with CO2 emissions of 1-100g/km.
- 2.4 To also agree with effect from 1 April 2019 that the fee for Band B permits be increased to £22 per annum in order to align with 2.3 above and to maintain the differential charging structure for emissions based resident permits

3. Background

- 3.1 The Council implemented a diesel surcharge policy in 2015 and added a levy on resident permit holders with vehicles having diesel and heavy oil engines. That decision was based on extensive research and pollution data, such as:
 - a) Real World Exhaust Emissions from Diesel Cars – by The International Council on Clean Transportation
 - b) Air Quality in Islington – A Guide for Public Health Professionals - GLA
 - c) Carcinogenicity of diesel-engine and gasoline-engine exhausts and some nitroarenes - The Lancet
 - d) The International Agency for Research on Cancer – press release about diesel carcinogenicity
 - e) Mortality effects of long term exposure to Particulate Air Pollution in the UK – Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP)

Further studies by the University of Oxford, as recently cited by the Mayor of London, have shown the health damage from cars and vans costs £6 billion annually to the NHS and society, with the bill arising from London vehicles totalling £650 million a year.

A further diesel surcharge of £2 per hour was agreed in 2017 for paid for parking. Both these measures were introduced as an incentive to reduce the use of these types of vehicles that emit emissions harmful to health.

In both cases, the decision was also taken not to allow any concession for owners of Euro 6 diesel vehicles, as the Council was concerned about the real-world nitrogen oxide emissions in urban driving conditions. The International Council on Clean Transportation published a paper that found that on average on-road nitrogen oxide emissions from new diesel cars were about seven times higher than the limits set by the Euro 6 standard. Consequently, it was felt that any diesel-powered vehicle was still liable to produce emissions that would add to the issues of poor air quality and adverse public health standards.

3.2 As an inner London borough, Islington suffers from some of the highest pollution levels in London due to its concentration of major transport routes. These attract significant numbers of visitors by car, resulting in complex urban air quality problems, with levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) that exceed recommended health levels and very high levels of particulate matter (PM).

3.3 **Diesel and heavy oil emissions pricing for paid for parking**

The poor air quality in London is believed to result in around 9,000 premature deaths every year. Research conducted by Kings College and the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) concluded in 2016 that 'Most air pollution in London is caused by road transport, of which diesel vehicles are the most polluting, emitting about 40 per cent of the capital's total NO_x emissions and a similar proportion for PM₁₀... As such, many diesel vehicles will need to be progressively phased out in order to bring air pollution to within acceptable levels. In the near term, this means legal limits; in the longer run, it will mean reducing emissions down to negligible levels' (<https://www.ippr.org/publications/lethal-and-illegal-solving-londons-air-pollution-crisis>). The World Health Organisation has NO₂ on its list of "definite carcinogens".

Diesel engine exhaust includes soot, aerosols such as ash particulates, metallic abrasion particles, sulphates, silicates and nitrogen oxides. The black carbon element of diesel emissions has a particularly adverse effect on human health. Diesel exhaust also contains nanoparticles, which have additional health impacts, though not yet fully understood. The adverse health effects of diesel particulates are linked to cancer, heart and lung damage, and impacts on mental functioning. Exposure has also been linked with acute short-term symptoms such as headache, nausea, coughing, difficult or laboured breathing, irritation of the eyes, nose and throat and the onset of asthma in vulnerable individuals.

Diesel fuelled vehicles can emit up to four times more nitrogen oxides and up to more than twenty times more particulate matter than petrol fuelled vehicles. This has significant adverse health impacts and including for drivers who are particularly exposed to air pollution whilst in their vehicles. The most heavily polluted areas in Islington are also the most deprived wards, making reducing the health inequalities gap even more difficult. Whilst we can and do support residents to change lifestyle risk factors such as smoking and obesity, further interventions are still required to address environmental factors.

The biggest health inequalities issue in Islington is the large numbers of deaths from long-term conditions at relatively young ages. This accounts for the bulk of the gap in average life expectancy between Islington and England. The main causes of death across all ages in Islington are cardiovascular disease, cancer and respiratory diseases (accounting for 33%, 28% and 13% of deaths respectively). Exposure to high levels of air pollution, particularly diesel emissions, is known to exacerbate these existing health conditions. This is particularly concerning given the number of young families and schools within the borough.

Healthy London Partnership and NHS England London recently launched a public awareness campaign #AskAboutAsthma to encourage small steps to help improve the quality of life for children and young people living with asthma in London. Part of this campaign is for organisations to pledge to improve air quality and the Council has committed to this pledge and believes that the diesel surcharge is a step toward fulfilling this pledge.

3.4 It had previously been estimated that between perhaps 25% and 30% of the 1.59 million short stay visitor parking sessions annually in Islington were made by diesel/heavy oil vehicles. However, once the diesel surcharge scheme was implemented from January 2018, the

evidence was that actually 60% of all paid for parking transaction were for diesel vehicles. Since the implementation of the diesel surcharge on paid for parking, this percentage has only decreased by 3% points to 57%. Thus, the objective of discouraging diesel uses and reducing the associated harmful emissions, especially as Islington is well served by public transport, is not being met.

It is therefore proposed to increase the surcharge to £3 per hour (an increase of £1 per hour) with effect from 1 March 2019, which is considered appropriate to achieving the outcomes of this policy.

3.5 When the initial surcharge was introduced, businesses did raise concerns about their visitors and suppliers in direct correlation to the diesel fees. However, the Council has worked with the town centre businesses to seek to address these issues and ensure a reasonable transition away from the use of more polluting vehicles, offering to provide more parking for those less polluting vehicles such as electric vehicles. This includes the rollout of new charging points across the borough to make their availability more widespread. Where appropriate, the Council will also consider a review of existing loading provision such as yellow line marking to increase the number of pay and display bays, and also consider a reduction of pay and display tariffs if bays are under-utilised. In appropriate areas, there remains the facility for active loading for 20 minutes free of charge.

3.6 **Resident parking permits**

Resident emission-based charging has been in place for many years in Islington, with a current 'Band A' annual permit being free. Band A permits are currently for any vehicle of 0-100g/km CO2 emissions, and include electric vehicles and hybrid vehicles.

3.7 With our clear focus and prioritisation on improving air quality in the borough and implementing electric charging vehicles infrastructure, the Council are proposing a specific new resident's parking permit banding for electric vehicles with effect from 1 April 2019, and that the annual permit cost for such vehicles should remain at zero. This is to encourage the take up of electric vehicles across the borough which have zero CO2 emissions.

3.8 To align with the above, it is proposed that the current Band A would be redesignated for any vehicle of 1-100g/km CO2 emissions, and that a relatively nominal annual charge of £20 be introduced for such vehicles with effect from 1st April 2019.

3.9 To ensure that the fee differential is maintained between emissions-based permits, it is proposed that the annual fee for Band B resident permits be increased from the current £18.20 to £22, also with effect from 1st April 2019.

4. **Implications**

4.1 **Financial implications:**

The parking account is a ring-fenced account with any surplus generated from its activities invested in highways and transport related activities. Additional income received from the diesel surcharge will be allocated to the ring-fenced parking account, with the level of income dependent upon the success of the surcharge in encouraging a move to less polluting forms of travel. The impact of this will be modelled as part of the medium-term financial planning process.

4.2 Legal Implications:

Sections 45 and 46 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (the Act) enables the Council to designate pay and display parking places on the highway and to charge for parking in these places. The Council may differentiate in its charges between vehicles of different classes, including by reference to their level and type of emissions. Accordingly, the Council may lawfully impose a surcharge of £3.00 per hour on diesel and heavy oil emission vehicles for pay and display parking in order to discourage the use of such vehicles and reduce the associated harmful emissions.

Similarly, the above provisions enable the council to charge differentially for resident permits for electric, and hybrid vehicles and other vehicles in order to encourage the use of electric and hybrid vehicles.

The function of setting charges for pay and display parking places and residents' permits must, like the other functions in the 1984 Act, be exercised to "secure the expeditious, convenient and safe movement of vehicular and other traffic (including pedestrians) and the provision of suitable and adequate parking on and off the highway..." so far as practicable having regard to:

- (a) the desirability of securing and maintaining reasonable access to premises;
 - (b) the effect on the amenities of any locality affected and....;
 - (bb) the strategy prepared under section 80 of the Environment Act 1995 (national air quality strategy);
 - (c) the importance of facilitating the passage of public service vehicles and of securing the safety and convenience of persons using or desiring to use such vehicles; and
 - (d) any other matters appearing to the local authority to be relevant [to the over-arching purpose].
- (section 122 of the 1984 Act)

Further, in setting charges the Council must have regard to the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy (sections 142 and 144(1)(a) Greater London Authority Act 1999). That strategy emphasises the importance of reducing emissions and improving air quality.

The Secretary of State's non-statutory Operational Guidance on Parking recommends that authorities set charges which are consistent with the aims of their transport strategy including road safety and traffic management strategies.

The Executive is reminded that it is unlawful for the Council to set or increase charges for pay and display parking for the purpose of generating additional income to fund its traffic management functions.

In the event that the impact of the proposed new charge is to generate a surplus over and above the cost of administration and enforcement of pay and display parking places, the 1984 Act requires that surplus to be paid at the end of the year into the Special Parking Account and spent on the wider transport purposes listed in section 55(4). Any shortfall is required to be made good from the general fund.

4.3 Environmental Implications

The proposals in this report will reduce harmful emissions from vehicular traffic within the Borough, particularly Nitrogen Oxides and particulates.

4.4 Resident Impact Assessment:

The Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The Council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The Council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.

A Resident Impact Assessment has been completed and is attached at Appendix 1. In summary, these proposals will mainly impact on those visitors to Islington who own diesel and heavy oil vehicles. All residents and visitors will benefit from better air quality and better health outcomes, especially older and young people. However, the additional cost may affect some residents on low incomes.

5. Reason for recommendations

- 5.1 The proposals in this report, both in respect of paid for parking and resident permits, will continue to reduce harmful emissions within the borough and thereby mitigate their adverse impact on the health of residents.

Appendix 1 – Residents Impact Assessment

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



8.1.19

Councillor Claudia Webbe
Executive Member for Environment and
Transport

Date

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Financial Implications
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Resident Impact Assessment

Title of policy, procedure, function, service activity or financial decision: Parking – Diesel Surcharge changes

Service Area: Traffic & Parking Services, Public Realm

1. What are the intended outcomes of this policy, function etc?

The Council's Transport Strategy aims to reduce traffic volumes, traffic congestion, and the negative environmental impacts of unnecessary car use within Islington. Islington is committed to improving air quality and continues to take the lead in reducing pollution harmful to health.

The proposals in this report are as follows:

- An increase in the diesel surcharge on paid for parking by £1 per hour.
- A specific new resident parking permit banding for electric vehicles, the annual cost of which remains at zero.
- The introduction of a fee of £20 per annum for Band A resident permits and the redesignation of this band to apply to all vehicles with CO2 emissions of between 1-100 g/km
- To align with the above and to maintain the differential charging structure for emissions based resident permits, an increase in the annual Band B fee from £18.20 to £22.

2. Resident Profile

Who is going to be impacted by this change i.e. residents/service users/tenants? Please complete data for your service users. If your data does not fit into the categories in this table, please copy and paste your own table in the space below. Please refer to **section 3.3** of the guidance for more information.

		Borough profile	Service User profile
		Total: 206,285	Total: Unknown
Gender	Female	51%	*Not Recorded
	Male	49%	*Not Recorded
Age	Under 16	32,825	*Not Recorded
	16-24	29,418	*Not Recorded
	25-44	87,177	*Not Recorded
	45-64	38,669	*Not Recorded
	65+	18,036	*Not Recorded
Disability	Disabled	16%	*Not Recorded
	Non-disabled	84%	*Not Recorded
Sexual orientation	LGBT	No data	*Not Recorded
	Heterosexual/straight	No data	*Not Recorded
Race	BME	52%	*Not Recorded
	White	48%	*Not Recorded
Religion or belief	Christian	40%	*Not Recorded
	Muslim	10%	*Not Recorded
	Other	4.5%	*Not Recorded
	No religion	30%	*Not Recorded
	Religion not stated	17%	*Not Recorded

*No user data is recorded as the system only records the user's vehicle registration and card payment information when making a transaction.

3. Equality impacts

The proposals listed in the Transport Strategy will mainly impact on those visitors to Islington who own diesel and heavy oil vehicles. All residents and visitors will benefit from better air quality and better health outcomes, especially older and young people. However, the additional cost may affect some residents on low incomes.

Islington, as an inner London borough, suffers from some of the highest pollution levels in London due to major transport routes. These attract significant numbers of visitors by car, resulting in complex urban air quality problems with levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) that exceed recommended health levels and very high levels of particulate matter (PM).

The biggest health inequalities issue in Islington is the large numbers of deaths from long-term conditions at relatively young ages. This accounts for the bulk of the gap in life expectancy between Islington and England. The main causes of death across all ages in Islington are cardiovascular disease, cancer and respiratory diseases (accounting for 33%, 28% and 13% of deaths in Islington respectively). Exposure to high levels of air pollution, particularly diesel emissions, is known to exacerbate these existing health conditions. This is particularly concerning given the number of young families and schools within the borough.

A potential socio-economic negative impact will be some residents with diesel vehicles may be impacted by the surcharge but this is mitigated by resident parking permits within their controlled

parking zone and the resident roamer facility. There may also be additional cost to residents in the borough for other parking fees and charges but we believe the health benefits to residents will out-weigh the negative impact. The health benefits of cleaner air will be beneficial for the borough's young population and generations to follow.

Increases to short-stay parking charges will not impact on Blue Badge holders, as they are still entitled to park in short-stay bays free of charge all day. Those vehicles that are used by community groups to transport groups of people with disabilities (where they do not have existing Organisational Blue Badges) will not attract any charge if they display a Blue Badge belonging to any of those being transported when parked.

4. Safeguarding and Human Rights impacts

a) Safeguarding risks and Human Rights breaches

There are no safeguarding risks or potential Human Rights breaches from this policy.

5. Action

How will you respond to the impacts that you have identified in sections 3 and 4, or address any gaps in data or information?

For more information on identifying actions that will limit the negative impact of the policy for protected groups see the [guidance](#).

Action	Responsible person or team	Deadline
Complaints against the surcharge logged and responded to in line with council policy	Public Realm	On-going
Complaints against the proposed increase in fees and charges are logged and responded to in line with council policy	Public Realm	From Lauch

Please send the completed RIA to equalites@islington.gov.uk and also make it publicly available online along with the relevant policy or service change.

This Resident Impact Assessment has been completed in accordance with the guidance and using appropriate evidence.

Staff member completing this form:

Signed: _____

Date: [Click here to enter a date.](#)

Head of Service or higher:

Signed: Nicolina Cooper

Date: 07/01/2019

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Report of: Executive Member for Finance, Performance and Community Safety

Meeting of:	Date	Ward(s)
Executive	18 January 2019	All

FINANCIAL MONITORING 2018-19 MONTH 8

1. SYNOPSIS

- 1.1 This report presents the forecast outturn position for 2018-19 as at 30th November 2018 (month 8 of the financial year). Overall, there is a forecast gross General Fund underspend of £0.7m, before taking into account the ongoing corporate contingency budget of £2m.
- 1.2 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is forecast to break-even over the year.
- 1.3 It is forecast that £111.1m of capital expenditure will be delivered in 2018-19.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1. To note the forecast revenue outturn for the General Fund (**Table 1**) of a gross underspend of £0.7m, before taking into account the ongoing corporate contingency budget of £2m. (**Paragraph 3.1**)
- 2.2. To note the breakdown of the forecast General Fund outturn by individual variance at **Appendix 1** and by service area at **Appendix 2**.
- 2.3. To note that the HRA forecast is a net break-even position. (**Section 5, Table 1**)
- 2.4. To note the latest capital position with forecast capital expenditure of £111.1m in 2018-19, to agree the slippage of capital resources between 2018-19 and future financial years and to agree the allocation of £1.5m of Section 106 and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funding collected from developments in Clerkenwell ward to transport and public realm improvements in Clerkenwell Green (**Section 6, Table 2, and Appendix 3**).

3. REVENUE POSITION: SUMMARY

- 3.1. A summary position of the General Fund and HRA is shown in **Table 1**, a breakdown by individual General Fund variance in **Appendix 1** and a breakdown by General Fund and HRA service area in **Appendix 2**.

Table 1: 2018-19 General Fund and HRA Month 8 Forecast

	Forecast Over/(Under) Spend (£000)
<u>GENERAL FUND</u>	
Resources	(535)
Chief Executive's Department	(213)
Children's, Employment and Skills (excluding DSG)	(495)
Environment and Regeneration	500
Housing and Adult Social Services	38
Public Health	0
DIRECTORATE TOTAL	(705)
Corporate Items	(37)
GROSS OVER/(UNDER) SPEND	(742)
<u>HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>	
NET (SURPLUS)/DEFICIT	0

4. GENERAL FUND

Resources Department (-£0.5m)

- 4.1. The Resources Department is forecasting an underspend of (-£0.5m) over the financial year with the key variances detailed in **Appendix 1**.

Chief Executive's Department (-£0.2m)

- 4.2. The Chief Executive's Department is forecasting an underspend of (-£0.2m) with key variances set out in **Appendix 1**.

Children's, Employment and Skills - General Fund (-£0.5m), Schools (-£0.5m)

- 4.3. The Children's, Employment and Skills directorate is forecasting an underspend of (-£0.5m) with key variances set out in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.4. The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) is forecasting an underspend of (-£0.5m or 0.3%), mainly in relation to prior-year balances being managed on behalf of the Schools Forum.

Environment and Regeneration (+£0.5m)

- 4.5. The Environment and Regeneration Department is forecasting a (+£0.5m) overspend. The key variances behind this net overspend are set out in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.6. The management actions being taken to control these pressures are:
 - 4.6.1. Regular monitoring of spend and income trends across the department to enable effective decisions to be taken;
 - 4.6.2. Extensive work being undertaken within Street Environmental Services to control and monitor staff related spend and HR data;
 - 4.6.3. Vacancy and recruitment management to control and reduce costs; and
 - 4.6.4. Ongoing work to drive through service changes to deliver delayed savings.

Housing and Adult Social Services (Break-Even)

- 4.7. Housing and Adult Social Services is forecasting a break-even position with key variances set out in **Appendix 1**.

Public Health (Break-Even)

- 4.8. Public Health is funded via a ring-fenced grant and forecast to break-even.

Corporate Items (Break-Even)

- 4.9. The forecast for corporate items, before any call on corporate contingency budgets, is a break-even position with key variances set out in **Appendix 1**.

5. HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

- 5.1. The forecast net variance for the Housing Revenue Account is a break-even position, summarised at **Appendix 2**.

6. CAPITAL PROGRAMME

- 6.1. It is forecast that £111.1m of capital investment will be delivered in 2018-19. This is set out by directorate in **Table 2** below and detailed in **Appendix 3**.

Table 2: 2018-19 Capital Programme Month 8 Forecast

Directorate	2018-19 Capital Budget	2018-19 Capital Forecast	Forecast Re-profiling (to) Future Years
	£m	£m	£m
Children's, Employment and Skills	20.8	14.8	(6.0)
Environment and Regeneration	20.5	20.3	(0.2)
Housing and Adult Social Services	116.7	76.0	(40.7)
Total	158.0	111.1	(46.9)

- 6.2. Under the Council's financial regulations, the re-profiling of capital budgets between financial years over £1m on an individual capital scheme is a function of the Executive.

Children's, Employment and Skills

- 6.3. The capital forecast for the Children's, Employment and Skills directorate reflects a re-profiling of the budget from 2018-19 to future years to match latest project milestones and cash flows. The Children's, Employment and Skills capital programme remains on time and on budget. This re-profiling between financial years includes £1.5m relating to the Highbury Grove school expansion scheme, which is still expected to be completed by September 2019.

Environment and Regeneration

- 6.4. The Environment and Regeneration forecast capital position includes forecast unbudgeted costs of significant capital projects that will be funded from corporate capital contingency at the end of the financial year if required. There is no forecast slippage over £1m on an individual capital scheme.

Allocation of Clerkenwell Ward Section 106/Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Funding to Clerkenwell Green Improvements

- 6.5. It is recommended that £1.5m of Section 106 and CIL funding collected from developments in Clerkenwell ward is allocated to a project to make transport and public realm improvements in Clerkenwell Green. The proposal for Clerkenwell Green primarily involves the creation of an improved environment for pedestrians and those wishing to enjoy the space by the removal of parking, through traffic and the creation of a new public space. Reducing car dominance and creating additional public space will encourage residents and local workers to spend more time outdoors within the space, using the space as part of daily walking and cycling journeys and providing valuable outdoor amenity space in an area where the majority of residents live in flats or apartments.

Housing and Adult Social Services

- 6.6. The Housing and Adult Social Services capital forecast reflects forecast slippage of £40.7m on the new homes programme 2018-19 budget of £85.7m. It is challenging to accurately forecast the profile of expenditure on new build schemes at this point in the programme as many schemes are at the feasibility stage where we are still discovering issues.

- 6.7. Feasibility is the most difficult stage for forecasting because of potential unknowns. This includes additional consultation at the request of residents and councillors and scheme design changes, and recent schemes have uncovered anomalies such as plague pits, asbestos and other obstructions in the ground.
- 6.8. Planning remains the biggest dependency for the new build programme, and the new build and planning teams are working together proactively to reduce programme slippage.
- 6.9. Forecasting for 2019-20 has recently been completed. For schemes that have advanced to site the forecasting will be more accurate, and where schemes are still at the feasibility / pre-commencement stage additional time has been allowed in the forecast expenditure profile. Housing are confident with the lessons learnt and that this will significantly improve the accuracy of the forecasting for 2019-20.
- 6.10. Five of the six schemes with the largest slippage are due to complete in either 2020 or 2021:
- 6.10.1. **Dixon Clark Court – slippage of £6.5m against a budget of £6.7m.** Delays have arisen in the main due to the protracted planning process and lengthy deliberations regarding the procurement options.
- 6.10.2. **Park View – slippage of £6m against a budget of £7.1m.** There have been delays due to additional required surveys and resolving utility diversion requirements.
- 6.10.3. **Elthorne – slippage of £5.8m against a budget of £7m.** Planning was delayed in connection with the late inclusion of the caretaker's cottage site to the scheme. Further delays arose because of consultations and design review panel design changes.
- 6.10.4. **Andover Estate – slippage of £5.4m against a budget of £7.7m.** This scheme was "called in" by the GLA because the number of homes in the proposed development (150) met the GLA threshold for "call in". Consent from the GLA was given a considerable time after planning approval was awarded, thereby delaying the procurement process. Delays were compounded by external factors affecting our procurement process that led to the process needing to be re-run.
- 6.10.5. **Wedmore – slippage of £5.2m against a budget of £5.4m.** A wide range of factors have delayed this scheme including numerous planning questions requiring investigation and resolution (particularly around energy efficiency), required design changes associated with the roof and tenure mix and a lack of response from framework contractors for expressions of interest.
- 6.10.6. **Hathersage and Beasant – slippage of £5m against a budget of £5.2m.** The possible removal of a significant tree on the corner of the site took time to resolve before the design could be finalised. There have also been several design review panels for this scheme, with each one delaying the scheme by a month or two.

7. **IMPLICATIONS**

Financial Implications

7.1. These are included in the main body of the report.

Legal Implications

7.2. The law requires that the Council must plan to balance its spending plans against resources to avoid a deficit occurring in any year. Members need to be reasonably satisfied that expenditure is being contained within budget and that the savings for the financial year will be achieved, to ensure that income and expenditure balance.

Environmental Implications

7.3. This report does not have any direct environmental implications.

Resident Impact Assessment

7.4. The Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The Council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The Council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.

7.5. A resident impact assessment (RIA) was carried out for the 2018-19 Budget Report approved by Full Council. This report notes the financial performance to date but does not have direct policy implications, so a separate RIA is not required for this report.

Appendices:

Appendix 1 – General Fund Revenue Monitoring by Individual Variance

Appendix 2 – Revenue Monitoring by Service Area

Appendix 3 – Capital Monitoring

Background papers: None

Final report clearance:

Signed by:		8 January 2019
	Executive Member for Finance, Performance and Community Safety	Date

Responsible Officer:

Alan Layton

Service Director Financial and Asset Management

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Appendix 1: 2018-19 General Fund Revenue Monitoring by Individual Variance - Month 8

Directorate / Service Area	Sub-Heading	Description of Over/(Under) Spend	Over-spend	Under-spend	Net Over/(Under) Spend	% of Directorate Net Budget that Over/(Under) Spent
			£000	£000	£000	%
RESOURCES						
Accommodation and Facilities	Business Rates	Reduction in business rates costs relating to a rationalisation of buildings.		(545)	(545)	-1.3%
Revenues and Benefits	Revenues and Benefits	The call on the bad debt provision and the welfare fund are expected to be less than budgeted, and costs relating to court summons have reduced.		(250)	(250)	-0.6%
Accommodation and Facilities	Commercial Property	Commercial Income has been budgeted to rise significantly. However, practical issues have meant that the development project at Old Street has taken longer than anticipated and has caused a delay in achieving this growth.	913		913	2.2%
Accommodation and Facilities	Assembly Hall/Other	The Assembly Hall is expected to overachieve its income target by £296k, and rationalisation of maintenance work within Accommodation and Facilities is likely to lead to a further underspend of £47k.		(343)	(343)	-0.8%
All	All	Vacancies management in a number of areas is expected to save £541k during the year and the combined effect of small general underspends across the department is forecast to save a further £237k. These savings will offset additional staffing costs elsewhere amounting to £468k.		(310)	(310)	-0.8%
Total Resources			913	(1,448)	(535)	-1.3%
CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT						
Strategy and Change	Head of Strategy and Change	Non recruitment to Head of Design and Transformation post and part year vacancies.		(147)	(147)	-7.6%
Communications	Communications	Underspend on employee costs and a secondment.		(247)	(247)	-12.8%
Chief Executive	Chief Executive Office	Vacant apprentice post.		(18)	(18)	-0.9%
Strategy and Change	Head of Strategy and Change	Overspend on consultant fees and running costs.	52		52	2.7%
Communications	Communications	Overspend on running costs.	73		73	3.8%
Communications	Print Services	Overspend on employee costs.	39		39	2.0%
Communications	Print Services	Reduction in income.	20		20	1.0%
Communications	Media/Islington Now	Overspend on running costs.	10		10	0.5%
Chief Executive	Central London Forward (CLF)	CLF subscription slightly higher than budget available.	5		5	0.3%
Total Chief Executive's Department			199	(412)	(213)	-11.0%
CHILDREN'S, EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS						
Safeguarding and Family Support	Children looked After - Placements	A delay to the completion of the joint procurement exercise with HASS to purchase additional accommodation for looked after children. The procurement strategy has been amended to minimise the impact in-year.	150		150	0.2%
Safeguarding and Family Support	Children looked After - Placements	Reduction in number of children in semi-independent and residential provision.		(150)	(150)	-0.2%
Safeguarding and Family Support	Children looked After - Placements	Forecast balance on placements demographic contingency budget.		(200)	(200)	-0.2%
Learning and Schools	Early Years	Inflation on childcare fees from September 2017 and September 2018.		(330)	(330)	-0.4%
Learning and Schools	Early Years	New holiday hunger scheme is currently being piloted meaning that the budget allocation is not being utilised in full in this financial year (£105k) and underspend against the over 5s childcare subsidy budget (£35k).		(140)	(140)	-0.2%
Learning and Schools	Building Schools for the Future	Unbudgeted costs of cleaning Holloway Pool.	60		60	0.1%
Learning and Schools	Schools Capital and Finance	Contribution from capital towards project management costs.		(60)	(60)	-0.1%
Learning and Schools	Special Educational Needs (SEN)	Forecast £517k SEN transport overspend after allowing for estimated impact of management action to minimise cost pressures in year. Despite significant overspend is still forecast. A £200k demographic growth contingency had been set aside for SEN transport, which reduces the bottom line forecast overspend to £317k. This is a high risk demand led budget.	317		317	0.4%
Learning and Schools	Universal Free School Meals	The numbers of children not eligible for statutory free school meals has stabilised and therefore the demographic contingency for universal free school meals is not expected to be used in 2018-19.		(200)	(200)	-0.2%
Partnerships and Service Support	Directorate Management	Forecast staffing underspend against directorate management budget.		(20)	(20)	0.0%
Partnerships and Service Support	Cardfields	Reduction in school's funding, repayment of corporately funded capital works, forecast shortfall in income and urgent maintenance costs. This is partly mitigated through actively targeting weekend hire at identified groups, construction of a special offer for weeks that we can't sell and a review of costs.	78		78	0.1%
Total Children's, Employment and Skills			605	(1,100)	(495)	-0.6%
ENVIRONMENT AND REGENERATION						
Planning and Development	Development Control	Lower levels of income and agency cost pressure.	275		275	1.8%
Planning and Development	Building Control	Delays in building control fire safety works.	125		125	0.8%
Public Protection	Local Land Charges	Decline in local land charges income.	100		100	0.6%
Public Realm	Highways and Energy Services	Unachievable street lighting Wi-Fi concession income.	120		120	0.8%
Public Realm	Street Environmental Services	Sickness levels exceeding target operating model.	750		750	4.8%
Public Realm	Street Environmental Services	Additional staff cover due to operational, performance and disciplinary issues.	225		225	1.4%
Public Realm	Street Environmental Services	Driver grade uplift to reflect additional supervision duties.	120		120	0.8%
Public Realm	Street Environmental Services	Delays in fleet replacement due to ULEZ considerations.	400		400	2.6%
Public Realm	Street Environmental Services	Anticipated fuel savings offset by higher pump prices.	100		100	0.6%
Public Realm	Street Environmental Services	Additional staff costs due to changes in refuse collection service.	400		400	2.6%
Public Realm	Street Environmental Services	One-off costs relating to service modernisation and use of technology.	155		155	1.0%
Public Realm	Street Environmental Services	Shortfall in commercial waste income.	250		250	1.6%
Public Protection	Private Sector Housing	Underspend in private sector housing grants (one-off).		(430)	(430)	-2.8%
Public Protection	Various	Vacancies across the division.		(100)	(100)	-0.6%
Public Protection	Various	Additional HRA income due to new recharge calculation.		(170)	(170)	-1.1%
Public Realm	Greenspace & Leisure	Additional HRA income due to new recharge calculation.		(400)	(400)	-2.6%
Public Realm	Highways and Energy Services	Additional HRA income due to new recharge calculation.		(30)	(30)	-0.2%
Public Realm	Highways and Energy Services	Carbon offset income within Energy Services.		(120)	(120)	-0.8%
Public Realm	Highways and Energy Services	Additional income from Angelic Energy.		(20)	(20)	-0.1%
Public Realm	Highways and Energy Services	Spend previously allocated to revenue to be financed from capital resources.		(350)	(350)	-2.2%
Public Realm	Street Environmental Services	Additional HRA income due to new recharge calculation.		(900)	(900)	-5.8%
Total Environment and Regeneration			3,020	(2,520)	500	3.2%
HOUSING AND ADULT SOCIAL SERVICES						
<i>The Housing General Fund forecast is break-even with no significant net variances at divisional level.</i>						
Total Housing General Fund			0	0	0	0.0%
Integrated Community Services	In-house Service - Day Offer Review	Non-delivery of savings.	843		843	1.2%
Learning Disabilities	In-house Review	Non-delivery of savings.	399		399	0.6%
AdSS	AdSS	Additional adult social care grant (one-off).		(804)	(804)	-1.2%
AdSS	AdSS	Improved Better Care Fund (Stabilising the Social Care System) one-off income.		(400)	(400)	-0.6%
Total Adult Social Services			1,242	(1,204)	38	0.1%
Total Housing and Adult Social Services			1,242	(1,204)	38	0.0%
PUBLIC HEALTH						
<i>The Public Health forecast is break-even as any underspends will be carried forward to future years as part of the ring-fenced public health account.</i>						
Total Public Health			0	0	0	0.0%

Appendix 1: 2018-19 General Fund Revenue Monitoring by Individual Variance - Month 8

DIRECTORATE TOTAL			5,979	(6,684)	(705)	
CORPORATE ITEMS						
Housing Needs	NRPF	Uncontrollable pressure due to the Council's statutory duty to provide assistance to all destitute clients who are Non-European Union nationals and can demonstrate need under Section 21 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. This is commonly referred to as No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF).	800		800	-0.4%
Invest to Save	Bike Hangars	Invest to Save funding for bike hangars that will secure an ongoing income stream for the Council (one-off).	568		568	-0.3%
Homelessness	Homelessness	Unbudgeted corporate funding for Street Homelessness Coordinator and St Mungo's Outreach Officer.	95		95	0.0%
Inflation	Pay	Estimated underspend against corporate budget for pay inflation (one-off).		(1,500)	(1,500)	0.7%
Total Corporate Items			1,463	(1,500)	(37)	0.0%
GROSS TOTAL			7,442	(8,184)	(742)	

Appendix 2: 2018-19 Revenue Monitoring by Service Area - Month 8

GENERAL FUND					
Directorate / Division	Original Budget	Current Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast Over/(Under) Spend Month 8	Forecast Over/(Under) Spend Month 6
	£'000	£000	£000	£000	£000
RESOURCES					
Corporate Director of Resources	1,149	2,509	2,904	395	379
Digital Services and Transformation	10,935	11,120	11,120	0	0
Financial Management	10,920	418	517	99	159
Financial Operations	21,029	22,154	21,149	(1,005)	(866)
Internal Audit	685	691	659	(32)	(32)
Law and Governance	2,110	2,504	2,502	(2)	73
Human Resources	1,767	1,917	1,927	10	(135)
Total Resources	48,595	41,313	40,778	(535)	(422)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT					
Chief Executive	41	45	32	(13)	(13)
Communications and Change	1,195	1,029	924	(105)	(60)
Strategy and Change	839	856	761	(95)	(50)
Total Chief Executive's Department	2,075	1,930	1,717	(213)	(123)
CHILDREN'S, EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS					
Youth and Communities	6,201	6,406	6,406	0	0
Safeguarding and Family Support	40,667	43,978	43,778	(200)	(200)
Learning and Schools	11,808	25,900	25,031	(869)	(875)
Partnership and Service Support	16,701	4,787	4,845	58	78
Employment, Skills and Culture	5,419	6,038	6,038	0	0
Health Commissioning	924	927	927	0	0
Less Projected Ring-Fenced Schools Related Underspend	0	0	516	516	545
Total Children's, Employment and Skills	81,720	88,036	87,541	(495)	(452)
ENVIRONMENT AND REGENERATION					
Directorate	161	(353)	(353)	0	0
Planning and Development	975	1,424	1,824	400	225
Public Protection	4,653	5,017	4,417	(600)	(430)
Public Realm	8,170	9,516	10,216	700	1,770
Total Environment and Regeneration	13,959	15,604	16,104	500	1,565
HOUSING AND ADULT SOCIAL SERVICES (HASS)					
Temporary Accommodation (Homelessness Direct)	2,148	2,510	2,457	(53)	(46)
Housing Needs (Homelessness Indirect)	1,368	1,408	1,482	74	68
Housing Benefit	880	880	880	0	0
Housing Strategy and Development	127	130	129	(1)	(1)
Housing Administration	1,328	987	967	(20)	(21)
Voluntary and Community Services (VCS)	3,028	3,397	3,397	0	0
Total Housing General Fund	8,879	9,312	9,312	0	0
Adult Social Care	(2,503)	(3,238)	(4,442)	(1,204)	(1,204)
Integrated Community Services	19,503	19,951	20,794	843	843
Learning Disabilities	25,136	25,279	25,678	399	399
Strategy and Commissioning	26,951	27,297	27,297	0	0
Total Adult Social Services	69,087	69,289	69,327	38	38
Total Housing and Adult Social Services	77,966	78,601	78,639	38	38
PUBLIC HEALTH					
Children 0-5 Public Health	3,689	3,689	3,716	27	0
Children and Young People	1,434	1,594	1,588	(6)	0
NHS Health Checks	394	394	305	(89)	0
Obesity and Physical Activity	679	679	710	31	0
Other Public Health	(19,984)	(19,688)	(19,667)	21	0
Sexual Health	6,022	5,689	5,447	(242)	0
Smoking and Tobacco	488	488	416	(72)	0
Substance Misuse	7,278	7,155	7,088	(67)	0
Less Projected Ring-Fenced Public Health Grant Underspend	0	0	397	397	0
Total Public Health	0	0	0	0	0
DIRECTORATE TOTAL	224,315	225,484	224,779	(705)	606

Appendix 2: 2018-19 Revenue Monitoring by Service Area - Month 8

Directorate / Division	Original Budget	Current Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast Over/(Under) Spend Month 8	Forecast Over/(Under) Spend Month 6
	£'000	£000	£000	£000	£000
CORPORATE ITEMS					
Other Corporate Items	4,567	1,021	184	(837)	(837)
Corporate Financing Account	(26,579)	(26,579)	(26,579)	0	0
Pensions	0	10,869	10,869	0	0
Levies	22,277	22,277	22,277	0	0
Transfer to/(from) Reserves	(7,219)	(15,847)	(15,847)	0	0
Specific Grants	(6,776)	(6,776)	(6,776)	0	0
Core Government Funding / Council Tax	(212,994)	(212,994)	(212,994)	0	0
No Recourse to Public Funds	409	545	1,345	800	800
Appropriations and Technical Accounting Entries	0	0	0	0	0
Contingency	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0
Total Corporate Items	(224,315)	(225,484)	(225,521)	(37)	(37)
GROSS TOTAL	0	0	(742)	(742)	569

Appendix 2: 2018-19 Revenue Monitoring by Service Area - Month 8

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT(HRA)			
Service Area	Current Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast Over/(Under) Spend Month 8
	£000	£000	£000
Dwelling Rents	(163,790)	(165,240)	(1,450)
Non Dwelling Rents	(1,400)	(1,600)	(200)
Heating Charges	(2,050)	(2,050)	0
Leaseholders Charges	(11,850)	(11,850)	0
Other Charges for Services and Facilities	(4,839)	(5,089)	(250)
PFI Credits	(22,855)	(22,855)	0
Interest Receivable	(500)	(500)	0
Contribution from General Fund	(816)	(816)	0
Gross Income	(208,100)	(210,000)	(1,900)
Repairs and Maintenance	32,223	32,223	0
General Management	47,929	50,035	2,106
PFI Payments	42,263	42,703	440
Special Services	22,714	22,844	130
Rents, Rates, Taxes and Other Charges	590	889	299
Capital Financing Costs	16,269	16,269	0
Depreciation	34,006	34,006	0
Bad Debt Provisions	750	750	0
Contingency	2,000	1,500	(500)
Transfer to HRA Reserves	9,356	8,781	(575)
Gross Expenditure	208,100	210,000	1,900
Net (Surplus)/Deficit	0	0	0

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Appendix 3: 2018-19 Capital Monitoring - Month 8

	2018-19 Budget Monitoring						
	Original Budget	Budget Changes During the Year	Revised Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast Re-profiling (to)/from Future Years	Expenditure to Date	% Budget Spent to Date
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
CHILDREN'S SERVICES							
Moreland Primary School	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	77%
Dowery Street/Primary PRU	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	(0.1)	-43%
School Condition Works	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	(0.2)	0.0	0%
Tufnell Park	13.9	(3.1)	10.8	10.1	(0.7)	5.7	53%
Highbury Grove School Expansion	3.0	0.1	3.1	1.6	(1.5)	0.1	3%
Central Foundation School Expansion	2.7	(1.4)	1.3	0.9	(0.4)	0.5	35%
Arts and Media School	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0%
New River College	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0%
Primary Capital Scheme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
Windows Schemes	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0%
Electrical & Mechanical	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	65%
Libraries	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	16%
Early Years Capital	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	(0.7)	0.0	0%
Other	3.7	(1.2)	2.5	0.1	(2.4)	0.1	2%
Total Children's Services	24.0	(3.1)	20.8	14.8	(6.0)	7.1	34%
ENVIRONMENT AND REGENERATION							
Other Environment and Regeneration	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0%
Planning and Development	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	(0.0)	0.5	53%
Cemetaries	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	57%
Combined Heat and Power	0.1	1.7	1.8	3.2	1.3	1.3	69%
Energy Saving Council Buildings	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	(0.4)	0.1	20%
Vehicles	2.0	2.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.1	3%
Greenspace	2.0	1.1	3.1	2.5	(0.6)	2.7	88%
Highways	1.7	1.1	2.8	2.8	0.0	1.7	63%
Leisure	1.0	(0.2)	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	55%
Recycling Improvements	1.0	(0.4)	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	17%
Special Projects	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	52%
Traffic and Engineering	3.2	1.9	5.1	4.7	(0.4)	2.0	39%
Total Environment and Regeneration	11.5	8.8	20.5	20.3	(0.2)	9.2	45%
HOUSING AND ADULT SOCIAL SERVICES							
HOUSING							
Major Works and Improvements	31.0	0.0	31.0	31.0	0.0	15.9	51%
New Build	85.7	0.0	85.7	45.0	(40.7)	20.4	24%
Total Housing	116.7	0.0	116.7	76.0	(40.7)	36.4	31%
TOTAL CAPITAL PROGRAMME	152.2	5.6	158.0	111.1	(46.9)	52.6	33%

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Report of: Executive Member for Finance, Performance and Community Safety

Meeting of	Date	Agenda Item	Ward(s)
Executive Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee	17 January 2019 24 January 2019		All
Executive Council	7 February 2019 28 February 2019		
Delete as appropriate	Exempt		Non-exempt

BUDGET PROPOSALS 2019-20 AND **MEDIUM-TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY 2019-22**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The principal purpose of this report is for the Executive to recommend proposals in respect of the Council's 2019-20 budget, as the basis for setting the 2019-20 budget and council tax. The Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee will review the proposed budget at its meeting on 24 January 2019 and its comments will be taken into account in setting the final budget and level of council tax at Council on 28 February 2019.

1.2 The contents of this report are summarised below:

Section 2 sets out the recommendations.

Section 3 sets out the 2019-20 General Fund revenue budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

Section 4 details the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) for 2019-20 and its MTFS.

Section 5 sets out the 2019-22 Capital Programme.

Section 6 will set out the Treasury Management Strategy in the final version of the budget report to be considered by the Executive on 7 February 2019 and Council on 28 February 2019, following its consideration by the Audit Committee on 31 January 2019.

Section 7 seeks approval for the Council to participate in the London Business Rates Pilot Pool in 2019-20. This section will show the detailed, statutory council tax calculations in the final version of the budget report to be considered by the Executive on 7 February 2019 and Council on 28 February 2019.

Section 8 details matters to consider in setting the budget.

List of Appendices

Appendix A	General Fund MTFS 2019-22
Appendix B	General Fund Revenue Savings 2019-22
Appendix C1	General Fund Fees and Charges 2019-20
Appendix C2	GLL Leisure Fees and Charges 2019-20
Appendix C3	Islington and Camden Cemetery Service Fees and Charges 2019-20
Appendix D1	HRA MTFS 2019-22
Appendix D2	HRA Fees and Charges 2019-20
Appendix E	Capital Programme 2019-22
Appendix F	London Business Rates Pilot Pool - Memorandum of Understanding
Appendix G	Resident Impact Assessment 2019-22

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The General Fund Budget 2019-20 and MTFS (Section 3)

- 2.1 To agree the 2019-20 net Council cash limits as set out in **Table 1 (Paragraph 3.8)** and the MTFS at **Appendix A**, which include the 2019-22 revenue savings at **Appendix B**, and the 2019-20 revenue growth proposals at **paragraph 3.7**.
- 2.2 To note the fees and charges policy and agree the 2019-20 fees and charges. (**Paragraphs 3.13-3.14** and **Appendices C1-C3**)
- 2.3 To agree the estimated use of the Council's earmarked budget reserves (including the creation of a new Transformation Reserve), the Council's policy on the level of General Fund balances, with an increase in General Fund balances of £2m in 2019-20, and an increase in the ongoing contingency budget of £3m in 2019-20. (**Paragraphs 3.15-3.18** and **Table 2**)

The HRA Budget and MTFS (Section 4)

- 2.4 To agree the balanced HRA 2019-20 budget, including savings and growth proposals, within the HRA MTFS at **Tables 4-5** and **Appendix D1**.
- 2.5 To agree the 2019-20 HRA rents, fees and charges. (**Tables 6-9** and **Appendix D2**)

The Capital Programme 2019-22 (Section 5)

- 2.6 To agree the 2019-20 capital programme and note the provisional programme for 2020-22. (**Paragraph 5.1, Table 10** and **Appendix E**)
- 2.7 To agree that the Section 151 Officer applies capital resources to fund the capital programme in the most cost-effective way. (**Paragraph 5.2**)

Treasury Management and Investment Strategy (Section 6)

- 2.8 To note that the Treasury Management and Investment Strategy will initially be considered by Audit Committee on 31 January 2019 and then be included for agreement within the final budget report to the Executive on 7 February 2019 and Council on 28 February 2019.

Council Tax and Retained Business Rates (Section 7)

- 2.9 To note that the detailed, statutory council tax calculations and the recommendations for the final 2019-20 council tax level, including the Greater London Authority (GLA) precept, will be included in the budget report to the Executive on 7 February 2019 and Council on 28 February 2019. (**Paragraph 7.1**)

- 2.10 To agree to the following in relation to the Council's proposed participation in the London Business Rates Pilot Pool: **(Paragraphs 7.2 to 7.6)**
- 2.10.1 To approve and accept the designation by the Secretary of State as an authority within the London Business Rates Pilot Pool pursuant to 34(7) (1) of Schedule 7B Local Government Finance Act 1988.
- 2.10.2 To participate in the London Business Rates Pilot Pool with effect from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.
- 2.10.3 To delegate the authority's administrative functions as a billing authority pursuant to the Non-Domestic Rating (Rates Retention) Regulations 2013 to the City of London Corporation acting as the Lead Authority.
- 2.10.4 To authorise the Lead Authority to sub-contract certain ancillary administrative functions regarding the financial transactions (payment of tariffs and top-ups) within the Pool to the GLA as it considers expedient.
- 2.10.5 To delegate authority to the Section 151 Officer, in consultation with the Executive Member for Finance, Performance and Community Safety, to agree the operational details of the pooling arrangements with the participating authorities.
- 2.10.6 To authorise the Section 151 Officer to make any amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding, attached at **Appendix F** to the report, as may be required by the Secretary of State, and to enter into the final Memorandum of Understanding on behalf of the authority.
- 2.10.7 To authorise the Leader of the Council to represent the authority in relation to consultations regarding the London Business Rates Pilot Pool as may be undertaken by the Lead Authority pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding.
- 2.10.8 To delegate to the Section 151 Officer, in consultation with the Executive Member for Finance, Performance and Community Safety, the authority to consider such consultative reports as the Lead Authority may circulate and to respond on behalf of the authority with regard to any recommendations and, in particular, proposals for projects to be approved for funding from the Strategic Investment Pot.
- 2.10.9 To delegate to the Lead Authority the functions of assessment, due consultation and approval of projects eligible for funding from the Pool's Strategic Investment Pot following consultation with the participating authorities (provided that at least two thirds of such participating London Boroughs are (including the City of London Corporation) in favour of the relevant recommendation as well as the Mayor of London, and that no entire sub-region is in disagreement with the decision) on such terms and conditions as shall ensure value for money and compliance with the law.

Matters to Consider in Setting the Budget (Section 8)

- 2.11 To note the Section 151 Officer's and the Monitoring Officer's comments in their determination of the revenue and capital budgets for 2019-20 and the basis for the level of council tax, including the Section 151 Officer's report in relation to his responsibilities under Section 25 (2) of the Local Government Act 2003.
- 2.12 To note the Resident Impact Assessment (RIA) on the 2019-22 budget proposals. **(Appendix G)**

3 GENERAL FUND BUDGET 2019-20 AND MTFS 2019-22

Overview

- 3.1 Central Government has cut its core funding to Islington Council by 70 per cent since 2010, on a like-for-like basis. The combination of Government funding cuts and rising demand for services means the Council needs to close a revenue budget gap of c£50m over the next three years. The Council has already made savings of £225m since 2010. Despite the significant financial challenges faced by both Islington Council and local government as a whole, the Council remains determined to make Islington fairer for all - making sure that every penny spent goes on things that will make the biggest difference to the lives of local people, particularly those who rely on the Council the most.
- 3.2 The Council has undertaken an extensive organisation-wide exercise to re-examine every budget line and ensure we are prioritising spend on the right things. This exercise has enabled revenue savings proposals to be proposed for the next three years, as set out in this report. This will enable more strategic planning and support a transformation of the way the Council works to best help the people in Islington who need that help the most.
- 3.3 Islington's aim is to become the best council in the country at prevention and early intervention – helping residents nip problems in the bud, or better still prevent them from developing in the first place. The Council will always be there for Islington residents when it matters most, which is why there will be continued funding of vital services such as the Resident Support Scheme and free school meals for all nursery and primary school children. The proposed budget allows us to focus on key priorities, including new council house building, preventing youth crime and tackling street homelessness. This will all be done whilst protecting vital frontline services, with no closures of libraries, youth centres or leisure centres over the next three years.
- 3.4 Islington will be the first council in England to agree to pay for applications for settled status for its directly employed European Union (EU) employees – which they will need to remain in the UK after the UK exits the EU. This step is being taken both to protect the Council's employees and to ensure continuity of service for residents.
- 3.5 The budget is premised on a proposed increase in Islington council tax of 2.99 per cent in 2019-20 to help pay for essential local services. Each one per cent rise in council tax means an increase of around 20p per week for the average (Band D) property, so the proposed increase will be around 60p per week for a Band D property, excluding the GLA precept. A resident in receipt of full Council Tax Support only pays 8.5% of what would otherwise be their full council tax bill, so the proposed 2.99% increase in council tax will require such a resident in a Band D property to pay around an extra 6p of council tax per week.

Proposed MTFS, Revenue Savings and Growth

- 3.6 The proposed General Fund net revenue budget over the period 2019-22 is shown within the MTFS at **Appendix A**. The MTFS includes the proposed 2019-22 General Fund savings at **Appendix B** and details the forecast net expenditure over the medium term, based on current knowledge and expectations.
- 3.7 It is recommended that the following budget growth proposals be agreed, for inclusion in the 2019-20 revenue budget:
- 3.7.1 **Street Homelessness (£90k ongoing)** - To mainstream permanently into the Council's budget the funding for a Street Homelessness Coordinator and 0.5 FTE of a St Mungo's Street Homelessness Outreach Worker.
- 3.7.2 **EU Settlement Employee Reimbursement Scheme (£80k one-off)** – As part of the Council's commitment to supporting EU workers, an EU settlement

reimbursement scheme will provide financial assistance (reimbursement of £65 payment fee) to directly employed Council employees who successfully apply to the EU settlement scheme.

- 3.8 **Table 1** summarises the net revenue budgets for 2019-20 that are included within the MTFS at **Appendix A**, for agreement as part of the recommendations of this report.

Table 1 – Council Budget Requirement and Departmental Cash Limits 2019-20

	£000
Departments	
Chief Executive’s Department	1,953
Children’s, Employment and Skills	82,668
Environment and Regeneration	15,401
Housing and Adult Social Services	78,664
Public Health	0
Resources	38,654
NET COST OF SERVICES	217,340
Net Corporate items	2,797
NET OPERATING EXPENDITURE	220,137
Other Budget Items:	
Contingency	5,000
Transfer to/(from) Reserves	(4,207)
New Homes Bonus	(5,051)
Other Corporate Grants (estimate)	(600)
AMOUNT TO BE MET FROM BUSINESS RATES RETENTION SYSTEM AND COUNCIL TAX	215,279

Local Government Finance Settlement 2019-20

- 3.9 Islington’s core settlement funding allocation for 2019-20 is £108m, a cash cut of £6.6m (5.8%) compared to 2018-19.
- 3.10 There was a £180m surplus on the Government’s business rates retention levy account in 2017-18 (for the first time) and £155m of this will be redistributed to local authorities in 2019-20, based on need. This is a one-off technical adjustment (indicative £1.3m for Islington, subject to consultation on the distribution methodology) whereby previously top-sliced core funding will be returned to local authorities as part of the business rates retention system. As such, it feeds into the Council’s overall retained business rates growth estimates.
- 3.11 In 2019-20, the Council will receive £3.5m social care grant (of the £650m national funding announced in the Autumn Budget 2018) and £12.8m from the Improved Better Care Fund.

New Homes Bonus Scheme

- 3.12 The Council will receive £5.1m New Homes Bonus grant income in 2019-20, directly attributable to the number of new homes built in the borough over the past four years.

Fees and Charges

- 3.13 Some fees and charges are laid down by statute and are not within the Council's power to vary locally; others are discretionary and are set with Council's approval. The Council's proposed discretionary fees and charges for 2019-20 are set out at **Appendices C1-C3**.
- 3.14 It is the Council's policy to increase its discretionary fees and charges broadly in line with inflation (3.3% at Quarter 3 2018, this being the quarter average) unless a variation is approved by Council or the Executive. The relevant extract of the Council's fees and charges policy is set out below:

"There will be an overall annual increase in fees and charges in line with the Retail Price Index (RPI), subject to the following:

- (i) use of the Quarter 3 RPI (All Items)*
- (ii) appropriate rounding of charges for the purposes of administration and collection*
- (iii) statutory changes to fees and charges being excluded*
- (iv) fees and charges on which the Council has or decides to have a specific policy may be varied by report to the Executive*

Where the Quarter 3 RPI (All Items) is negative all fees and charges will be frozen, subject to provisions (ii) to (iv) above."

General Balances and Reserves

- 3.15 The Section 151 Officer is required to report to the authority, when it is making the statutory calculations required to determine its council tax, on the estimates included in the budget and the adequacy of reserves. The report of the Section 151 Officer is included within **Section 8** of this report. The estimated level of earmarked budget reserves and general balances for use in 2019-20, after taking into account latest estimated commitments in 2018-19 and 2019-20, is shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2 – Reserves and General Balances 2019-20

	£m
Transformation Reserve	15.1
General Fund Balances (excluding schools)	10.7
Schools Balances	9.3
Total	35.1

- 3.16 The transformation reserve is a recommended, new earmarked budget reserve to provide up-front investment for the delivery of transformational revenue savings over the medium-term, where this investment cannot be funded from within existing departmental budgets or one-off resources. The estimated balance of this reserve includes the available balances from the existing Islington 2020 earmarked reserve and from a comprehensive review of the Council's balance sheet.
- 3.17 It is recommended that £2m is added to General Fund balances in 2019-20 from the one-off 2018-19 contingency balance, as agreed in principle by the Executive on 6 September 2018. This will provide some further financial resilience going forward. The 2019-20 level of the Council's general balances will be £10.7m, 5% of the net budget requirement, with the Council's policy on the level of general balances proposed as follows:

"The policy of the Council is to set a minimum target level of General Fund balances (excluding schools balances) at **5%** of the net budget requirement (excluding schools expenditure) over the **Page 38** of the medium-term financial strategy. The

rationale for this level is based upon an assessment of the level of risk inherent within the Council budget over the medium-term financial planning period. The level of General Fund balances should be adequate to meet working balance requirements and to provide a reasonable allowance for unquantifiable risks that are not already covered within the Council’s budgets and any contingency sums. The Section 151 Officer shall be responsible for reporting to the Council on the adequacy of the reserves and balances.”

- 3.18 It is recommended that £3m is added to the ongoing, unallocated General Fund contingency budget, taking it from £2m to £5m in 2019-20. The ongoing contingency budget is intended to provide some flexibility and resilience within the budget over the medium-term, and is increased to reflect the level of risk associated in delivering the savings proposals to close the c£50m three-year revenue budget gap.

Corporate Levies

- 3.19 The Council is required to pay levies to a number of other bodies, which must be met from within the overall budget requirement. The latest estimated levies for 2019-20 are detailed in **Table 3**.

Table 3 – Levy Estimates 2019-20

	2019-20 Estimate £000
Concessionary Fares ('Freedom Pass')	11,449
North London Waste Authority	6,152
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority	195
Traffic and Control Liaison Committee	295
Inner London North Coroners Court	350
London Pensions Fund Authority	1,162
Environment Agency (Thames Region)	181
London Boroughs Grants Scheme	178
Total	19,962

4 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Overview

- 4.1 The HRA MTFs covers the cost of managing and maintaining council-owned housing stock, servicing debt and contributing towards the long-term investment in the stock, all of which is funded primarily from rents and tenants’ and leaseholders’ service charges.

Recent Legislative impacts on the HRA

The Housing and Planning Act 2016

- 4.2 The main element of the Housing and Planning Act which affects the HRA’s financial position is the requirement for local authorities to dispose of high-value vacant council houses, in order to fund both the increase in discounts arising from the extension of the Right to Buy to housing association tenants and the building of more affordable homes.
- 4.3 Whilst this legislation remains in place the Government’s recent policy paper ‘A New Deal for Social Housing’ makes clear that it is not this Government’s intention to implement the requirement for local authorities to dispose of high-value council houses and as such all assumptions relating to this requirement have been removed from the HRA MTFs and 30-year HRA business plan.

The Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016

- 4.4 The main elements of the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 affecting the HRA's financial position are:
- Rents for social housing will be reduced by 1% a year for 4 years from 2016-17.
 - Registered providers of social housing must ensure that the amount of rent payable in a relevant year by a tenant of their social housing in England is 1% less than the amount that was payable by the tenant in the preceding 12 months.
 - As Islington's HRA business plan had been predicated on reaching 'Target Rent' the business plan had an annual increase of CPI +1% + £2 built in. The impact of the 1% rent reduction is an effective reduction of rental income of approximately 5% incrementally or £7m per annum equating to a loss of approximately 20% or £28m over the 4-year period.
 - 2019-20 is the last year of the 1% rent reduction. Thereafter, current government policy has yet to be confirmed and has been subject to a recent consultation paper.
- 4.5 In order to mitigate the financial impact of the 1% rent reduction, the following key measures have previously been taken:
- The ongoing re-financing of all HRA debt over the term of the 30-year business plan.
 - The New Build Capital Programme will not be subsidised from significant HRA revenue contributions. Instead, funding will be limited primarily to open market sale receipts, Right-to-Buy receipts and other receipts from disposals.
 - A programme of HRA savings/increased income totalling £17.2m has been delivered, in the main, as part of prior years' HRA budget setting.

Immediate Revocation of the Limit on HRA Indebtedness Determination – Issued by Government in October 2018

- 4.6 The revocation of this Determination removed the limit on HRA borrowing. This will allow the HRA to borrow to build increased numbers of new social rented properties using the extra net rental income to cover the cost of borrowing.

HRA – Detailed Budget and MTFS

- 4.7 The HRA 30-year business plan is currently balanced over the medium term.
- 4.8 The proposed HRA budget for 2019-20 and the forecast budgets over the medium-term, based on current knowledge and assumptions, are shown at **Appendix D1**. The HRA budgets set out at **Appendix D1** include the following Growth and Savings (or increased Income) items set out in **Tables 4-5**:

Table 4 - HRA Growth 2019-22

	2019-20 £m	2020-21 £m	2021-22 £m	TOTAL £m
Loss of Thames Water Commission	0	1.50	0	1.50
Loss of Shared Digital savings	0.50	0	0	0.50
Increase the capacity of the New Build Team to build more new council homes	1.00	0	0	1.00
Review and correction of the allocation of costs incurred by General Fund departments in respect of HRA activities	3.00	0	0	3.00
TOTAL	4.50	1.50	0	6.00

Table 5 - HRA Savings/Increased Income 2019-22

	2019-20 £m	2020-21 £m	2021-22 £m	TOTAL £m
Increase in Leaseholders' service charges to address under-charging	0.630	0.630	0.630	1.890
Increase in Tenants' service charges to address under-charging	1.980	0	0	1.980
Re-design of the Homes and Communities division	0.570	0.430	0	1.000
Adjusting budgets to reflect an expected ongoing reduction in the number of void properties requiring works	0.200	0	0	0.200
Extending the lifespan of the repairs vehicle fleet from 4 to 5 years	0.125	0	0	0.125
Increase the staffing vacancy factor from an average of 1% to 2%	0.500	0	0	0.500
HRA general efficiency savings	0.900	0	0	0.900
TOTAL	4.905	1.060	0.630	6.595

Rental Income and Other HRA Fees and Charges

- 4.9 HRA 2019-20 rents will be set in accordance with the proposals as set out in the Welfare Reform and Work Bill.

LBI Managed General Needs Properties (excluding New Build Properties)

- 4.10 **Table 6** sets out proposed rent changes for existing tenancies – 2018-19 actual rents less 1%.

Table 6 – Existing Tenancies Weekly Rent 2019-20

	Proposed 2019-20
Average Weekly Rent 2018-19	£109.13
Decrease (£)	-£1.09
Decrease (%)	-1%
Average Weekly Proposed Rent	£108.04

- 4.11 **Table 7** sets out proposed rent changes for properties Re-Let during 2019-20 – the 2019-20 rent is the higher of 2018-19 target rent less 1% or the 2018-19 actual rent less 1%.

Table 7 – Re-Let Properties Weekly Rent 2019-20

	Proposed 2019-20
Average Weekly Target Rent 2018-19	£114.39
Decrease (£)	-£1.14
Decrease (%)	-1%
Average Weekly Proposed Target Rent	£113.24

LBI Managed General Needs New Build Properties

- 4.12 Existing tenancies – 2018-19 rents will reduce by 1%.
- 4.13 Re-Lets and New-Lets in 2019-20 - Rents will be set at 2019-20 target rent (i.e. 2018-19 target plus CPI (+2.4% at September 2018) plus 1%).

LBI Managed Non-General Needs Properties

- 4.14 Properties used for temporary accommodation (including reception centres) – existing tenancies and re-lets set at 2018-19 actual rents minus 1%.
- 4.15 Specialised supported housing is exempt from the 1% rent reduction hence 2019-20 rents will be set in line with current Council policy and increase by CPI (+2.4% at September 2018) plus 1%.

Partners for Islington Managed Properties

- 4.16 The Welfare Reform and Work Act exempts properties managed under a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) scheme from the 1% rent reduction. It is proposed that existing Council policy continues to apply to all PFI properties managed by Partners for Islington.
- 4.17 This means that the principles of rent restructuring will continue to apply and that PFI properties not currently at target rent will move to the 2019-20 target rent subject to the affordability cap of the 2018-19 actual rent plus CPI (+2.4% at September 2018) plus 1% plus £2.
- 4.18 However, PFI properties already at target rent will simply increase by CPI (+2.4% at September 2018) plus 1%.
- 4.19 PFI property re-lets will be set at 2019-20 target rents (i.e. the 2018-19 target rent plus CPI (+2.4% at September 2018) plus 1%).
- 4.20 **Table 8** below sets out proposed rent changes for PFI properties (existing tenancies not yet at target rent).

**Table 8 – Existing Tenancies (Not at Target Rent in 2018-19)
PFI Properties Weekly Rent 2019-20**

	Proposed 2019-20
Average Weekly Rent 2018-19	£145.72
Increase (£)	£5.68
Increase (%)	3.9%
Average Weekly Proposed Rent	£151.40

4.21 **Table 9** below sets out proposed rent changes for PFI properties (re-lets and existing tenancies already at target rent).

**Table 9 – Re-Lets and Existing Tenancies (at Target Rent in 2018-19)
PFI Properties Weekly Rent 2019-20**

	Proposed 2019-20
Average Weekly Target Rent 2018-19	£157.51
Increase (£)	£5.36
Increase (%)	3.4%
Average Weekly Proposed Target Rent	£162.87

Other HRA Fees and Charges

4.22 These are set out at **Appendix D2**. All fees and charges are increasing in line with RPI at September 2018, i.e. +3.3%, with the exception of the following charges:

4.22.1 Caretaking/Cleaning and Estate Services – The charges for 2019-20 incorporate the results of a review of the costs associated with the provision of these services. Charges have been increased by £2.59 per week or +18% to reflect both the direct and indirect costs related to providing these services. It should be noted that the overall average weekly increase to tenants when combining rent and service charges (taking into account the 1% rent reduction) is an average increase of £1.21 or +0.99%.

4.22.2 Digital TV aerials – Digital TV aerial installation charges were levied over a 10-year period. The 10-year period is coming to an end, in tranches, over the next 3 years. As the charges in respect of the installation element elapse, tenants will continue to be a charged the maintenance element which for 2019-20 reduces the charge from 33p to 20p per week.

4.22.3 Heating and Hot Water – Even though it is anticipated that there will be a significant increase in gas prices, it is proposed to freeze gas charges to tenants for the third year and use the tenants heating reserve (which was set up to smooth the annual fluctuating gas costs) to absorb any increases in costs.

4.22.4 Concierge Service - The charges for 2019-20 incorporate the results of a review of the costs associated with the provision of this service. Charges have been increased by an average of £1.18 per week or +19% to reflect the costs related to providing this service. It should be noted that the overall average weekly increase to tenants in receipt of the concierge service when combining rent and all service charges

including caretaking/cleaning and estate services (taking into account the 1% rent reduction) is an average increase of £2.43 or +1.95%.

5 CAPITAL PROGRAMME

5.1 The 2019-22 capital programme is summarised in **Table 10** below and detailed at **Appendix E**. This will deliver £379m of capital investment over the next three years and includes the continuation of existing significant programmes of investment in new homes (£260m), housing major works and improvements (£75m), the purchase of temporary accommodation (£13m), traffic and engineering improvements (£12m) and education facilities (£7m).

Table 10 – Capital Programme 2019-22

	2019-20 £000	2020-21 £000	2021-22 £000	Total £000
Housing and Adult Social Services	114,171	131,067	103,224	348,462
Children's, Employment and Skills	6,170	870	250	7,290
Environment and Regeneration	10,013	8,375	5,275	23,663
Total Capital Programme	130,354	140,312	108,749	379,415

5.2 While uncertainty surrounds the level and timing of capital resources estimated to be available over the medium-term, the Council is forecasting that there will be sufficient resources to fund the 2019-20 programme and the provisional programme for 2020-22. The Section 151 Officer will continue to apply capital resources to fund the ongoing capital programme in the most cost-effective way.

5.3 The Council's Capital Strategy 2019-22 will be included for agreement within the final budget report to the Executive on 7 February 2019 and Council on 28 February 2019, alongside the Council's treasury management and investment strategy. This links the capital programme, in this report, to the estimated funding of the programme (linked to the treasury management and investment strategy, and prudential indicators), and sets out the formal process for monitoring the capital programme during the financial year.

6 TREASURY MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT STRATEGY 2019-20

6.1 The Council's 2019-20 annual treasury management and investment strategy will initially be considered by Audit Committee on 31 January 2019, and then included for agreement within the final budget report to the Executive on 7 February 2019 and Council on 28 February 2019.

7 COUNCIL TAX AND RETAINED BUSINESS RATES 2019-20

Council Tax 2019-20

7.1 The detailed, statutory council tax calculations and the recommendations for the final level of the 2019-20 council tax, including the GLA precept, will form part of the budget report to the Executive on 7 February 2019, for onward recommendation to Council on 28 February 2019. This will also incorporate decisions on the level of the council tax base to be agreed by Audit Committee on 31 January 2019.

London Business Rates Pilot Pool

7.2 Approval is sought in the recommendations of this report for the Council to participate in the proposed London Business Rates Retention Pilot Pool in 2019-20. The pilot pool has been developed by London Councils and will require London Boroughs, the City of London and the Greater London Authority to pool 75% of business rates received in 2019-20. Pooling is voluntary and all pool members must formally agree to join for it to happen but

are free to leave after a year. The Memorandum of Understanding is attached at **Appendix F**.

- 7.3 The Council's overall level of core settlement funding in 2019-20 will be the same inside the pool as it would be outside it. However, the composition of core settlement funding will change from being part of the pool, with Revenue Support Grant and top-up grant replaced by a greater retained share of business rates income and a tariff payment to the pool.
- 7.4 All pool members will share the benefits of future growth in business rates income, with 15% of growth proceeds allocated to a Strategic Investment Pot and the remaining 85% distributed to pool members. There is no guarantee that the Council will not be worse off inside the pool than it would be outside it. The Council will not be worse off, unless pool growth is negative.
- 7.5 There will be no upper levy (ceiling) on growth proceeds that can be retained by the pool, and a safety net (floor) will protect 95% of income.
- 7.6 No new burdens will be imposed by the Government and participation will not prejudice the outcome of the Government's so-called Fair Funding Review for London boroughs.

8 MATTERS TO CONSIDER IN SETTING THE BUDGET

COMMENTS OF THE SECTION 151 OFFICER

- 8.1 The Council, when determining the budget and thereby the level of council tax, must take into account the report of its Section 151 Officer. The report must comment on the robustness of the estimates included in the budget and parallel consideration of the adequacy of the Council's proposed reserves. This section of the report includes consideration of these specific areas and enables the authority to discharge its duty to take account of the statutory report under Section 25(2) of the Local Government Act 2003.
- 8.2 The process for challenging, compiling and collating the budget begins in April prior to the year for which the council tax is being set. The process involves all of the spending departments, and assumptions are scrutinised throughout the year. It is the thoroughness of this process, which provides the assurance that all strategic, operational and financial risks facing the authority have been taken into account, as far as they are reasonably anticipated to be incurred by the Council in the next financial year.
- 8.3 The scale of the revenue budget gap in 2019-20 and the uncertainty over local authority funding in the following years has been a challenge for the organisation. Important financial management principles have been applied to the closing of the budget gap for 2019-20 and the forecast gap for the following two years. The principles have been to make prudent forecasts of funding levels, inflation and budget pressures, to avoid using one-off resources to close the ongoing budget gap and to look to produce a set of base budget savings proposals to cover a three-year period. This has been a significant challenge but an important one in order to provide a level of financial resilience when heading into a very uncertain future for local authority funding. It should be noted that between 2020-21 and 2021-22 a further £8m of efficiency savings is expected from all services and work will need to be undertaken to identify in detail those savings. The future years' budgets from 2020-21 look extremely challenging for the Council and will result in the need to take further tough decisions to ensure the budget is balanced.
- 8.4 The challenge to close a revenue budget gap of c£50m over the period 2019-22 should be considered against the Council already having delivered £225m of savings since 2010, having faced significant cash cuts to Central Government funding in every budget year (continuing at least until 2020) and with inflationary and demographic pressures rising at a trajectory even beyond that for which we attempt to budget. There are no easy decisions

left to make. Given the difficulty in identifying such significant savings proposals, there is inevitably a degree of risk with their achievement - that risk has increased year-on-year as finding savings has got harder. The risk with these budget proposals will be mitigated through a new programme management approach introduced this year, proposals for robust project and financial monitoring, financial discipline by services in managing budgets and having prudent levels of base budget contingency and reserves. Budget contingency has been increased in this budget to reflect the level of risk. It is welcomed that on 6 September 2018 the Executive agreed, in principle, to increase General Fund balances in the 2019-20 budget to £10.7m (5% of the net budget requirement) from the previous level of £8.7m (4% of the net budget requirement). This level is considered to be a minimum level in the context of the medium-term risk to the budget and the aim is to see it increased in the future when opportunities arise.

- 8.5 Subject to the concerns raised in **paragraphs 8.3** and **8.4** above, it is the opinion of the Section 151 Officer that the estimates for 2019-20 have been prepared on a robust basis.
- 8.6 In setting the level of General Fund reserves and balances, account has been taken of the key financial assumptions underpinning the budget, the views of the Council's auditors, the level of earmarked reserves and provisions, and the risks facing the Council over the medium-term. The MTFs has been updated for the 2019-20 budget to set a policy for the minimum of general balances to be at 5% of the budget requirement. It is the Section 151 Officer's view that the level of General Fund balances over the medium-term should be increased. Earmarked reserves are currently sufficient, at the level set out in this report, but as the scale of investment required in the transformation programme becomes clear and able to be better estimated, it is expected that the Transformation Reserve will require further funds over the medium-term.

COMMENTS OF THE MONITORING OFFICER

Overall

- 8.7 This report sets out the basis upon which a recommendation will be made for the adoption of a lawful budget and the basis for the level of the council tax for 2019-20. It also outlines the Council's current and anticipated financial circumstances, including matters relating to the General Fund budget and MTFs, the HRA, the capital programme, and borrowing and expenditure control.
- 8.8 The setting of the budget and council tax by Members involves their consideration of choices. No genuine and reasonable options should be dismissed out-of-hand and Members must bear in mind their fiduciary duty to the council taxpayers of Islington.
- 8.9 Members must have adequate evidence on which to base their decisions on the level of quality at which services should be provided. Where a service is provided pursuant to a statutory duty, it would not be lawful to fail to discharge it properly or abandon it, and where there is discretion as to how it is to be discharged, that discretion should be exercised reasonably. Where a service is derived from a statutory power and is in itself discretionary that discretion should be exercised reasonably.
- 8.10 The report sets out the relevant considerations for Members to consider during their deliberations and Members are reminded of the need to ignore irrelevant considerations. Members have a duty to seek to ensure that the Council acts lawfully. They are under an obligation to produce a balanced budget and must not knowingly budget for a deficit. Members must not come to a decision which no reasonable authority could come to; balancing the nature, quality and level of services which they consider should be provided against the costs of providing such services.
- 8.11 Under the constitutional arrangements, the setting of the Council budget is a matter for the Council, having considered recommendations made by the Executive. Before the final

recommendations are made to the Council, the Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee must have been given the opportunity to scrutinise these proposals and the Executive should take into account its comments when making those recommendations.

London Business Rates Pilot Pool

- 8.12 The Council has power to participate in the London Business Rates Retention Pilot Pool for 2019-20, and participation would be reasonable, lawful and for a proper purpose.
- 8.13 Two or more relevant authorities can be designated by the Secretary of State for the purposes of pooling their business rates, with the effect that business rates can be retained by those authorities: Part IX of Schedule 7B to the Local Government Finance Act 1988. The authorities that can be designated include the London Boroughs and the Greater London Authority. The Council has billing functions and can participate in the pooling arrangement that will be subject to the Secretary of State's designation by virtue of section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 (the power to do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of its functions). The Council's participation in the pooling arrangement appears to have a number of potential advantages: in particular, the ability to receive additional business rates, and benefiting (directly or indirectly) from the strategic investment projects that will be made across London. Obtaining this additional income, and benefitting from the strategic investment projects, would be proper and lawful purposes for entering into the pooling arrangement. There is no longer a 'no detriment' guarantee that no member of the pool will be worse off inside the pool than outside of it, but this should only arise if pool growth is negative. The reasonableness of the proposed arrangement is also supported by the fact that the arrangement is a pilot for 2019-20 only. The Government is looking to put the pooling arrangement onto statutory footing for 2020-21 onwards.
- 8.14 There are a variety of mechanisms that could be established for pooling, and discussions have taken place under the auspices of London Councils as to which mechanism to put forward. The preferred mechanism is for the London Boroughs and the GLA to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (rather than a more formal contractual arrangement), with delegation to the Lead Authority (there has to be a Lead Authority in accordance with the Schedule 7B framework: in this case, that would be the City of London Corporation) and a degree of consultation before decisions are made. The Council has power to delegate decision-making and administrative functions to another local authority. It would be lawful for the Council to adopt this mechanism on the basis that it provides for a degree of flexibility and allows for an appropriate level of participation in the decision-making through the consultative process. The Council will not have a veto on decision-making for the Pool's Strategic Investment Pot: however, it does have a role in the decision-making process, and should take some reassurance from the fact that (i) decisions will only be taken if two-thirds of participating boroughs agree; and (ii) no entire sub-region is in disagreement with the decision.
- 8.15 It is not necessary for the Council to engage in consultation with respect to participating in the business rates pilot pool; there is no statutory obligation to do so and no common law obligation either. There are no obvious equality implications that would require a residents' impact assessment.

RESIDENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 8.16 The Equality Act 2010 sets out the requirement for the Council to pay due regard in the exercise of its functions to the need to:

- 8.16.1 Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act;
- 8.16.2 Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not; and
- 8.16.3 Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 8.17 A Resident Impact Assessment (RIA) of the 2019-22 budget proposals is set out at **Appendix G**. It is supplemented at a departmental level by detailed RIAs of major proposals. These demonstrate that the Council has met its duties under the Equality Act 2010 and has taken account of its duties under the Child Poverty Act 2010.
- 8.18 It is difficult to make savings on the scale required without any impact on residents, and there will inevitably be some impact on particular groups, including those with protected characteristics as defined by the Equality Act. The Council is not legally obligated to reject savings with negative impacts on any particular groups but must consider carefully and with rigour the impact of its proposals on the Public Sector Equality Duty (as set out above), take a reasonable and proportionate view about the overall impact on particular groups and seek to mitigate negative impacts where possible. In this context, the Council's proposals for achieving savings are considered to be reasonable overall and take adequate account of the three duties set out under the Equality Act 2010.
- 8.19 The Council must have due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty, which is integral to the Council's functions, and which is set out in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 as follows:
- (1) 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...
 - (2) 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-
 - (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.
 - (3) 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.
 - (4) 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:

- (a) tackle prejudice; and
- (b) promote understanding.
- (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.
- (7) The relevant protected characteristics are–
 - age;
 - disability;
 - gender reassignment;
 - pregnancy and maternity;
 - race;
 - religion or belief;
 - sex; and
 - sexual orientation.

Final Report Clearance

Signed by



9 January 2019

Executive Member for Finance, Performance
and Community Safety

Date

Responsible Officer : Alan Layton, Service Director Financial and Asset Management
(Acting Section 151 Officer)

Report Authors : Tony Watts, Head of Financial Planning
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APPENDIX A - GENERAL FUND MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY 2019-20 TO 2021-22

	2018-19	2019-20					2020-21					2021-22				
	Budget £000	Inflation £000	Adjust. £000	Growth £000	Savings £000	Projected £000	Inflation £000	Adjust. £000	Growth £000	Savings £000	Projected £000	Inflation £000	Adjust. £000	Growth £000	Savings £000	Projected £000
DEPARTMENTS																
Chief Executive	2,075	73	(145)		(50)	1,953				(75)	1,878				(75)	1,803
Children, Employment and Skills	81,720	1,980	426	880	(2,338)	82,668				(2,208)	81,234				(2,113)	79,041
Environment and Regeneration	13,959	2,512	1,860		(2,930)	15,401	226	774		(2,250)	13,377	244	(80)		(1,954)	11,667
Housing and Adult Social Services	78,375	4,386	(3,628)	3,562	(4,031)	78,664				(970)	77,694				(680)	77,014
Public Health	0		194		(194)	0				(208)	(208)				(180)	(388)
Resources	48,595	1,498	(8,587)		(2,852)	38,654				(780)	37,874				(2,325)	35,549
NET COST OF SERVICES	224,724	10,449	(9,880)	4,442	(12,395)	217,340	226	774	0	(6,491)	211,849	244	(80)	0	(7,327)	204,686
Corporate Growth / Savings	4,567	150	(6,071)		(1,380)	(2,734)	8,200	(4,080)	5,000	(2,080)	4,306	8,200		5,000	(4,100)	13,406
Continuous Improvement Savings Target	0					0				(4,000)	(4,000)				(4,000)	(8,000)
Corporate Financing Account	(26,579)		1,261			(25,318)		283			(25,035)		23			(25,012)
Central Pensions Costs	0		10,869			10,869					10,869					10,869
Levies	22,277	508	(2,823)			19,962	900				20,862	1,580				22,442
Special Expense - Lloyd Square Garden Committee	17					17					17					17
NET OPERATING EXPENDITURE	225,007	11,107	(6,644)	4,442	(13,775)	220,137	9,326	(5,023)	5,000	(12,571)	218,869	10,024	(57)	5,000	(15,427)	218,409
Contingency	2,000		3,000			5,000					5,000					5,000
Transfer to/(from) Other Earmarked Reserves	(7,219)		3,012			(4,207)		1,400			(2,807)		750			(2,057)
New Homes Bonus Grant	(6,176)		1,125			(5,051)		970			(4,081)		1,902			(2,179)
Council Tax Administration Grants	(600)					(600)					(600)					(600)
AMOUNT TO BE MET FROM RSG, BUSINESS RATES AND COUNCIL TAX	213,012	11,107	493	4,442	(13,775)	215,279	9,326	(653)	5,000	(12,571)	216,381	10,024	2,595	5,000	(15,427)	218,573
CHANGE COMPARED TO PREV YEAR (%)	2.17%					1.06%					0.51%					1.01%
Revenue Support Grant	0					0					0					0
Retained Business Rates	(169,232)		39,417			(129,815)					(129,815)					(129,815)
(Top-up)/Levies	54,668		(32,807)			21,861					21,861					21,861
SETTLEMENT FUNDING ASSESSMENT (SFA)	(114,564)	0	6,610	0	0	(107,954)	0	0	0	0	(107,954)	0	0	0	0	(107,954)
Additional Retained Business Rates Income	(5,455)		(7,700)			(13,155)		4,000			(9,155)					(9,155)
Transfers (from)/to the Collection Fund	(4,229)		4,229			0					0					0
COUNCIL TAX REQUIREMENT	88,764	11,107	3,632	4,442	(13,775)	94,170	9,326	3,347	5,000	(12,571)	99,272	10,024	2,595	5,000	(15,427)	101,464

APPENDIX B: GENERAL FUND SAVINGS 2019-22

#	DIRECTORATE	SERVICE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	2019-20 £000s	2020-21 £000s	2021-22 £000s	TOTAL £000s
1	Corporate/Project	2020 Customer Programme	Redesigning our customer service offer across the council, bringing together transactional services to provide a better service for residents	280	330	400	1,010
2	Resources	Post, Stationery, Cleaning	Savings on postage, stationery and facilities management costs as a result of new ways of working	200	0	0	200
3	Corporate/Project	2020 Organisation Design	Savings resulting from a review of management spans and tiers and improved administrative processes across the council	550	250	200	1,000
4	Resources	Property	Savings resulting from a new property strategy, increasing income, more co-locating with partners and reducing the council's office footprint	377	595	2,325	3,297
5	Housing and Adult Social Services	Adult Social Care Case Reviews	Conduct annual reviews of Adult Social Care packages in line with relevant legislation, applying a strengths-based approach to create better outcomes for residents in the care system	1,510	660	680	2,850
6	Corporate/Project	Adults Localities	Implementation of the new "Localities" model in partnership with the voluntary and community sector, health organisations and our other local partners to align preventative services and reduce long-term demand	0	1,000	2,500	3,500
7	Children's, Employment and Skills Department	Children's Early Help	Redesigning our early help services to improve our preventative offer in children's services	20	100	328	448
8	Public Health	Public Health Lifestyle	Change the way we deliver public health behaviour-change programmes, including health checks and exercise on referral, through our universal services and other more cost-effective methods	194	208	180	582
9	Children's, Employment and Skills Department	Children in Need	Recruitment of additional children's social workers to reduce longer-term demand	981	1,682	1,682	4,345
10	Children's, Employment and Skills Department	CES efficiencies	Increasing income received by the Health and Wellbeing Service and realising efficiencies and reducing back-office costs in the Children's, Employment and Skills directorate	140	20	0	160
11	Children's, Employment and Skills Department	Play and Youth	Maintaining the availability and scope of play and youth provision by reducing its costs through new commissioning arrangements and more efficient back-office support	175	90	35	300
12	Children's, Employment and Skills Department	Youth Offending Service Management	Reduced operational costs for the Youth Offending Service to reflect a reduction in the cohort of young people requiring the service	0	90	0	90
13	Housing and Adult Social Services	Temporary Accommodation	Improving the quality and reducing the cost of temporary accommodation through purchasing homes to be owned by the council and used by it for temporary accommodation	600	200	0	800
14	Environment and Regeneration	Community Safety	Focusing Trading Standards and Environmental Health teams on high-risk areas, securing additional external income for Pest Control and reduced back-office support	130	175	0	305
15	Environment and Regeneration	HMO Licensing	Increased income as a result of a new Homes in Multiple Occupation licensing scheme in Finsbury Park	85	0	0	85
16	Environment and Regeneration	Traffic and Parking	Financial impact of separate policy decisions to be taken by the Executive in January to improve the borough's air quality	1,930	1,175	875	3,980
17	Environment and Regeneration	Increased Income	Increased income in Environment and Regeneration from Leisure Management, trading services in tree management and commercial waste, and stricter monitoring of works carried out on the public highway	325	94	237	656
18	Environment and Regeneration	Service Integration	Reduced costs as a result of better integration of public realm services within Environment and Regeneration and on housing estates	260	115	225	600
19	Environment and Regeneration	Public Realm Transformation	Management savings in Environment and Regeneration as a result of implementing new technology	100	300	317	717
20	Environment and Regeneration	WRC Reorganisation	A more efficient operation at the Waste and Recycling Centre, using technology to automate access to the facility	100	155	300	555
21	Resources	Corporate Service Redesign	Re-design of support services in Financial Management, Procurement and Human Resources to reduce costs	825	0	0	825
22	Chief Executive's Department	Chief Executive's Department Savings	Staffing reductions in the Chief Executive's department and securing additional commercial income for print services	50	75	75	200
23	Corporate/Project	Commissioning and Procurement	Savings resulting from a corporate review of contracting and procurement arrangements, helping to get a better deal for the council and apply a category-management approach	550	500	500	1,550
24	Resources	Revenues and Benefits Efficiencies	Efficiency savings in Revenues and Benefits, including deleting some vacant posts, increasing income from externally traded services and improved collection of current and older debt, realigning the Resident Support Scheme in line with demand and process improvements that reduce costs	1,352	0	0	1,352
25	Resources	Legal Services	Efficiency savings in Legal Services as a result of implementing a new electronic case-management system, and increasing charges for Right to Buy lease extensions in line with other boroughs	70	185	0	255
26	Resources	Elections and Registration	Back-office efficiencies in the Elections team and introduction of new discretionary charges for optional registration services	28	0	0	28
27	Children's, Employment and Skills Department	Continuous Improvement	An ongoing programme of service reviews within the Children's, Employment and Skills directorate through improved commissioning	47	226	68	341
28	Housing and Adult Social Services	Adult Social Care Transformation Programme	Savings from a comprehensive transformation of our in-house provided Adult Social Care services, ensuring they provide a modern, strengths-based service that meets residents' needs	1,500	0	0	1,500

APPENDIX B: GENERAL FUND SAVINGS 2019-22

#	DIRECTORATE	SERVICE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	2019-20 £000s	2020-21 £000s	2021-22 £000s	TOTAL £000s
29	Housing and Adult Social Services	Telecare	Reduced costs from moving our existing telecare offer to a more modern assistive technology offer and reducing the need for traditional care packages	281	0	0	281
30	Housing and Adult Social Services	Adult Social Care contracts	The council, working with partners, will review the provision of daytime activities and daytime services in Islington with a view to broadening participation and extending the use of local community facilities	80	50	0	130
31	Housing and Adult Social Services	Adult Social Care Advocacy Services	A new approach to non-statutory advocacy services, using existing mainstream service provision rather than a separate, specific offer	60	60	0	120
32	Children's, Employment and Skills Department	Employment Services	Reorganise the council's approach to youth employment, with savings from contract management and more efficient administration	93	0	0	93
33	Children's, Employment and Skills Department	Young People's Accommodation	Purchasing additional high-quality accommodation via HASS where previously more expensive placements have been purchased	100	0	0	100
34	Children's, Employment and Skills Department	Bright Start	Savings from the termination of a contract with an external provider to display information on electronic screens in a number of children's centres (now no longer used) and staff efficiencies	40	0	0	40
35	Children's, Employment and Skills Department	Vacancy Factor	Applying a vacancy factor to low-risk posts in the Children's, Employment and Skills directorate based on anticipated service demand	500	0	0	500
36	Environment and Regeneration	Invest to Save	Investment in LED lighting and controls for street furniture, and a new, floodlit, artificial-grass football pitch in Highbury Fields for hire and community use	0	236	0	236
37	Children's, Employment and Skills Department	Adult Community Learning and Libraries	Savings from deleting vacant posts in Adult and Community Learning, a reduction in sessional tutors made possible by more efficient use of currently under-utilised permanent staff and a reduction in back-office support. Re-align purchases of books, periodicals, magazines and audio-visual materials in line with current demand and delete some vacant posts in the Library service	242	0	0	242
38	Corporate/Project	Enterprise Resource Planner	Introduction of an Enterprise Resource Planner, integrating and automating internal support functions and reducing costs	0	0	500	500
			Total	13,775	8,571	11,427	33,773
			Corporate/Project	1,380	2,080	4,100	7,560
			Chief Executive's Department	50	75	75	200
			Children's, Employment and Skills Department	2,338	2,208	2,113	6,659
			Environment and Regeneration	2,930	2,250	1,954	7,134
			Housing and Adult Social Services	4,031	970	680	5,681
			Public Health	194	208	180	582
			Resources	2,852	780	2,325	5,957
			Total	13,775	8,571	11,427	33,773

APPENDIX C1: GENERAL FUND FEES AND CHARGES 2019-20

	Description/Unit	2018-19	2019-20	% Change
CHARGE FOR BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES CERTIFICATES / REGISTRATION				
Licence for approved premises	Licence for a three year period	£1,500.00	£1,550.00	3.33%
Licensed Venues external to Town Hall	Monday to Friday	£600.00	£620.00	3.33%
	Saturday	£680.00	£700.00	2.94%
	Sunday	£780.00	£800.00	2.56%
	Bank Holiday	£780.00	£800.00	2.56%
Licensed Venues external to Town Hall (out of hours 6pm to 10pm)	Monday to Saturday	£780.00	£800.00	2.56%
	Sunday / Bank Holiday / Christmas Eve, New Years Eve	£880.00	£900.00	2.27%
Richmond Room	Saturday only (2pm to 6pm with max 60 guests)	£480.00	£500.00	4.17%
Mayor's Parlour - marriage or civil partnerships	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday	£380.00	£400.00	5.26%
	Saturday	£580.00	£600.00	3.45%
	Sunday	£680.00	£700.00	2.94%
Room 99 - Marriages or Partnership ceremonies	Basic ceremony (max 30 guests): Monday	£54.00	£54.00	0.00%
	Basic ceremony (max 30 guests): Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday	£180.00	£190.00	5.56%
	Basic ceremony (max 30 guests): Friday	£230.00	£240.00	4.35%
	Saturday (max 30 guests)	£280.00	£290.00	3.57%
Re-booking of ceremony		£35.00	£40.00	14.29%
Council Chamber - marriage or Civil Partnership or Renewal of vows & Naming Ceremonies	Tues, Weds, Thurs, Fri (includes use of balcony)	£480.00	£500.00	4.17%
	Saturday (includes use of balcony)	£680.00	£700.00	2.94%
	Sunday (includes use of balcony)	£780.00	£800.00	2.56%
Births, deaths, marriages and civil partnership certificates	Express same day within 1 hour (walk in service before 11am)	£20.00	£25.00	25.00%
	Per child	£40.00	Service discontinued	0.00%
Nationality check and send (incl. VAT) for citizenship applicants (Mon-Fri)	Per single adult application	£80.00	Service discontinued	0.00%
	Per child	£45.00	Service discontinued	0.00%
Nationality check and send (incl. VAT) for citizenship applicants - Saturday Service & evening appointments	Per single adult application	£90.00	Service discontinued	0.00%
	Per single adult application	£20.00	Service discontinued	0.00%
Passport Checking Service	Per single adult application	£20.00	£25.00	25.00%
European Passport Return Service	Per single adult application	£120.00	£125.00	4.17%
Private Citizenship Ceremony (Mon - Fri)	Per (per family)	£180.00	£185.00	2.78%
	Per single adult	£10.00	£10.00	0.00%
Proof of Life stamping	Per single adult	£150.00	£155.00	3.33%
Private Citizenship Ceremony (Sat)	Per (per family)	£225.00	£230.00	2.22%
ISLINGTON ASSEMBLY HALL				
Commercial Rates				
Wedding celebration package any day, incl VAT	10-hire hour of venue, including security, basic AV support, room set-up, bar open and staffing. Drinks package additional.	£3,310.00	£3,400.00	2.72%
Wedding dry hire package, incl VAT	10-hire hour of venue, including security and room set-up. AV support, use of AV equipment and bar/drinks not included.	£3,500.00	£3,600.00	2.86%
Civil ceremony package Friday-Sunday, incl VAT	6-hire hour of main hall, including security, basic AV support, room set-up and staffing. Drinks package additional.	£1,900.00	Service discontinued	0.00%
Live event hire for a downstairs standing only live event, not incl VAT	10-hour hire of the main hall only for a standing live event, security staff, engineers, venue staff, use of in-house equipment, a crowd barrier in position and room set-up.	£1,450.00	£1,500.00	3.45%
Live event hire for a full venue live event, not incl VAT	10-hour hire of the main hall and balcony for a standing (downstairs) and seated (upstairs) live event, security staff, engineers, venue staff, use of in-house equipment, a crowd barrier in position and room set-up.	£1,650.00	£1,700.00	3.03%
Live event hire for a two-night run live event, not incl VAT	10-hour hire of the main hall and balcony for a two-night run, security staff, engineers, venue staff, use of in-house equipment, a crowd barrier in position and room set-up.	£2,800.00	£2,900.00	3.57%
Non-Commercial Rates				
Council event full-day Monday-Wednesday	8-hour hire of main hall, including basic AV support, room set-up and staffing	£1,200.00	£1,240.00	3.33%
Council event half-day Monday-Wednesday	4-hour hire of main hall, including basic AV support, room set-up and staffing	£700.00	£720.00	2.86%
Council evening event Monday-Wednesday	6-hire hour of main hall, including basic AV support, room set-up, bar staffing	£1,300.00	£1,350.00	3.85%
Community and charity rates	We can offer a reduction on the private / corporate hire rates on Mon-Wed, subject to availability.		£0.00	0.00%
CHILDREN'S, EMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOLS				
Primary School Meals		£2.00	£2.00	0.00%
Children's Centres and Community Centres				
Term Time and Holidays Under 2s - Per week				
Band 1 (Up to £24,999)		£188.17	£193.82	3.00%
Band 2 (£25,000 - £30,999)		£199.12	£205.09	3.00%
Band 3 (£31,000 - £39,999)		£216.69	£223.19	3.00%
Band 4 (£40,000 - £49,999)		£240.12	£247.33	3.00%
Band 5 (£50,000 - £59,999)		£269.40	£277.49	3.00%
New Band 6 (£60,000 - £69,999)		£304.54	£313.68	3.00%
New Band 7 (£70,000 - £79,999)		£316.48	£325.98	3.00%
New Band 8 (£80,000 - £89,999)		£365.04	£379.64	4.00%
New Band 9 (£90,000 - £99,999)		£385.99	£401.43	4.00%
New Band 10 (£100,000 - £120,000)		£393.10	£408.83	4.00%
New Band 11 (above £120,000)		£407.53	£427.91	5.00%
Out of Borough/Marketed		£429.65	£451.14	5.00%
Term Time and Holidays 2 to 3s - Per week				
Band 1 (Up to £24,999)		£184.27	£189.80	3.00%
Band 2 (£25,000 - £30,999)		£195.22	£201.07	3.00%
Band 3 (£31,000 - £39,999)		£212.45	£218.82	3.00%
Band 4 (£40,000 - £49,999)		£235.41	£242.48	3.00%
Band 5 (£50,000 - £59,999)		£264.12	£272.05	3.00%
New Band 6 (£60,000 - £69,999)		£298.57	£307.53	3.00%
New Band 7 (£70,000 - £79,999)		£310.28	£319.58	3.00%
New Band 8 (£80,000 - £89,999)		£331.84	£345.12	4.00%
New Band 9 (£90,000 - £99,999)		£350.89	£364.93	4.00%
New Band 10 (£100,000 - £120,000)		£357.36	£371.66	4.00%
New Band 11 (above £120,000)		£370.47	£389.00	5.00%
Out of Borough/Marketed		£390.59	£410.12	5.00%
Term Time 3 & 4s - Entitled to 15hrs free - Per week				
Band 1 (Up to £24,999)		£129.13	£133.01	3.00%
Band 2 (£25,000 - £30,999)		£136.65	£140.75	3.00%
Band 3 (£31,000 - £39,999)		£148.71	£153.17	3.00%
Band 4 (£40,000 - £49,999)		£164.79	£169.73	3.00%
Band 5 (£50,000 - £59,999)		£184.88	£190.43	3.00%
New Band 6 (£60,000 - £69,999)		£209.00	£215.27	3.00%
New Band 7 (£70,000 - £79,999)		£217.19	£223.71	3.00%
New Band 8 (£80,000 - £89,999)		£232.29	£241.58	4.00%
New Band 9 (£90,000 - £99,999)		£245.63	£255.45	4.00%
New Band 10 (£100,000 - £120,000)		£250.16	£260.16	4.00%
New Band 11 (above £120,000)		£259.33	£272.30	5.00%
Out of Borough/Marketed		£273.41	£287.08	5.00%
Term Time 3 & 4s - Entitled to 30hrs free - Per week				
Band 1 (Up to £24,999)		£73.80	£76.01	3.00%
Band 2 (£25,000 - £30,999)		£78.09	£80.44	3.00%
Band 3 (£31,000 - £39,999)		£84.98	£87.53	3.00%
Band 4 (£40,000 - £49,999)		£94.17	£96.99	3.00%
Band 5 (£50,000 - £59,999)		£105.64	£108.81	3.00%
New Band 6 (£60,000 - £69,999)		£119.43	£123.01	3.00%
New Band 7 (£70,000 - £79,999)		£124.11	£127.83	3.00%
New Band 8 (£80,000 - £89,999)		£132.74	£138.05	4.00%
New Band 9 (£90,000 - £99,999)		£140.36	£145.98	4.00%
New Band 10 (£100,000 - £120,000)		£142.95	£148.67	4.00%
New Band 11 (above £120,000)		£148.19	£155.60	5.00%

APPENDIX C1: GENERAL FUND FEES AND CHARGES 2019-20

	Description/Unit	2018-19	2019-20	% Change
Out of Borough/Marketed		£156.24	£164.05	5.00%
Holidays 3 & 4s - Per Week				
Band 1 (Up to £24,999)		£147.58	£152.01	3.00%
Band 2 (£25,000 - £30,999)		£156.18	£160.86	3.00%
Band 3 (£31,000 - £39,999)		£169.96	£175.05	3.00%
Band 4 (£40,000 - £49,999)		£188.33	£193.98	3.00%
Band 5 (£50,000 - £59,999)		£211.30	£217.64	3.00%
New Band 6 (£60,000 - £69,999)		£238.86	£246.03	3.00%
New Band 7 (£70,000 - £79,999)		£248.23	£255.67	3.00%
New Band 8 (£80,000 - £89,999)		£265.47	£276.09	4.00%
New Band 9 (£90,000 - £99,999)		£280.71	£291.94	4.00%
New Band 10 (£100,000 - £120,000)		£285.89	£297.32	4.00%
New Band 11 (above £120,000)		£296.38	£311.20	5.00%
Out of Borough/Marketed		£312.47	£328.09	5.00%
LIBRARY & HERITAGE SERVICES				
Sale of Obsolete Stock	Sales - to help with the purchase of new books			0.00%
Digital images (Local history)	Per image	£16.00	£16.00	0.00%
Reservation charges for items not in stock	Service charge - for books obtained via library interloans scheme	£3.80	Full Charge	
PC Printing	Hire charge - cost recovery	15p b/w, 50p colour	15p b/w, 50p colour	0.00%
Genealogical Research	Service charge - cost recovery	£15 per half-hour (Minimum 1 hour)	£15 per half-hour (Minimum 1 hour)	0.00%
Local history photography pass	Per day	£6.00	£6.00	0.00%
Charges for Overdue Books	Fines - to help ensure the timely return of books for other users of the Library Service	17p per day (£7.20 maximum charge per item)	17p per day (£7.20 maximum charge per item)	0.00%
Hire of Music	Hire charge for CDs	50p; 60+ free	50p; 60+ free	0.00%
Photocopying	Charge for use of photocopier - cost recovery	15p A4 b/w; 20p A3 b/w; 50p A4 colour; £1 A3 colour	15p A4 b/w; 20p A3 b/w; 50p A4 colour; £1 A3 colour	0.00%
Hall Lettings	Hall lettings	Increase in line with inflation (round to £29 to £175 per hour)	Increase in line with inflation (round to £29 to £175 per hour)	0.00%
Charges for Lost Items	Cost of replacing lost items	Original purchase price	Original purchase price	0.00%
Replacement Library Cards	Cost of replacing lost card	£2.10	£2.20	4.76%
DVDs Hire charge per night	New feature films	£2.00	£2.00	0.00%
	Other / Non feature films	£1.50	£1.50	0.00%
Local History and re-sale materials sales	Sales - cost recovery	Price range from 25p to £26	Price range from 25p to £26	0.00%
Local History Centre - Commercial Reproduction Charges: Books, periodicals, printed materials, e-books, CDs.				
Front cover / jacket	UK rights (World rights double fee)	£80.00	£80.00	0.00%
Interior	UK rights (World rights double fee)	£55.00	£55.00	0.00%
Leaflets and brochures	UK rights (World rights double fee)	£55.00	£55.00	0.00%
Advertising in newspapers and periodicals	UK rights (World rights double fee)	£80.00	£80.00	0.00%
Postcards*, greetings cards*, giftware, calendars, posters, publicity material	UK rights (World rights double fee)	£140.00	£140.00	0.00%
* +100 copies		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Commercial Interior Design and Decoration				
For up to 5 images, additional images £25		£275.00	£275.00	0.00%
Television				
Per transmission	One showing, one country including TV advertisements	£80.00	£80.00	0.00%
5-year unlimited transmission	Excluding video & DVD	£275.00	£275.00	0.00%
DVDs, films, videos & CD-ROMS				
UK rights (World rights double fee)		£140.00	£140.00	0.00%
Exhibitions				
Exhibitions		£80.00	£80.00	0.00%
Web Use				
Including blog posts and social media		£80.00	£80.00	0.00%
Education Library Service				
Primary School	Per pupil	£18.00	£18.00	0.00%
Secondary School	Full subscription	£5,290.00	£5,464.60	3.30%
	Tutor Box Only	£2,530.00	£2,613.50	3.30%
PVI Nurseries		£190.00	£196.30	3.32%
Out of Borough schools : Artefact Topic boxes	Per box + £15 delivery and collection charge	£70.00	£75.00	7.14%
RESOURCES				
Telecare				
Monitoring Service	Per week	£3.60	£3.70	2.78%
Full Service	Per week	£7.12	£7.40	3.93%
Peabody Trust - Alleyn House	Annual	£5,967.05	£6,164.00	3.30%
Peabody Trust - Lampson House	Annual	£4,339.67	£4,482.90	3.30%
Islington & Shoreditch	Annual	£2,845.07	£2,939.00	3.30%
Crown Housing	Annual	£3,426.27	£3,539.30	3.30%
From 20/11/2017 Barnsbury Housing Association				
HOUSING & ADULT SOCIAL SERVICES				
Adult Social Services				
Community care charges	No unit charge, individually assessed charge under Government regulations. The Care Act 2014 provides local authorities with the power to charge adults in receipt of care and support services.			
Residential care charges	No unit charge, individually assessed charge under Government regulations. The Care Act 2014 provides local authorities with the power to charge adults in receipt of care and support services.			
Meals in day care centres		£3.00	£3.10	3.33%
Deferred Payments	Set up fee	£1,495.00	£1,544.00	3.28%
	Annual fee	£529.00	£546.50	3.31%
	Complex case fee per hour	£126.00	£130.20	3.33%
Deputyship	Annual management fee	Various fixed rates	Various fixed rates	0.00%
Protection of Property	Admin Fee	£363.00	£375.00	3.31%
	Fee per hour	£27.32	£28.20	3.22%
Protection of Property - Pets	Flat fee per week - for a dog	£18.38	£16.90	3.17%
	Flat fee per week - for a cat	£10.89	£11.20	2.85%
Housing Needs & Strategy				
Furniture Storage		£143.77	£148.50	3.29%
ENVIRONMENT & REGENERATION				
PUBLIC PROTECTION				
Charges for carrying out works in default following service of Notices	Per case	£250.00 or 30% of cost of works, whichever is greater	£250.00 or 30% of cost of works, whichever is greater	
Land Charges LA Searches				
LLC1	Additional parcel £1	£24.00	£26.00	8.33%
Con29R	Additional Parcel £20	£98.00	£106.00	8.16%
Enhanced Personal search		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Information search		£53.00	£57.00	7.55%
Personal inspection of the Local Land Charges Register under EIR		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Part 2 (Con29Q) questions		£11.00	£12.00	9.09%
Part 3 (your own) questions		£23.00	£24.00	4.35%
Right of Light Registration		£74.00	£80.00	8.11%

APPENDIX C1: GENERAL FUND FEES AND CHARGES 2019-20

	Description/Unit	2018-19	2019-20	% Change
LAND SEARCH ENQUIRIES				
Per reply letter		£69.00	£71.00	2.90%
Per copy of consent		£1.00	£1.00	0.00%
SCIENTIFIC SERVICES				
First Copy (per sheet)		£14.50	£15.00	3.45%
Each subsequent (per sheet)		£5.20	£5.30	1.92%
ANIMAL SERVICES				
Dog Recovery		£30.00	£31.50	5.00%
Animal Rehoming		£53.00	£55.65	5.00%
Animal Boarding		£12.00	£12.60	5.00%
Register of Seized Dogs		£4.20	£4.41	5.00%
Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963				
Licence		£353.00	£370.65	5.00%
Renewal		£353.00	£370.65	5.00%
Breeding Dogs Act 1973				
Licence		£291.00	£305.55	5.00%
Renewal		£291.00	£305.55	5.00%
Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976				
Licence		£353.00	£370.65	5.00%
Renewal		£353.00	£370.65	5.00%
Performing Animals (Regulations) Act 1925				
Registration (once only)		£55.00	£57.75	5.00%
Copy Certificate		£21.00	£22.05	5.00%
Pet Animals Act 1951				
Licence		£353.00	£370.65	5.00%
Renewal		£353.00	£370.65	5.00%
Riding Establishments Act 1964				
Licence		£498.00	£522.90	5.00%
Renewal of Provisional Licence		£498.00	£522.90	5.00%
Pest Control				
Contracted Pest Control treatments - per hour plus VAT		£182.00	£187.10	2.80%
RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH				
Notices served and Orders made under Housing Act 2004				
HMO licensing	Per letting	£280.00	£288.00	2.86%
HMO licensing - accredited landlords	Per letting	£239.00	£245.00	2.51%
HMO licensing - assisted applications	Per HMO	£343.00	£352.00	2.62%
Renewal of HMO licence after 5 year term from 11/12	Per letting	£218.00	£224.00	2.75%
Renewal of HMO licence for accredited landlord after 5 year term from 11/12	Per letting	£197.00	£202.00	2.54%
HMO Licensing of large student accommodation blocks	Per letting	£32.00	£33.00	3.13%
HMO licensing s257 HMOs	Per building	£685.00	£703.00	2.63%
HMO licensing - accredited landlords s257 HMOs	Per building	£581.00	£597.00	2.75%
HMO licensing - assisted applications s257 HMOs	Per building	£176.00	£181.00	2.84%
Renewal of HMO licence after 5 year term from 15/16 s257 HMOs	Per building	£550.00	£565.00	2.73%
Renewal of HMO licence for accredited landlord after 5 year term from 15/16 for s257 HMOs	Per building	£477.00	£490.00	2.73%
COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH				
Food Hygiene Training		£69.00	£69.00	0.00%
EH & TS Regulatory Services (including PAP)	Per hour	£72.70	£75.00	3.16%
PROPERTY RECORD VIEWING, PHOTOCOPYING & VIEWING (CHARGE PER PROPERTY)				
Solicitor's enquiry (24 hour response)		£129.80	£134.00	3.24%
TRADING STANDARDS				
Business Advice				
Charge (per hour or part thereof) for business advice and ancillary advice services.		£70.00	£72.00	2.86%
Primary Authority (Regulatory Enforcement and Sanction Act 2008) charge (per hour or part thereof) for business advice and ancillary advice services.		£70.00	£72.00	2.86%
Explosives Regulations Act 2014	Charges for the licences are set under the Health and Safety and Nuclear (Fees) Regulations 2016 and cannot be changed	Figure set by legislation	Figure set by legislation	0.00%
Explosives Regulations Act 2014	Renewals	Figure set by legislation	Figure set by legislation	0.00%
Explosives Regulations Act 2014	New Applications	Figure set by legislation	Figure set by legislation	0.00%
London Local Authorities Act 2007 Section 75	Registration of Mail Forwarding Business	£100.00	£100.00	0.00%
Weighing and Measuring Equipment				
Charges for examining, testing, certifying, stamping, authorising or reporting on special weighing or measuring equipment. Charges are per officer/hr.		£99.00	£102.00	3.03%
Weights				
Exceeding 5kg or not exceeding 5g		£14.50	£15.00	3.45%
Other weights		£13.50	£14.00	3.70%
Measures				
Linear measures not exceeding 3m		£14.50	£15.00	3.45%
Weighing machines				
Not exceeding 15kg		£35.00	£36.00	2.86%
15kg to 100kg		£54.00	£55.00	1.85%
100kg to 250 kg		£70.00	£72.00	2.86%
250 kg to 1 tonne		£125.00	£128.00	2.40%
1 tonne to 10 tonne		£218.00	£224.00	2.75%
10 tonne to 30 tonne		£426.00	£438.00	2.82%
30 tonne to 60 tonne		£633.00	£650.00	2.69%
Measuring Instruments for Intoxicating Liquor				
Not exceeding 150 ml		£24.00	£25.00	4.17%
Other		£25.00	£26.00	4.00%
Measuring Instruments for Liquid Fuel and Lubricants				
Multigrade				
Container Type (unsubdivided)		£99.00	£102.00	3.03%
a) solely price adjustment		£125.00	£128.00	2.40%
b) otherwise		£218.00	£224.00	2.75%
Other types-single outlets				
a) Solely price adjustment		£98.00	£101.00	3.06%
b) otherwise		£135.00	£139.00	2.96%
Other types - multi outlets - rate per meter		£135.00	£139.00	2.96%
Other Charges				
If without prior notice an appointment is cancelled or altered significantly by the person requesting the service, a minimum charge of £95 (£142.50 in respect of appointments outside the hours 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Monday to Friday) will be made for the first hour or part thereof and then at a rate of £95 (£142.50) per hour thereafter. This will include travelling time to and from the premises.				
Minimum Charge between 9am-5pm Monday - Friday for the first hour or part thereof			£95.00	
Minimum Charge outside the hours of 9am-5pm Monday-Friday per hour or part thereof			£142.50	
When a visit is made by a Trading Standards Officer to any premises for the purpose of carrying out any of the functions or activities listed above, each visit may be subject to a minimum charge of £95 per Officer per visit regardless of the nature or amount of work requested or completed.			£95.00	
If the Service has to hire additional weights or equipment to carry out any testing or examination, then the additional cost will be payable by the submitter.				
GLC General (Powers) Act 1984				
Sale of Goods by Competitive Bidding		£239.00	£245.00	2.51%
Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013				
Scrap Metal Dealer - Site Licence	Valid for 3 Years	£528.00	£542.00	2.65%
Scrap Metal Dealer renewal		£528.00	£542.00	2.65%
Scrap Metal Dealer variation		£265.00	£272.00	2.64%
Scrap Metal Collector		£317.00	£326.00	2.84%
Scrap Metal Collector renewal		£317.00	£326.00	2.84%
Scrap Metal Collector variation		£253.00	£260.00	2.77%
Duplicates for either		£5.40	£6.00	11.11%
Tables and chairs				
Management fee - all bands		£417.00	£428.00	2.64%
Band A - Small Business - Price per seat up to 4 seats		£77.00	£77.00	0.00%
Band A - Medium Business - Price per seat 1 - 12 seats		£77.00	£79.00	2.60%
Band A - Medium/Large Business Price per seat 13 upward		£57.00	£59.00	3.51%

APPENDIX C1: GENERAL FUND FEES AND CHARGES 2019-20

	Description/Unit	2018-19	2019-20	% Change
Band B - Small Business - Price per seat up to 4 seats		£52.00	£52.00	0.00%
Band B - Medium Business - Price per seat 1 - 12 seats		£52.00	£53.00	1.92%
Band B - Medium/Large Business - Price per seat 13 upward		£37.00	£38.00	2.70%
Band C - Small Business - Price per seat up to 4 seats		£31.50	£31.50	0.00%
Band C - Medium Business Price per seat 1 - 12 seats		£31.50	£32.00	1.59%
Band C - Medium/Large Business - Price per seat 13 upward		£26.50	£27.00	1.89%
A Boards & Tables and Chairs				
Band A price per A board added to existing Tables and Chair licence		£285.00	£293.00	2.81%
Band B price per A board added to existing Tables and Chair licence		£204.00	£210.00	2.94%
Band C price per A board added to existing Tables and Chair licence		£82.50	£85.00	3.03%
A Boards only				
Band A price per A board		£397.00	£408.00	2.77%
Band B price per A board		£285.00	£293.00	2.81%
Band C price per A board		£122.00	£125.00	2.46%
GAMBLING ACT 2005				
Licence Fees				
Bingo Club - New Application		£1,980.00	£2,033.00	2.68%
Bingo Club Annual Fee		£1,010.00	£1,037.00	2.67%
Bingo Club - Variation		£1,390.00	£1,428.00	2.73%
Bingo Club - Transfer		£180.00	£185.00	2.78%
Bingo Club - Re-instatement		£180.00	£185.00	2.78%
Bingo Club - Provisional Statement		£1,980.00	£2,033.00	2.68%
Bingo Club - New Application from Provisional Statement holder		£180.00	£185.00	2.78%
Betting Premises excluding Tracks - New Application		£1,980.00	£3,000.00	51.52%
Betting Premises excluding Tracks Annual Fee		£580.00	£600.00	3.45%
Betting Premises excluding Tracks - Variation		£1,020.00	£1,500.00	47.06%
Betting Premises excluding Tracks - Transfer		£180.00	£185.00	2.78%
Betting Premises excluding Tracks - Re-instatement		£180.00	£185.00	2.78%
Betting Premises excluding Tracks - New Application from Provisional Statement holder		£180.00	£185.00	2.78%
Betting Premises excluding Tracks - Application for Provisional Statement		£1,980.00	£2,033.00	2.68%
Tracks - New Application		£1,980.00	£2,033.00	2.68%
Tracks - Transfer		£420.00	£431.00	2.62%
Tracks - Re-instatement		£420.00	£431.00	2.62%
Tracks - Provisional Statement		£1,980.00	£2,033.00	2.68%
Tracks - New Application from provisional statement holder		£420.00	£431.00	2.62%
CCTV Enquiries/Requests form info Solicitors,				
DVD Single Camera footage		£100.00	£103.00	3.00%
DVD Multiple camera footage		£125.00	£128.00	2.40%
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT				
Research fee				
Admin time per hr		£55.00	£56.00	1.82%
Self Build/Custom build Register				
Application for entry onto the Register		£350.00	£359.00	2.57%
Pre-application and other advice fees				
Duty Planning Officer Slot		£64.40	£66.50	3.26%
Householder application		£278.00	£287.20	3.31%
Householder application with site visit		£453.00	£467.90	3.29%
Householder follow up meeting /site visit		£180.00	£185.90	3.28%
Listed building consent		£414.00	£427.70	3.31%
Listed building consent with site visit		£595.00	£614.60	3.29%
Listed Building consent follow up meeting		£206.40	£213.20	3.29%
Small scale minor application (up to 3 residential units, or 499 sq.m commercial)		£788.00	£814.00	3.30%
Small scale minor application with site visit		£1,153.00	£1,191.00	3.30%
Small scale minor follow up meeting		£660.00	£681.80	3.30%
Larger scale minor development (4-6 residential units, or 500-999 sq.m commercial) - 4a category		£1,838.00	£1,898.70	3.30%
Large scale minor follow up meeting (4-6) 4a		£1,142.40	£1,180.10	3.30%
Larger scale minor development (7-9 residential units, or 500-999 sq.m commercial) - 4b category		£2,204.00	£2,276.70	3.30%
Large scale minor follow up meeting (7-9) 4b		£1,372.80	£1,418.10	3.30%
(5a) Major application: 10-20 residential units or 1000 to 1999sqm commercial floorspace		£7,956.00	£8,218.50	3.30%
(5a) Major Applications follow up meeting		£2,367.00	£2,445.10	3.30%
(5b) Major application >21 residential units or >2000sqm commercial floorspace		£10,440.00	£10,784.50	3.30%
(5b) Major application per extra meeting		£5,220.00	£5,392.30	3.30%
Planning Performance Agreement - (5a) Major application		£7,920.00	£8,181.40	3.30%
Planning Performance Agreement - (5b) Major application		£9,000.00	£9,297.00	3.30%
5b) Major - Planning Performance Agreement (package includes: initial meeting, follow up meeting, one Design Review Panel and agreement to take forward bespoke determination period into application stage.		£28,888.81	£29,842.10	3.30%
PPA Bespoke - to be agreed for any application proposing >150 residential units and/or >20,000sqm commercial floorspace		To be negotiated	To be negotiated	
Planning Performance Agreement (conditions) - initial set up fee and then a charge of £500 per condition forming part of the agreement (to reflect likely hourly input). Meetings to be charged for in addition to this		£2,400.00	£2,479.20	3.30%
Planning Performance Agreement (s73) - for Major 5a Development Type. Additional charges for meetings and unforeseen / extra costs to the LPA		£2,400.00	£2,479.20	3.30%
Planning Performance Agreement (s73) for Major 5b development type. Additional charges for meetings and unforeseen / extra costs to the LPA		£5,000.00	£5,165.00	3.30%
Planning performance Agreement (s73) relating to a development of >150 residential units or >20,000sqm of commercial floorspace		To be negotiated	To be negotiated	
Extensions of time - small scale		£500.00	£516.50	3.30%
Extensions of time - minor 4a		£1,200.00	£1,239.60	3.30%
Extensions of time - minor 4b		£1,600.00	£1,652.80	3.30%
Extension of times Majors (5a)		£7,956.00	£8,218.50	3.30%
Extension of times Majors (5b)		£10,440.00	£10,784.50	3.30%
Design review panel		£4,229.00	£4,368.60	3.30%
Design review panel follow up		£3,239.00	£3,345.90	3.30%
Officer research/ correspondence per hour		£137.00	£141.50	3.28%
Express Enforcement correspondence		£628.00	£648.70	3.30%
Refund for returned invalid application		20% of application fee	20% of application fee	
Streetbook Surgeries		£1,582.00	£1,634.20	3.30%
BUILDING CONTROL				
Property Record Viewing, Photocopying & Viewing (Charge Per Property)				
Enquiry Charge - all information readily available on back-office/land charges or statutory register		£90.00	£94.50	5.00%
Enquiry Charge - additional research required	Additional hours (or part thereof) to deal with enquiry to be charged at standard hourly rate.	£90.00	£94.50	5.00%
Additional page/drawing		£1.00	£1.00	0.00%
Each single copy of microfiche		£10.00	£10.50	5.00%
Solicitor's enquiry (48 hour response)		£270.00	£283.50	5.00%
Temporary Structure-Renewals				
Professional/Technical time per hr	Standard Hourly Rate	£90.00	£94.50	5.00%
Administrative time per hr	Standard Hourly Rate	£90.00	£94.50	5.00%
Demolition notice under section 10 of the London Local Authorities Act 2004	Standard applications	£450.00	£472.50	5.00%
Demolition notice under section 10 of the London Local Authorities Act 2005	Complex applications	£810.00	£850.50	5.00%
Temporary Structure-New Structures & S21 London Building Ct 1939				
Minimum charge	Minimum charge is £300 paid on application, with additional charges to be assessed on a case by case basis based on nature of structure and resources required in order to deal with application.	£300.00	£315.00	5.00%

APPENDIX C1: GENERAL FUND FEES AND CHARGES 2019-20

	Description/Unit	2018-19	2019-20	% Change
Dangerous Structures				
Standard Charge on issue of Notice		£270.00	£283.50	5.00%
Site visits and time spent on dealing with matter to be charged at standard hourly rate	Time to be charged at standard hourly rate	On application	On application	
Miscellaneous Charges				
Misc. charges and services delivered that are not specifically stated		On application	On application	
Refunds and Cancellations	£100 + any time spent on application charged at hourly rate	£110.00	£115.50	5.00%
Street Naming or Numbering: New sites or developments				
1-9 units		£200.00	£215.00	7.50%
10-20 units		£264.00	£280.00	6.06%
For each additional unit over 20		£37.00	£40.00	8.11%
Naming a new street (including access ways, mews, cul-de-sacs)		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Street Naming or Numbering: Existing property				
Renaming a street		£422.00	£455.00	7.82%
Naming or re-naming of a property		£243.00	£263.00	8.23%
Renumbering of a property		£243.00	£263.00	8.23%
Postcode enquiries		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Resubmission with new proposals if original application refused and within 1 month of refusal		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES - HIGHWAYS GROUP				
Enquiries/Requests form info Solicitors, Developers/Business Orgs				
Level 1 - Highway search - provide plan		£44.00	£48.00	9.09%
Level 2 - Highway search plan & written response to 1 question		£85.00	£93.00	9.41%
Level 3 - Highway Search plan and written response provided up to 5 questions		£159.00	£170.00	6.92%
Level 4 - Highway search plans and written response to 6+ questions		£212.00	£225.00	6.13%
Permissions Highways Act 1980				
Section 50 opening of highway -Works duration up to 3 days		£340.00	£360.00	5.88%
Section 50 opening of highway -Works duration 4-10 Days		£750.00	£800.00	6.67%
Section 50 opening of highway -Works duration over 10 days		£1,975.00	£2,075.00	5.06%
Section 50 opening of highway - Non excavation		£245.00	£260.00	6.12%
Section 50 opening of highway - Extension fee Footway Works			£200.00	
Section 50 opening of highway - Extension fee Carriageway Works			£400.00	
Temporary Crossover permission- Standard Vehicle		£750.00	£800.00	6.67%
Temporary Crossover permission- Heavy Duty Vehicle Over 5 ton in weight		£1,975.00	£2,100.00	6.33%
Extension fees Temporary crossovers		£175.00	£200.00	14.29%
Site Inspection fee for valid complaints or unauthorised overstay		£175.00	£200.00	14.29%
Skips				
Highways management /Coordination		£90.00	£95.00	5.56%
Highways Licence				
Highways occupation licence		£530.00	£560.00	5.66%
Highways pre works advice for developments & Construction management	Hourly rate	£52.00	£55.00	5.77%
Materials License Fee				
Deposit value <£750 Level 1 Fee		£340.00	£360.00	5.88%
£751-<£1500 Level 2 Fee		£540.00	£570.00	5.56%
£1501-<£3000 Level 3 Fee		£855.00	£900.00	5.26%
£3001-<£6000 Level 4 Fee		£1,000.00	£1,050.00	5.00%
£6001-< Level 5 Fee		On application	Fee 38% of deposit	
Scaffold license fee				
Deposit value <£750 Level 1 Fee		£340.00	£360.00	5.88%
£751-<£1500 Level 2 Fee		£540.00	£570.00	5.56%
£1501-<£3000 Level 3 Fee		£855.00	£900.00	5.26%
£3001-<£6000 Level 4 Fee		£1,000.00	£1,050.00	5.00%
£6001-< Level 5 Fee		On application	Fee 38% of deposit	
Scaffold Gantry license fee				
Deposit value <£750 Level 1 Fee		£700.00	£740.00	5.71%
£751-<£1500 Level 2 Fee		£1,070.00	£1,140.00	6.54%
£1501-<£3000 Level 3 Fee		£1,400.00	£1,500.00	7.14%
£3001-<£6000 Level 4 Fee		£1,500.00	£1,600.00	6.67%
£6001-< Level 5 Fee		On application	Fee 38% of deposit	
Hoarding License Fee				
Deposit value <£750 Level 1 Fee		£340.00	£360.00	5.88%
£751-<£1500 Level 2 Fee		£540.00	£570.00	5.56%
£1501-<£3000 Level 3 Fee		£855.00	£900.00	5.26%
£3001-<£6000 Level 4 Fee		£1,000.00	£1,050.00	5.00%
£6001-< Level 5 Fee		On application	Fee 38% of deposit	
Extension fees for Material, Scaffolding & Hoarding, Gantry Level 1			£200.00	
Extension fees for Material, Scaffolding & Hoarding, Gantry Level 2			£300.00	
Extension fees for Material, Scaffolding & Hoarding, Gantry Level 3			£400.00	
Extension fees for Material, Scaffolding & Hoarding, Gantry Level 4			£500.00	
Extension fees for Material, Scaffolding & Hoarding, Gantry Level 5		£175.00	£600.00	242.86%
Site Inspection fee for valid complaints or unauthorised overstay		£175.00	£200.00	14.29%
Crane Operation licenses				
Oversailing the highway		£800.00	£850.00	6.25%
Operation on the highway		£380.00	£400.00	5.26%
Overhang licence section 177 Highways Act 1980		£350.00	£400.00	14.29%
Containers				
Management fee		£190.00	£200.00	5.26%
Weekly storage fee on the highway		£200.00	£210.00	5.00%
Legal Notices and Works Road Traffic (Regulations) Act 1984				
Temporary Traffic Restriction Orders/Notices (incl statutory press notices) under section 14(1) for max of 3 months or Emergency works 14(2)		£3,425.00	£3,500.00	2.19%
Extension to section 14 closure per month		£488.00	£525.00	7.58%
Temporary Traffic Restriction Orders/Notices (incl statutory press notices) under section 16A Commercial street parties		£3,425.00	£3,500.00	2.19%
Permanent traffic orders under all sections of the highways, traffic regulation and road traffic acts		£2,355.00	£2,475.00	5.10%
Rechargeable works				
Professional fees for works : Site Visits/Estimates /Works management		25% of total value for works up to £20,000 then 17.5% of total value	30% of works cost	
Emergency call out works: Vehicle and response team		£645.00	£680.00	5.43%
COMMERCIAL WASTE CHARGES				
Waste Management				
Sacks (per 50 sacks)	Per 50	£87.00	£89.90	3.33%
Bulk (per metre)	Metre = 12 bags	£23.00	£23.80	3.48%
Paladin	Per lift	£15.75	£16.30	3.49%
Paladin	Annual hire	£126.00	£130.20	3.33%
Wheellie Bin 240 litre	Per lift	£7.25	£7.50	3.52%
Wheellie Bin 330/360 litre	Per lift	£9.03	£9.30	2.99%
Eurobin 550/660 litre	Per lift	£12.60	£13.00	3.17%
Eurobin 550/660 litre	Annual hire	£136.50	£141.00	3.30%
Eurobin 770 litre	Per lift	£13.65	£14.10	3.30%
Eurobin 770 litre	Annual hire	£157.50	£162.70	3.30%
Eurobin 1100 litre	Per lift	£16.80	£17.40	3.57%
Eurobin 1100 litre	Annual hire	£189.00	£195.20	3.28%
Eurobin 1280 litre	Per lift	£17.85	£18.40	3.08%
Eurobin 1280 litre	Annual	£210.00	£217.00	3.33%
Skips Light Waste (8 yarder)	Per lift	£294.00	£304.00	3.40%
Skips Building Material (8 yarder)	Per lift	£357.00	£369.00	3.36%
Special Collections (Minimum Charge)	One off	£84.00	£86.80	3.33%
Confidential Waste Collection	One off	£68.25	£70.50	3.30%
To purchase Eurobins:				
240 litre		£55.65	£57.50	3.32%
360 litre		£100.80	£104.10	3.27%
660 litre		£399.00	£412.00	3.26%

APPENDIX C1: GENERAL FUND FEES AND CHARGES 2019-20

	Description/Unit	2018-19	2019-20	% Change
770 litre		£420.00	£434.00	3.33%
1100 litre		£451.50	£466.00	3.21%
1280 litre		£462.00	£477.00	3.25%
CHARITY/EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT WASTE CHARGES				
Waste Management				
Sacks (per 50 sacks)	Per 50	£43.00	£44.40	3.26%
Paladin hire	Per lift	£8.51	£8.80	3.47%
Paladin hire	Annual hire	£126.00	£130.20	3.33%
Wheellie Bin 240 litre	Per lift	£4.31	£4.40	2.21%
Wheellie Bin 330/360 litre	Per lift	£6.41	£6.60	3.04%
Eurobin 550/660 litre	Per lift	£6.83	£7.10	4.03%
Eurobin 550/660 litre	Annual hire	£136.50	£141.00	3.30%
Eurobin 770/800 litre	Per lift	£7.98	£8.20	2.76%
Eurobin 770/800 litre	Annual hire	£157.50	£162.70	3.30%
Eurobin 1100 litre	Per lift	£8.51	£8.80	3.47%
Eurobin 1100 litre	Annual hire	£189.00	£195.20	3.28%
Eurobin 1280 litre	Per lift	£9.66	£10.00	3.52%
Eurobin 1280 litre	Annual hire	£210.00	£216.90	3.29%
Skips Light Waste (8 yarder)	Per lift	£210.00	£216.90	3.29%
Skips Light Waste (12 yarder) perm	Per lift	£220.50	£227.80	3.31%
Special Collections (Minimum Charge)	One off	£100.80	£104.10	3.27%
Confidential Waste Collection	One off	£68.25	£70.50	3.30%
To purchase Eurobins:				
240 litre		£55.65	£57.50	3.32%
360 litre		£101.85	£105.20	3.29%
660 litre		£399.00	£412.00	3.26%
770 litre		£420.00	£434.00	3.33%
1100 litre		£451.50	£466.00	3.21%
1280 litre		£462.00	£477.00	3.25%
Duty of Care Document Charge	Quarter	£16.80	£17.40	3.57%
	Half year	£33.60	£34.70	3.27%
	Annual	£66.15	£68.30	3.25%
CLINICAL WASTE CHARGES				
Removal of Bagged Clinical Waste				
Min charge per visit & up to 7 bags (inclusive)	Up to 7 bags	£36.75	£38.00	3.40%
Each additional bag over 7 collected	Each bag	£5.78	£6.00	3.90%
Sharps				
Min charge per visit & up to 5 boxes (inclusive)	Up to 5 boxes	£36.75	£38.00	3.40%
Each additional box over 5 collected	Each box	£5.78	£6.00	3.90%
BULKY WASTE CHARGES				
Removal of Bulky Waste				
Bulky Waste	Per item (minimum charge £30)	£10.00	£10.30	3.00%
Reusable bulky waste	Per item (minimum charge £15)	£5.00	£5.20	4.00%
PARKING PERMITS				
Blue Badge				
Blue Badge processing		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Associated residents permit for Blue Badge holders		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Blue Badge replacement for lost 1st one in 3 years		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Blue Badge replacement for stolen 1st one in 3 years		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Blue Badge replacement for lost subsequent ones in 3 years		£10.00	£10.00	0.00%
All Diesel Vehicles - Surcharge in additional to Standard Resident Permit Prices - subject to some vehicle-type policy exemptions				
1 month permit		£8.30	£10.00	20.48%
3 month permit		£24.95	£30.00	20.24%
6 month permit		£49.85	£60.00	20.36%
12 month permit		£99.65	£120.00	20.42%
Residents Parking Permit - based on CO2 emissions				
Zero emission - electric vehicles		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Band A - (up to 100g/km) - 1 month permit		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Band A - (up to 100g/km) - 3 month permit		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Band A - (up to 100g/km) - 6 month permit		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Band A - (up to 100g/km) - 12 month permit		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Band B - (101-110g/km) - 1 month permit		£6.85	£7.25	5.84%
Band B - (101-110g/km) - 3 month permit		£6.85	£7.25	5.84%
Band B - (101-110g/km) - 6 month permit		£9.10	£11.00	20.88%
Band B - (101-110g/km) - 12 month permit		£18.20	£22.00	20.88%
Band C - (111-120g/km) - 1 month permit		£6.85	£7.25	5.84%
Band C - (111-120g/km) - 3 month permit		£7.65	£7.90	3.27%
Band C - (111-120g/km) - 6 month permit		£15.30	£15.80	3.27%
Band C - (111-120g/km) - 12 month permit		£30.60	£31.60	3.27%
Band D - (121-130g/km) - 1 month permit		£6.80	£7.25	6.62%
Band D - (121-130g/km) - 3 month permit		£20.40	£21.05	3.19%
Band D - (121-130g/km) - 6 month permit		£40.75	£42.10	3.31%
Band D - (121-130g/km) - 12 month permit		£81.50	£84.20	3.31%
Band E - (131-140g/km) - 1 month permit		£8.30	£8.60	3.61%
Band E - (131-140g/km) - 3 month permit		£24.90	£25.70	3.21%
Band E - (131-140g/km) - 6 month permit		£49.75	£51.40	3.32%
Band E - (131-140g/km) - 12 month permit		£99.50	£102.80	3.32%
Band F - (141-150g/km) - 1 month permit		£9.00	£9.25	2.78%
Band F - (141-150g/km) - 3 month permit		£26.75	£27.65	3.36%
Band F - (141-150g/km) - 6 month permit		£53.50	£55.30	3.36%
Band F - (141-150g/km) - 12 month permit		£107.00	£110.60	3.36%
Band G - (151-165g/km) - 1 month permit		£11.15	£11.55	3.59%
Band G - (151-165g/km) - 3 month permit		£33.45	£34.55	3.29%
Band G - (151-165g/km) - 6 month permit		£66.75	£68.95	3.30%
Band G - (151-165g/km) - 12 month permit		£133.50	£137.90	3.30%
Band H - (166-175g/km) - 1 month permit		£12.75	£13.20	3.53%
Band H - (166-175g/km) - 3 month permit		£38.25	£39.50	3.27%
Band H - (166-175g/km) - 6 month permit		£76.50	£79.00	3.27%
Band H - (166-175g/km) - 12 month permit		£153.00	£158.00	3.27%
Band I - (176-185g/km) - 1 month permit		£15.00	£15.45	3.00%
Band I - (176-185g/km) - 3 month permit		£44.75	£46.25	3.35%
Band I - (176-185g/km) - 6 month permit		£89.50	£92.45	3.30%
Band I - (176-185g/km) - 12 month permit		£179.00	£184.90	3.30%
Band J - (186-200g/km) - 1 month permit		£19.00	£19.55	2.89%
Band J - (186-200g/km) - 3 month permit		£56.75	£58.65	3.35%
Band J - (186-200g/km) - 6 month permit		£113.50	£117.25	3.30%
Band J - (186-200g/km) - 12 month permit		£227.00	£234.50	3.30%
Band K - (201-225g/km) - 1 month permit		£22.00	£22.75	3.41%
Band K - (201-225g/km) - 3 month permit		£66.00	£68.20	3.33%
Band K - (201-225g/km) - 6 month permit		£132.00	£136.35	3.30%
Band K - (201-225g/km) - 12 month permit		£264.00	£272.70	3.30%
Band L - (226-255g/km) - 1 month permit		£30.75	£31.80	3.41%
Band L - (226-255g/km) - 3 month permit		£92.25	£95.30	3.31%
Band L - (226-255g/km) - 6 month permit		£184.50	£190.60	3.31%
Band L - (226-255g/km) - 12 month permit		£369.00	£381.20	3.31%
Band M - (256g/km and above) - 1 month permit		£40.00	£41.00	2.50%
Band M - (256g/km and above) - 3 month permit		£118.75	£122.70	3.33%
Band M - (256g/km and above) - 6 month permit		£237.50	£245.35	3.31%
Band M - (256g/km and above) - 12 month permit		£475.00	£490.70	3.31%
Residents Parking Permit - pre-2001 vehicles				
Electric vehicles - zero emissions		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Band A - 1 month permit		£0.00	£0.00	0.00%

APPENDIX C1: GENERAL FUND FEES AND CHARGES 2019-20

Description/Unit	2018-19	2019-20	% Change
Band A - 3 month permit	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Band A - 6 month permit	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Band A - 12 month permit	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Band B - (1-900cc) - 1 month permit	£6.85	£7.25	5.84%
Band B - (1-900cc) - 3 month permit	£6.85	£7.25	5.84%
Band B - (1-900cc) - 6 month permit	£9.10	£11.00	20.88%
Band B - (1-900cc) - 12 month permit	£18.20	£22.00	20.88%
Band C - (901-1100cc) - 1 month permit	£6.85	£7.25	5.84%
Band C - (901-1100cc) - 3 month permit	£7.65	£7.90	3.27%
Band C - (901-1100cc) - 6 month permit	£15.30	£15.80	3.27%
Band C - (901-1100cc) - 12 month permit	£30.60	£31.60	3.27%
Band D - (1101-1200cc) - 1 month permit	£6.80	£7.25	6.62%
Band D - (1101-1200cc) - 3 month permit	£20.40	£21.05	3.19%
Band D - (1101-1200cc) - 6 month permit	£40.75	£42.10	3.31%
Band D - (1101-1200cc) - 12 month permit	£81.50	£84.20	3.31%
Band E - (1201-1300cc) - 1 month permit	£8.30	£8.60	3.61%
Band E - (1201-1300cc) - 3 month permit	£24.90	£25.70	3.21%
Band E - (1201-1300cc) - 6 month permit	£49.75	£51.40	3.32%
Band E - (1201-1300cc) - 12 month permit	£99.50	£102.80	3.32%
Band F - (1301-1399cc) - 1 month permit	£9.00	£9.25	2.78%
Band F - (1301-1399cc) - 3 month permit	£26.75	£27.65	3.36%
Band F - (1301-1399cc) - 6 month permit	£53.50	£55.30	3.36%
Band F - (1301-1399cc) - 12 month permit	£107.00	£110.60	3.36%
Band G - (1400-1500cc) - 1 month permit	£11.15	£11.55	3.59%
Band G - (1400-1500cc) - 3 month permit	£33.45	£34.55	3.29%
Band G - (1400-1500cc) - 6 month permit	£66.75	£68.95	3.30%
Band G - (1400-1500cc) - 12 month permit	£133.50	£137.90	3.30%
Band H - (1501-1650cc) - 1 month permit	£12.75	£13.20	3.53%
Band H - (1501-1650cc) - 3 month permit	£38.25	£39.50	3.27%
Band H - (1501-1650cc) - 6 month permit	£76.50	£79.00	3.27%
Band H - (1501-1650cc) - 12 month permit	£153.00	£158.00	3.27%
Band I - (1651-1850cc) - 1 month permit	£15.00	£15.45	3.00%
Band I - (1651-1850cc) - 3 month permit	£44.75	£46.25	3.35%
Band I - (1651-1850cc) - 6 month permit	£89.50	£92.45	3.30%
Band I - (1651-1850cc) - 12 month permit	£179.00	£184.90	3.30%
Band J - (1851-2100cc) - 1 month permit	£19.00	£19.55	2.89%
Band J - (1851-2100cc) - 3 month permit	£56.75	£58.65	3.35%
Band J - (1851-2100cc) - 6 month permit	£113.50	£117.25	3.30%
Band J - (1851-2100cc) - 12 month permit	£227.00	£234.50	3.30%
Band K - (2101-2500cc) - 1 month permit	£22.00	£22.75	3.41%
Band K - (2101-2500cc) - 3 month permit	£66.00	£68.20	3.33%
Band K - (2101-2500cc) - 6 month permit	£132.00	£136.35	3.30%
Band K - (2101-2500cc) - 12 month permit	£264.00	£272.70	3.30%
Band L - (2501-2750cc) - 1 month permit	£30.75	£31.80	3.41%
Band L - (2501-2750cc) - 3 month permit	£92.25	£95.30	3.31%
Band L - (2501-2750cc) - 6 month permit	£184.50	£190.60	3.31%
Band L - (2501-2750cc) - 12 month permit	£369.00	£381.20	3.31%
Band M - (2751cc and above) - 1 month permit	£40.00	£41.00	2.50%
Band M - (2751cc and above) - 3 month permit	£118.75	£122.70	3.33%
Band M - (2751cc and above) - 6 month permit	£237.50	£245.35	3.31%
Band M - (2751cc and above) - 12 month permit	£475.00	£490.70	3.31%
Motorcycle Parking Permits			
Solo Motorcycle - 1 month permit	£6.85	£7.25	5.84%
Solo Motorcycle - 3 month permit	£13.75	£14.25	3.64%
Solo Motorcycle - 6 month permit	£27.50	£28.45	3.45%
Solo Motorcycle - 12 month permit	£55.00	£56.85	3.36%
Residents Match day permit - valid only during match or event days	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Hire Car permit (linked to hire car vouchers)	£14.80	£15.30	3.38%
Residents permit - black taxi concession - one band lower than the norm	Various	Various	0.00%
Residents Parking Permit refunds for unused permits (per complete month, based on annual permit surrender)			
Band A	£0.00	£1.65	0.00%
Band B	£1.45	£1.80	24.14%
Band C	£2.65	£2.60	-1.89%
Band D	£6.80	£7.00	2.94%
Band E	£8.30	£8.60	3.61%
Band F	£9.00	£9.25	2.78%
Band G	£11.15	£11.55	3.59%
Band H	£12.75	£13.20	3.53%
Band I	£15.00	£15.45	3.00%
Band J	£19.00	£19.55	2.89%
Band K	£22.00	£22.75	3.41%
Band L	£30.75	£31.80	3.41%
Band M	£40.00	£41.00	2.50%
Admin fee - refund handling charge	£24.40	£25.10	2.87%
Diesel vehicle surcharge refund - 1 month	£8.00	£10.00	25.00%
Visitor Parking Vouchers			
Half hour vouchers (books of 20)	£11.60	£12.00	3.45%
3-hour vouchers (books of 10)	£31.80	£33.00	3.77%
All day voucher	£14.80	£15.20	2.70%
Half hour vouchers (concessionary)	£5.80	£6.00	3.45%
3-hour vouchers (concessionary)	£15.90	£16.50	3.77%
All day voucher (concessionary)	£7.40	£7.60	2.70%
E-visitor voucher charges (per half hour)	£0.50	£0.50	0.00%
E-visitor voucher charges (concessionary - per half hour session)	£0.25	£0.25	0.00%
E-visitor vouchers - all day	£14.25	£14.25	0.00%
E-visitor vouchers - all day (concessionary)	£7.10	£7.10	0.00%
E-visitors - evenings (C & K zones only)	Free	Free	0.00%
Hire car permit holder vouchers - half hour (books of 20)	£9.20	£9.40	2.17%
Hire car permit holder vouchers - 3 hour (books of 10)	£26.50	£27.40	3.40%
1-hour business voucher (books of 10)	£12.80	£13.20	3.12%
New parents vouchers - 40 hours free	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
1-hour business visitor vouchers(books of 20, max 10 books per annum)	£55.20	£57.00	3.26%
Business Visitor parking vouchers			
Business visitor Half hour vouchers (books of 20)	£13.80	£14.20	2.90%
Business visitor All day voucher	£30.65	£31.70	3.43%
Other permits			
Doctors parking permit - annual	£259.50	£268.00	3.28%
(New Doctors parking place installation - includes 1 permit)	£2,935.00	£3,030.00	3.24%
Essential Services Permit - annual (formerly Teacher Permit)	£367.00	£379.00	3.27%
Business permit - annual (under 150kg/m2 or up to 1600cc)	£735.00	£755.00	2.72%
Business permit - annual (under 150kg/m2 or up to 1600cc) 2nd permit	£980.00	£1,010.00	3.06%
Business permit - annual (over 151kg/m2 or over 1600cc)	£1,215.00	£1,255.00	3.29%
Business permit - annual (over 151kg/m2 or over 1600cc) 2nd permit	£1,448.00	£1,495.00	3.25%
Business permit - electric	£565.00	£584.00	3.36%
Business permit - annual permit linked to vouchers scheme	£19.20	£19.80	3.13%
Match day and event day trader permits - annual	£671.00	£693.00	3.28%
Permission to Park - per day	£26.50	£27.40	3.40%
Permission to Park - per week	£106.00	£109.50	3.30%
Permission to Park - per month	£412.00	£425.90	3.37%
Universal all-zone permit - annual only (1-25 fleet vehicles)	£4,020.00	£4,150.00	3.23%
Universal all-zone permit - annual only (26-50 fleet vehicles)	£2,675.00	£2,765.00	3.36%
Universal all-zone permit - annual only (50+ fleet vehicles)	£1,360.00	£1,410.00	3.68%

APPENDIX C1: GENERAL FUND FEES AND CHARGES 2019-20

	Description/Unit	2018-19	2019-20	% Change
Universal all-zone permit - per month (non-fleet)		£350.00	£360.00	2.86%
Universal permit - discounted fee for electric vehicles		£2,900.00	£2,995.00	3.26%
Universal permit - discounted fee for registered charities		£2,900.00	£2,995.00	3.26%
Car club permit		£245.00	£253.00	3.27%
Trader's Permit		£25.50	£26.35	3.33%
PARKING				
Parking Place Suspensions				
Permission to place a licensed skip in a parking place - no dedicated suspension		£61.25	£63.30	3.35%
Suspension admin charge (non residents) - first day		£201.00	£207.50	3.23%
Suspension admin charge (residents) - first day		£96.20	£99.40	3.33%
Suspension admin charge (all applicants) - subsequent days, per day		£30.65	£31.65	3.26%
Film work waiver - per day		£58.50	£60.40	3.25%
Yellow line essential parking waiver (day rate)		£60.25	£62.25	3.32%
Pay and Display Tariffs				
Minimum made order - band 1 (per hour)		£1.20	£1.25	4.17%
Minimum made order - band 2 (per hour)		£1.80	£1.85	2.78%
Minimum made order - band 3 (per hour)		£2.00	£2.05	2.50%
Minimum made order - band 4 (per hour)		£2.40	£2.45	2.08%
Minimum made order - band 5 (per hour)		£3.00	£3.05	1.67%
Minimum made order - band 6 (per hour)		£3.60	£3.70	2.78%
Minimum made order - band 7 (per hour)		£4.00	£4.10	2.50%
Minimum made order - band 8 (per hour)		£4.80	£4.95	3.13%
Minimum made order - band 9 (per hour)		£5.00	£5.15	3.00%
Minimum made order - band 10 (per hour)		£5.40	£5.55	2.78%
Minimum made order - band 11 (per hour)		£6.00	£6.20	3.33%
Diesel vehicle surcharge (per hour)		£2.00	£3.00	50.00%
Abandoned vehicle disposal				
Removal of abandoned vehicle from private land - motor vehicle		£200.00	£206.50	3.25%
Removal of abandoned vehicle from private land - motorcycle (or PTW)		£150.00	£155.00	3.33%
Cycle Hangars				
Annual rental of secure covered parking space		£104.00	£104.00	0.00%
Refundable Key deposit		£25.00	£25.00	0.00%
Daily charges for external bus hire clients	Half day charge	£65.00	£75.00	15.38%
PARKS - SPORTS				
Tennis				
Highbury Fields and Tufnell Park	Adult standard	£10.00	£10.50	5.00%
Highbury Fields and Tufnell Park	Adult BETTER (any)	£8.50	£9.00	5.88%
Highbury Fields and Tufnell Park	Child Standard	£4.50	£4.75	5.56%
Highbury Fields and Tufnell Park	Child BETTER (any)	£3.50	£3.75	7.14%
Football				
Barnard Park - Redgra	No changing rooms - 1 hour	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%
Highbury Fields - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Full rate - full pitch	£75.70	£78.00	3.04%
Highbury Fields - Astroturf - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - full pitch	£63.65	£66.76	4.89%
Highbury Fields - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child rate - full pitch	£36.50	£38.00	4.11%
Highbury Fields - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - full pitch	£31.25	£32.50	4.00%
Paradise Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Full rate - full pitch	£42.75	£45.00	5.26%
Paradise Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - full pitch	£37.25	£39.00	4.70%
Paradise Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child rate - full pitch	£25.50	£26.50	3.92%
Paradise Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - full pitch	£21.20	£22.00	3.77%
Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Full rate - full pitch	£85.90	£89.00	3.61%
Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Full rate - half pitch	£42.75	£44.50	4.09%
Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - full pitch	£74.50	£77.00	3.36%
Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - half pitch	£37.25	£38.50	3.36%
Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child rate - full pitch	£51.75	£53.00	2.42%
Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child rate - half pitch	£25.50	£26.50	3.92%
Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - full pitch	£42.25	£43.50	2.96%
Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - half pitch	£21.20	£21.75	2.59%
Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Full rate - per 11 a side pitch	£94.75	£97.60	3.01%
Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - per 11 a side pitch	£83.75	£86.50	3.28%
Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Child rate - per 11 a side pitch	£56.75	£58.50	3.08%
Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - per 11 a side pitch	£47.50	£49.00	3.16%
Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Full rate - per 9 a side pitch	£77.25	£80.00	3.56%
Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - per 9 a side pitch	£67.25	£69.25	2.97%
Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Child rate - per 9 a side pitch	£46.50	£48.00	3.23%
Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - per 9 a side pitch	£38.50	£40.00	3.90%
Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Full rate - per 7 a side pitch	£60.00	£62.00	3.33%
Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - per 7 a side pitch	£52.50	£54.25	3.33%
Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Child rate - per 7 a side pitch	£36.00	£37.25	3.47%
Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - per 7 a side pitch	£30.20	£31.25	3.48%
Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Full rate - full pitch	£94.75	£97.60	3.01%
Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Full rate - 3rd of pitch		£44.00	
Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - full pitch	£83.75	£86.25	2.99%
Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - 3rd of a pitch		£39.00	
Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child rate - full pitch	£57.00	£58.15	2.02%
Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child rate - 3rd of a pitch		£26.00	
Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - full pitch	£45.00	£45.90	2.00%
Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - 3rd of a pitch		£21.00	
Touch Rugby				
Paradise Park - Grass - 1 hour session	Full rate - per pitch	£52.50	£55.00	4.76%
Paradise Park - Grass - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - per pitch	£44.00	£45.80	4.09%
Paradise Park - Grass - 1 hour session	Child rate - per pitch	£31.50	£32.50	3.17%
Paradise Park - Grass - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - per pitch	£25.80	£26.75	3.68%
Cricket				
Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to dusk	Full rate	£96.00	£99.00	3.13%
Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to dusk	BETTER Card / Clubmark	£81.50	£84.00	3.07%
Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to dusk	Child rate	£41.00	£42.00	2.44%
Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to dusk	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School	£41.00	£42.00	2.44%
Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to 5pm or 5pm to dusk	Full rate	£71.50	£73.00	2.10%
Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to 5pm or 5pm to dusk	IZZ Card / Clubmark	£60.00	£62.00	3.33%
Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to 5pm or 5pm to dusk	Child rate	£30.00	£31.00	3.33%
Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to 5pm or 5pm to dusk	Child IZZ Card / Clubmark / School	£30.00	£31.00	3.33%
BOWLS				
Finsbury Square - per person per hour		£6.50	£7.00	7.69%
NETBALL				
Highbury Fields - Tarmac - 1 hour session	Full rate - per court	£35.25	£36.40	3.26%
Highbury Fields - Tarmac - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - per court	£30.00	£31.00	3.33%
Highbury Fields - Tarmac - 1 hour session	Child rate - per court	£21.25	£22.00	3.53%
Highbury Fields - Tarmac - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark - per court	£17.65	£18.20	3.12%
Highbury Fields - Tarmac - 1 hour session	School - whole tarmac area per hour - 8.0am to 4.00pm - Term time only	£23.25	£24.00	3.23%
Highbury Fields - Tarmac - 1 hour session	Community sports development - whole tarmac area per hour - Saturday 9.00am - 1.00pm	£23.25	£24.00	3.23%
ECOLOGY CENTRE				
Building hire to individuals & non-profit organisations	Per hour	£30.00	£32.50	8.33%
Building hire to individuals & non-profit organisations	Per day (8 hours)	£207.00	£225.00	8.70%
Building hire to individuals & non-profit organisations	Weddings & similar - per day (8 hours)	£340.00	£500.00	47.06%
Equipment Charges	Slide projector	£19.75	£21.50	8.86%
Equipment Charges	Flip chart - per pad	£7.25	£8.00	10.34%
Equipment Charges	Digital Projector and Laptop	£40.25	£43.50	8.07%
Equipment Charges	Plasma Screen	£15.50	£17.00	9.68%
Tuition charges for schools -	Islington Council schools 1 hour visit	£57.00	£61.50	7.89%
Tuition charges for schools -	Islington Council schools 1.5 hour visit	£67.50	£72.50	7.41%

APPENDIX C1: GENERAL FUND FEES AND CHARGES 2019-20

	Description/Unit	2018-19	2019-20	% Change
Private and out of borough schools	1 hour	£85.00	£92.00	8.24%
Private and out of borough schools	1.5 hour	£126.50	£138.00	9.09%
ALLOTMENTS (WITH EFFECT FROM JANUARY 2020 AS ALLOTMENT FEES HAVE TO BE AGREED ONCE YEAR IN ADVANCE)				
Large Plot Nominal 60m2		£84.00	£90.00	7.14%
Large Plot Concession Nominal 60m3		£41.50	£45.00	8.43%
Medium Plot Nominal 40m2		£56.00	£60.00	7.14%
Medium Plot Concession Nominal 40m3		£28.00	£30.00	7.14%
Small Plot Nominal 20m2		£28.00	£30.00	7.14%
Small Plot Concession Nominal 20m3		£14.00	£15.00	7.14%
PARKS EVENTS FEES & CHARGES				
The fees set out below cover a variety of services related to park events. They are a guideline only and are subject to variation depending on the site, the season, the nature of the event and various other circumstances. The fees will be confirmed upon application and submission of the required supporting documentation. An event will not be authorised until all necessary payments have been made.				
Application Fee				
This covers the cost of the event application management tool (EventApp) which is used to manage events, the annual charges that the Council pays for having music in our parks and the Officer time it takes to assess your application. This fee is non-refundable and must be made at the time of application.				
Community Event		£50.00	£50.00	0.00%
1 day events for up to 500 people without licensable activities		£100.00	£110.00	10.00%
Events longer than 1 day, for more than 500 people or with licensable activities		£300.00	£330.00	10.00%
Site Hire Fee				
This covers the hire of the park and is based on how the event impacts the everyday use of the site. Fees indicated are based on each person attending the event taking 2.5 square metres. If more space is required, for example for a rounder's pitch, sports track, obstacle course or temporary structures, fees will be higher. A proportion of the fee ensures the Council can maintain the parks as a valuable asset for local residents. The fee is also used to manage the impact on the park for example de-compaction and aeration of grassed areas, drainage etc. This fee must be paid at least two weeks before the event start date. If the event is cancelled cancellation fees may apply, see below for more information.				
These fees do not cover funfairs, circuses, markets/food fairs or promotional activities. Prices include an environmental impact fee. The environmental impact fee is charged for restorative works which are carried out throughout the year. If the site has gates this period is while the gates are open. If gates need to be opened early or closed late for access an additional set-up/down fee will be charged. Even if the event is for half a day there may be extra charges if the gates have to be opened early or closed late.				
No more than 50 people (over the course of the whole event)Half day		£500.00	£550.00	10.00%
No more than 50 people (over the course of the whole event)Full day		£750.00	£800.00	6.67%
51 to 500 people (over the course of the whole event)Half day		£750.00	£850.00	13.33%
51 to 500 people (over the course of the whole event)Full day		£1,200.00	£1,300.00	8.33%
501 to 1,000 people (over the course of the whole event)Half day		£1,200.00	£1,300.00	8.33%
501 to 1,000 people (over the course of the whole event)Full day		£1,500.00	£1,650.00	10.00%
1,001 to 2,500 people (over the course of the whole event)Half day		£1,500.00	£1,650.00	10.00%
1,001 to 2,500 people (over the course of the whole event)Full day		£1,800.00	£2,000.00	11.11%
2,501 to 5,000 people (over the course of the whole event)Half day		£1,800.00	£2,000.00	11.11%
2,501 to 5,000 people (over the course of the whole event)Full day		£2,100.00	£2,300.00	9.52%
Cancellation fee				
All commercial or private events are subject to a cancellation fee.				
More than 28 days prior to event		£0.20	£0.25	25.00%
15-28 days prior to event		£0.30	£0.50	66.67%
7-14 days prior to event		£0.50	£0.75	50.00%
Less than 7 days prior to event		£1.00	£1.00	0.00%
Overstay fee				
If the any part of the site is not vacated by the time stated on the approved event application the event organiser will be required to pay an Overstay Fee. The fee will be 20% of the daily site hire fee per hour overstayed.				

APPENDIX C2: GLL LEISURE FEES AND CHARGES 2019-20

	Better H&F over 60	Better H&F Adult Con	Better H&F Adult Non Member	Better H&F Adult	Better H&F Jnr Non Mem	Better H&F Junior	Better H&F Jnr Con	Better H&F over 60	% Change	Better H&F Adult Con	% Change	Better H&F Adult Non Member	% Change	Better H&F Adult	% Change	Better H&F Jnr Non Mem	% Change	Better H&F Junior	% Change	Better H&F Jnr Con	% Change
Tennis Outdoor bookings																					
Adult playing with Concession/ Child off	£0.00	£0.00	£6.05	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£6.25	3.3%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Tennis	£0.00	£0.00	£10.00	£8.00	£4.60	£3.55	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£10.50	5.0%	£8.00	1.7%	£4.75	3.0%	£3.75	5.6%	£0.00	0.0%
Tennis : 7am-6pm + w/e	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£4.80	£3.75	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£4.90	2.0%	£3.80	1.9%	£0.00	0.0%
Trampoline																					
FLC Junior over 60mins	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£5.65	£4.50	£3.25	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£5.65	0.0%	£4.50	0.0%	£3.25	0.0%
SLC Junior over 60 mins	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£5.15	£4.15	£3.10	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£5.15	0.0%	£4.15	0.0%	£3.10	0.0%
SLC Adult 120min (prev 90)	£7.25	£7.25	£8.70	£7.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£7.25	0.0%	£7.25	0.0%	£8.70	0.0%	£7.40	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
SLC Adult up to 90min	£6.10	£6.10	£7.65	£6.20	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£6.10	0.0%	£6.10	0.0%	£7.65	0.0%	£6.20	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
SLC Squad Adult	£7.25	£7.25	£8.70	£7.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£7.25	0.0%	£7.25	0.0%	£8.70	0.0%	£7.40	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
SLC Squad Junior	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£5.20	£4.20	£3.05	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£5.20	0.0%	£4.20	0.0%	£3.05	0.0%
Special Needs	£0.00	£3.10	£5.25	£4.20	£0.00	£0.00	£3.00	£0.00	0.0%	£3.10	0.0%	£5.25	0.0%	£4.20	-0.1%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£3.05	0.0%
MEMBERSHIPS																					
Pay and Play Borough Card (Previously Known as Izz Card)																					
Annual- 60 plus	£0.00	£0.00	£5.35	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£5.50	2.8%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Annual- Concession	£0.00	£0.00	£26.50	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£27.30	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Annual- Junior	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£10.65	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£10.85	1.9%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Annual-Junior Concession	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£5.35	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£5.45	1.9%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Annual- Regular	£0.00	£0.00	£56.20	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£57.90	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Better H&F Card																					
Annual- 60plus	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£195.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£200.85	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Annual	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£905.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£920.15	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Joining Fee- 60 Plus	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£5.20	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£5.35	2.9%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Joining Fee	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£36.50	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£37.60	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Joining Fee- Student	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£31.20	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£32.15	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Monthly DD - 60 plus	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£19.70	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£20.30	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Monthly DD - Student	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£36.90	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£38.00	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Monthly DD	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£49.95	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£51.45	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
one month card	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£78.05	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£80.40	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Better Gym - Cally Pools & Gym	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£28.55	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£29.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Better H&F Junior DD	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£14.25	£10.15	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£14.55	2.1%	£10.35	2.0%
Better H&F Card Off Peak																					
Annual- 60plus	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£290.50	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£299.25	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Annual	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£452.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£465.55	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Joining Fee- Concession	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£26.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£26.80	3.1%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Joining fee	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£36.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£37.50	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Monthly DD-Concession	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£27.10	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£27.90	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Monthly DD	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£41.15	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£42.40	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Better H&F and Tennis Card																					
Annual	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£848.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£873.45	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Joining Fee	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£36.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£37.50	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Family Card	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£77.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£79.30	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
CENTRES																					
Activity																					
Pool: 2hrs	£0.00	£0.00	£367.25	£313.30	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£378.30	3.0%	£322.70	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Pool: 4hrs	£0.00	£0.00	£313.30	£270.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£322.70	3.0%	£278.10	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Pool: 6hrs swim: peak (60+)	£2.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2.45	2.2%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Pool: 6hrs swaves	£2.40	£2.40	£5.75	£4.15	£2.90	£1.45	£0.00	£2.45	2.0%	£2.45	2.0%	£5.95	3.5%	£4.30	3.6%	£2.95	1.7%	£1.50	3.4%	£0.00	0.0%
Lane Swimming	£0.00	£2.45	£5.00	£3.85	£2.70	£1.45	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£2.50	2.0%	£5.15	3.0%	£4.00	3.9%	£2.75	1.7%	£1.50	3.4%	£0.00	0.0%
Cally																					
Main Pool: 1hr: CAL	£0.00	£0.00	£88.60	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£91.25	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Main Pool: 1hr: CAL- Anaconda	£0.00	£0.00	£68.05	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£70.10	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Party Pool Hire: additional fee: CAL	£0.00	£0.00	£20.05	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£20.65	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Training Pool: 1hr: CAL- Anaconda	£0.00	£0.00	£49.75	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£51.25	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Training Pool: 1hr: CAL	£0.00	£0.00	£67.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£69.00	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Main pool	£0.00	£0.00	£124.25	£102.65	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£128.00	3.0%	£105.75	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Main Pool plus aqua run	£0.00	£0.00	£145.85	£113.45	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£150.25	3.0%	£116.85	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Shallow Pool	£0.00	£0.00	£102.65	£81.05	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£105.75	3.0%	£83.50	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Cally Master/ Premier Swim	£1.65	£3.50	£6.50	£5.10	£3.75	£2.20	£0.00	£1.65	1.4%	£3.55	1.4%	£6.70	3.0%	£5.25	3.0%	£3.83	2.0%	£2.20	0.0%	£1.70	3.0%
Parent And Toddler	£3.90	£3.75	£6.05	£5.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£3.95	1.3%	£3.80											

APPENDIX C2: GLL LEISURE FEES AND CHARGES 2019-20

	Better H&F over 60	Better H&F Adult Con	Better H&F Adult Non Member	Better H&F Adult	Better H&F Jnr Non Mem	Better H&F Junior	Better H&F Jnr Con	Better H&F over 60	% Change	Better H&F Adult Con	% Change	Better H&F Adult Non Member	% Change	Better H&F Adult	% Change	Better H&F Jnr Non Mem	% Change	Better H&F Junior	% Change	Better H&F Jnr Con	% Change
Market Road																					
Adult one hour full pitch off peak	£48.25	£48.25	£56.00	£49.25	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£49.20	2.0%	£49.20	2.0%	£57.70	3.0%	£50.75	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Adult one hour full pitch peak	£85.25	£85.25	£94.75	£85.75	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£85.30	2.0%	£85.30	2.0%	£97.60	3.0%	£86.25	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Block Bookings	£0.00	£0.00	£74.75	£0.00	£37.75	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£77.00	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£38.50	2.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Football Hire	£0.00	£0.00	£3.25	£0.00	£3.25	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£3.35	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£3.30	1.5%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Junior one hour full pitch peak	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£57.00	£45.00	£45.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£58.15	2.0%	£45.90	2.0%	£45.90	2.0%
Outdoor 5 a side 60min	£63.65	£63.65	£75.70	£64.80	£36.50	£31.20	£0.00	£64.90	2.0%	£64.90	2.0%	£78.00	3.0%	£66.75	3.0%	£37.30	2.2%	£31.80	1.9%	£0.00	0.0%
Sobell																					
Marial Arts	£0.00	£0.00	£27.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£27.80	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Outdoor 5 a side 60min	£63.75	£63.65	£75.70	£64.80	£36.50	£31.25	£0.00	£65.05	2.0%	£64.90	2.0%	£78.00	3.0%	£66.75	3.0%	£37.25	2.1%	£31.90	2.1%	£0.00	0.0%
Judo room: 1 hr	£0.00	£0.00	£33.50	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£34.50	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Rink Hire: 1 hour	£0.00	£0.00	£118.95	£101.85	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£122.50	3.0%	£104.90	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Studio 1hr - SLC	£0.00	£0.00	£45.80	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£47.00	3.1%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Studio: Day rate	£0.00	£0.00	£216.15	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£222.65	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
VIP Suite- Commercial Rate per session	£0.00	£0.00	£216.15	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£222.65	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
VIP suite- Community Use per session	£0.00	£0.00	£21.60	£10.85	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£22.25	3.0%	£11.20	3.3%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Bouncy Castle & catering room	£0.00	£0.00	£145.85	£126.45	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£150.25	3.0%	£130.25	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Ice Rink	£0.00	£0.00	£216.05	£194.65	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£222.55	3.0%	£200.50	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Soft Play: Off peak	£0.00	£0.00	£129.60	£113.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£133.50	3.0%	£116.80	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Soft Play: Peak	£0.00	£0.00	£205.35	£183.65	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£211.50	3.0%	£189.15	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Sports party & catering	£0.00	£0.00	£145.80	£129.65	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£150.20	3.0%	£133.55	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Trampoline & catering	£0.00	£0.00	£145.80	£129.65	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£150.20	3.0%	£133.55	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Zumba tonic Dance Parties	£0.00	£0.00	£145.80	£129.65	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£150.20	3.0%	£133.55	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Squash Clinic- Sobell	£6.75	£6.75	£8.15	£6.85	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£6.90	2.2%	£6.85	1.5%	£8.40	3.1%	£7.05	2.9%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Court 40min:SLC: Off-peak	£8.30	£8.30	£10.30	£8.50	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£8.45	1.8%	£8.45	1.8%	£10.60	2.9%	£8.75	2.9%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Court 40min:SLC: Peak	£9.90	£9.90	£12.55	£10.10	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£10.10	2.0%	£10.10	2.0%	£12.95	3.2%	£10.40	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Leaguer Players Per Person	£5.65	£5.65	£7.10	£5.80	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£5.75	1.8%	£5.75	1.8%	£7.30	2.8%	£6.00	3.4%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Racket hire	£2.40	£2.40	£2.45	£2.45	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2.45	2.2%	£2.45	2.2%	£2.55	4.1%	£2.55	4.1%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Football Hire	£0.00	£0.00	£3.30	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£3.40	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Main Hall 60min	£79.70	£79.70	£91.90	£81.10	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£81.30	2.0%	£81.25	1.9%	£94.65	3.0%	£83.55	3.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Outdoor 60min	£63.65	£63.65	£75.70	£64.80	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£64.90	2.0%	£64.90	2.0%	£78.00	3.0%	£66.55	2.7%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Junior Gym	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£5.20	£4.20	£3.10	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£5.30	1.9%	£4.25	1.2%	£3.15	1.8%
Sport session	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£5.20	£4.20	£3.10	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£5.30	1.9%	£4.25	1.2%	£3.15	1.8%
Holiday Programme 5.5 hour day	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£8.55	£6.60	£5.30	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£8.70	1.8%	£6.75	2.3%	£5.40	1.8%
Holiday Programme 5.5 hour playgroups	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£5.55	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£5.65	1.6%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Soft Play Groups up to 20	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£38.25	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£39.00	2.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Soft Play Groups up to 30	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£60.55	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£61.75	2.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%
Soft Play over 1 m	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£4.20	£3.15	£2.10	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£4.25	1.2%	£3.20	1.6%	£2.15	2.0%
Soft Play Under 1m	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£4.20	£3.15	£2.10	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£0.00	0.0%	£4.25	1.2%	£3.20	1.6%	£2.15	2.0%

APPENDIX C3: CEMETERIES FEES AND CHARGES 2019-20

Description	2018-19		2019-20			
	Resident	Non Resident	Resident	% Increase	Non Resident	% Increase
BURIALS						
Private Grave						
Classic Grave Space	£1,300.00	£2,000.00	£1,300.00	0.00%	£3,000.00	50.00%
7'x3' Grave Space	£2,095.00	£3,515.00	£2,280.00	8.83%	£4,000.00	13.80%
9'x4' Grave Space	£2,375.00	£4,025.00	£2,430.00	2.32%	£4,500.00	11.80%
Woodland Burial	£2,150.00	£3,600.00	£2,200.00	2.33%	£3,690.00	2.50%
Front lawn areas - 7'x3' Grave Space	£3,645.00	£6,520.00	£3,735.00	2.47%	£6,685.00	2.53%
Front lawn areas - 9'x4' Grave Space	£5,635.00	£10,170.00	£5,780.00	2.57%	£10,420.00	2.46%
Trent Park- 8'x5' Grave Space	£1,435.00	£2,315.00	£1,470.00	2.44%	£3,000.00	29.59%
Children's Memorial Garden	£420.00	£825.00	£420.00	0.00%	£825.00	0.00%
Purchase of Right of Burial in an Ash Plot	£1,040.00	£1,235.00	£1,040.00	0.00%	£1,235.00	0.00%
Interment Fees						
Individual 16 yrs and over- all cemeteries	£1,125.00	£2,000.00	£1,150.00	2.22%	£2,050.00	2.50%
Individual under 16 yrs	£500.00	£885.00	£500.00	0.00%	£885.00	0.00%
Front lawn areas - Adult	£2,045.00	£3,765.00	£2,095.00	2.44%	£3,860.00	2.52%
Front lawn areas - under 16 yrs	£910.00	£1,615.00	£910.00	0.00%	£1,615.00	0.00%
Saturday Burial extra charge	£700.00	£700.00	£720.00	2.86%	£720.00	2.86%
Sunday Burial extra charge	£900.00	£900.00	£920.00	2.22%	£920.00	2.22%
Saturday burial of ashes extra charge	£130.00	£130.00	£145.00	11.54%	£145.00	11.54%
Sunday burial of ashes extra charge	£200.00	£200.00	£205.00	2.50%	£205.00	2.50%
Hand Digging Fee	£500.00	£500.00	£510.00	2.00%	£510.00	2.00%
Public Grave						
Adult	£290.00	£450.00	£295.00	1.72%	£460.00	2.22%
Child 3-16 yrs	£105.00	£140.00	£105.00	0.00%	£140.00	0.00%
Baby to 3 yrs	£65.00	£110.00	£65.00	0.00%	£110.00	0.00%
Burial of Cremated Remains - Hampstead Cemetery						
2nd- 4th Interment	£105.00	£105.00	£110.00	4.76%	£110.00	4.76%
Grave Units						
Purchase of Double vault including 1st Interment & 60 year lease	£6,750.00	£10,000.00	£6,920.00	2.52%	£10,250.00	2.50%
Purchase of Double front lawn vault inc 1st Interment & 60 year lease	£9,200.00	£14,100.00	£9,430.00	2.50%	£14,450.00	2.48%
Mausolea						
Purchase of single unit and Interment (inc burial rights)-1st and 3rd row	£6,080.00	£8,970.00	£6,080.00	0.00%	£8,970.00	0.00%
Purchase of single unit and Interment (inc burial rights)-2nd row	£6,820.00	£9,970.00	£6,820.00	0.00%	£9,970.00	0.00%
Miscellaneous Charges						
Burial of ashes - 16 yrs old and over	£90.00	£140.00	£90.00	0.00%	£140.00	0.00%
Burial of ashes - under 16 years	Free	Free	Free	0.00%	Free	0.00%
Scattering ashes from elsewhere (large casket)	£75.00	£75.00	£75.00	0.00%	£75.00	0.00%
Transfer Fee	£50.00	£50.00	£50.00	0.00%	£50.00	0.00%
Purchase In Reserve 50% Supplement						
Certificate of Burial	£30.00	£30.00	£30.00	0.00%	£30.00	0.00%
Burial Record Search for up to 3	£45.00	£45.00	£45.00	0.00%	£45.00	0.00%
Database Record Search	£15.00	£15.00	£15.00	0.00%	£15.00	0.00%
Extending standard grave to allow for extra large coffin	£70.00	£135.00	£70.00	0.00%	£135.00	0.00%
Renewal of Grave Lease 16.7% of total costs						
Weekday extended service time in chapel (extra half hour)	£110.00	£110.00	£110.00	0.00%	£110.00	0.00%
Weekend extended service time in chapel (extra half hour)	£150.00	£150.00	£150.00	0.00%	£150.00	0.00%
Admin fee for 2 interment in niche at columbarium	£25.00	£25.00	£25.00	0.00%	£25.00	0.00%
Exhumation Fee						
First coffin - admin fee	£475.00	£475.00	£485.00	2.11%	£485.00	2.11%
Second coffin - admin fee	£200.00	£200.00	£205.00	2.50%	£205.00	2.50%
Remove & Replace Memorial						
Lawn style memorial up to 7'x3'	£215.00	£215.00	£220.00	2.33%	£220.00	2.33%
Traditional style memorial up to 7'x3'	£325.00	£325.00	£335.00	3.08%	£335.00	3.08%
Memorial Plaques	£60.00	£60.00	£60.00	0.00%	£60.00	0.00%
Ash Plot Memorial	£60.00	£60.00	£60.00	0.00%	£60.00	0.00%
Memorial base	£130.00	£260.00	£130.00	0.00%	£260.00	0.00%
Memorial License Fees						
Old section Grave Spaces (Traditional)	£315.00	£315.00	£320.00	1.59%	£320.00	1.59%
Private Earthen Graves Lawn sections	£220.00	£220.00	£225.00	2.27%	£220.00	0.00%
Common Graves	£70.00	£70.00	£70.00	0.00%	£70.00	0.00%
Additional Memorial Work	£75.00	£75.00	£75.00	0.00%	£75.00	0.00%
Annual clean	£25.00	£25.00	£30.00	20.00%	£30.00	20.00%
Ash Plot	£150.00	£150.00	£150.00	0.00%	£150.00	0.00%
CREMATION						
Cremation Services						
Individual 16 years and over	£610.00	£610.00	£625.00	2.46%	£625.00	2.46%
Individual under 16 years	£35.00	£35.00	£35.00	0.00%	£35.00	0.00%
Early Morning Cremation	£310.00	£310.00	£325.00	4.84%	£325.00	4.84%
Double funeral service	£735.00	£735.00	£750.00	2.04%	£750.00	2.04%
Evenings and Saturday Cremation	£760.00	£760.00	£780.00	2.63%	£780.00	2.63%
Sunday Cremation	£930.00	£930.00	£950.00	2.15%	£950.00	2.15%
Weekday extended service time in chapel (extra half hour)	£110.00	£110.00	£110.00	0.00%	£110.00	0.00%
Weekend extended service time in chapel (extra half hour)	£150.00	£150.00	£150.00	0.00%	£150.00	0.00%
Contract Cremation	£130.00	£130.00	£130.00	0.00%	£130.00	0.00%
Use of Organist	£70.00	£70.00	£70.00	0.00%	£70.00	0.00%
Audio-Visual System						
Live Webcast	£30.00	£30.00	£30.00	0.00%	£30.00	0.00%
Live Webcast & Re-Watch again within 28 days	£45.00	£45.00	£45.00	0.00%	£45.00	0.00%
Webcast DVD/BluRay	£50.00	£50.00	£50.00	0.00%	£50.00	0.00%
Webcast CD	£45.00	£45.00	£45.00	0.00%	£45.00	0.00%
Webcast Additional DVD/BluRay (each)	£35.00	£35.00	£35.00	0.00%	£35.00	0.00%
Single Photo (continuously displayed throughout service)	£12.00	£12.00	£12.00	0.00%	£12.00	0.00%
Simple slideshow (Max 25 photos-played once during service)	£38.00	£38.00	£40.00	5.26%	£40.00	5.26%
Professional Tribute (Max 25 photos-Set to a music track of choice-Played once during service)	£70.00	£70.00	£70.00	0.00%	£70.00	0.00%
Family supplied tribute	£12.00	£12.00	£18.00	50.00%	£18.00	50.00%
Removing Ashes from Crematorium						
Holding ashes on temporary deposit	£20.00	£20.00	£20.00	0.00%	£20.00	0.00%
PET CEMETERY FEES						
Large grave	£550.00	£550.00	£560.00	1.82%	£560.00	1.82%
Medium grave	£445.00	£445.00	£455.00	2.25%	£455.00	2.25%
Small grave	£385.00	£385.00	£390.00	1.30%	£390.00	1.30%
Scattering of ashes	Free	Free	Free	0.00%	Free	0.00%
Burial of ashes with marker	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00	0.00%	£100.00	0.00%

APPENDIX D1

HRA - MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	Revised Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	£Ms	£Ms	£Ms	£M's
HRA INCOME:				
Income From Dwellings:				
Tenants Rents	£150.5	£149.7	£155.4	£161.0
Tenants Service Charges	£13.3	£16.0	£16.3	£16.7
Income From Dwellings	£163.8	£165.7	£171.8	£177.6
Commercial Property Rents	£1.4	£1.6	£1.6	£1.6
Heating Charges (Tenants & Leaseholders)	£2.1	£2.7	£2.7	£2.7
LeaseHolder Annual Service Charges	£9.3	£10.1	£11.0	£11.8
LeaseHolder Charges for Major Works	£2.5	£2.5	£2.5	£2.5
LeaseHolder Charges	£11.8	£12.6	£13.5	£14.3
Other Charges for Services & Facilities	£5.3	£5.7	£4.4	£4.4
Private Finance Initiative Government Subsidy	£22.9	£22.9	£22.9	£22.9
Interest Receivable	£0.5	£0.5	£0.5	£0.5
Transfers from the General Fund for Shared Services	£0.8	£0.8	£0.8	£0.8
GROSS INCOME SUB TOTAL	£208.5	£212.4	£218.0	£224.8
HRA EXPENDITURE:				
General Management	£51.8	£53.9	£54.5	£55.6
Private Finance Initiative - Payments	£42.3	£44.0	£44.9	£45.9
Special Services	£19.4	£22.6	£23.0	£23.5
Repairs & Maintenance	£32.0	£33.0	£33.7	£34.4
Rents, Rates, Taxes & Other Charges	£0.6	£0.6	£0.6	£0.6
Interest Charges on Debt	£16.3	£16.4	£16.5	£16.6
Depreciation - Contribution to the Major Repairs Reserve (to fund the Capital Prog.)	£34.0	£35.0	£35.7	£36.4
Total Capital Financing Costs	£50.3	£51.4	£52.2	£53.0
Increase In Bad Debt Provision	£0.8	£0.8	£0.8	£0.8
HRA Contingency	£2.0	£1.1	£1.1	£1.1
Contribution to HRA Reserves	£9.4	£5.1	£7.3	£10.0
GROSS EXPENDITURE SUB TOTAL	£208.5	£212.4	£218.0	£224.8
NET HRA Position	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0

HRA FEES AND CHARGES 2019-20

Tenant Service Charges and Digital TV Charges

	Proposed weekly charge or compensation sum
Caretaking and Cleaning	10.02
Estate Services (estate lighting, communal estate repairs and grounds maintenance)	5.15
Tenant Service Charge	15.17
Digital TV (Installation & maintenance)	0.33
Digital TV (maintenance only)	0.20
Compensation for loss of caretaking service	2.40 per day (after 5 consecutive days of lost service)
<p>Note: The weekly tenant service charge for caretaking and estate services increases by £2.30 per week from £12.87 to £15.17.</p> <p>Charges have increased by 18% to cover inflation & to more closely reflect the true cost of the services provided.</p> <p>Caretaking compensation has increased in line with the increase in caretaking charge.</p> <p>Digital TV installation charges were set to be levied over a 10 year period these are now starting to come to an end & as such some tenants will be charged for maintenance only hence the introduction of the new maintenance only charge.</p>	

Heating and Hot Water Charges

	Bedsit Weekly Charge £	1-Bed Weekly Charge £	2-Bed Weekly Charge £	3-Bed Weekly Charge £	4-Bed Weekly Charge £
General:					
Heating and Hot Water	8.55	9.48	11.24	13.22	14.98
Heating Only (60% Full Charge)	5.02	5.57	6.60	7.76	8.80
Bunhill Energy Network (St Luke's, Stafford Cripps and Redbrick)	7.70	8.53	10.11	11.90	13.48
<p>Compensation (after 3 consecutive weeks of lost service): Heating and Hot Water £7.40 per day Heating only £6.90 per day Hot Water only 90p per day</p>					
<p>Note: Although gas supply costs are expected to increase, the gas "pool" has been used to absorb this increase and hence charges to Tenants in 2019-20 can remain frozen for the 3rd consecutive year at 2016-17 levels.</p>					

APPENDIX D2

Estate Parking Charges

	EMISSION BANDS / CHARGES			
CARBON EMISSION AND ENGINE SIZES:	BAND A	BAND B	BAND C	BAND D
Carbon CO2 Rating G/km (Grams per kilometre)	0-120	121-150	151-185	186+
Engine Size CC (Cylinder Capacity)	0-1100	1101-1399	1400-1850	1851+
	Weekly Charge £	Weekly Charge £	Weekly Charge £	Weekly Charge £
Rent & Service Charge Payers:				
- Garage	10.00	19.99	19.99	21.99
- Car Cage	4.67	9.35	9.35	10.28
- Parking Space	2.56	5.10	5.10	5.61
- Internal Garage	6.90	13.77	13.77	15.16
Non-Rent & Service Charge Payers:				
- Garage	20.83	41.61	41.61	45.74
- Car Cage	9.77	19.45	19.45	21.40
- Parking Space	5.72	12.20	12.20	16.79
				£
Garages Used For Non-Vehicle Storage – Rent & Service Charge Payers				21.99
Garages Used For Non-Vehicle Storage – Non-Rent & Service Charge Payers				45.74
Diesel Surcharge - applies to both Rent/Serv. Charge Payers & Non Rent/Serv. Charge Payers in respect of all parking facilities				120.00 per Year or 2.26 per Week
A 50% or 100% discount is offered on all vehicle parking charges to holders of an Islington Council disability parking blue badge				
VAT will be added to the above charges where applicable				
Note: Charges increase in line with inflation (3.3% RPI September 2018). For example, the charge to an LBI resident for a garage with a band B vehicle increases by 64p from £19.35 to £19.99 per week.				
With the exception of the diesel surcharge which increases by 20%				

Concierge Service Charges

	Weekly Charge £
Category A (Concierge Office in Block)	12.48
Category B (Concierge Office in Estate)	9.37
Category C (Concierge Office – Remote multiple cameras)	5.63
Category D (Concierge Office – Remote a small number of cameras)	1.77
Note: Charges have increased by 19% to cover inflation & to more closely reflect the true cost of the service provided. For example the charge to tenants who receive a Category B service increases by £1.52 from £7.85 to £9.37.	

Parking Charge Notices (PCN)

	Council Estates £
Parking Charge Notices	100.00
Parking Charge Notices (Paid within 14 days of issue)	60.00
<p>Note: The maximum charges for unauthorised parking on council estates (off-street parking) are recommended by the British Parking Association on behalf of the Home Office. No increase is recommended in 2019-20. For on-street parking (outside council estates), the Council charges between £80 and £130 depending on the seriousness of the offence.</p>	

Storage Units

	Weekly Charge £
Rent & Service Charge Payers	1.79
Non-Rent & Service Charge Payers	3.59
<p>Note: Charges increase in line with inflation (3.3% RPI September 2018). The charge to Rent & Service Charge Payers has increased by 6p from £1.73 to £1.79 and that for Non-Rent & Service Charge Payers has increased by 11p from £3.48 to £3.59</p>	

Floor Coverings (including underlay, carpets & fitting):

Covering the Bedroom(s), Front Room, Hallway & Staircase

2019-20 charges to tenants commencing the scheme wef 2017-18 reflects a more robust/substantial underlay Increased in line with inflation (3.3% RPI at Sept.18)		
No of Beds	2019-20 Charge	Weekly Charge to Tenants over 5 years
1	£712	£2.74
2	£1,040	£4.00
3	£1,369	£5.27
4	£1,642	£6.32

Original charges levied in 2016-17 – no change in charge to tenants in 2019-20 (the final year) for those commencing the scheme in 2016-17 only		
No of Beds	2019-20 Charge	Weekly Charge to Tenants over 3 years
1	£449	£2.88
2	£651	£4.17
3	£850	£5.45
4	£1,000	£6.41

Home Ownership Unit Charges:

Fees have increased in line with inflation (3.3% RPI at Sept.18)

1. Lease Holder Fees in respect of Structural Alterations & Additions:

		Home Ownership Fees 2019-20	Technical Property Services Fees 2019-20
a	Minor alterations (e.g.: flues, extractor fans)	£87 – letter of consent	None
b	Deed of variation for windows	£219	None
c	Minor structural alterations	£87	£196
d	Major structural alterations (e.g. roofs, conservatories)	£109	£196 – technical inspections £60 per hour if additional technical work required
e	Retrospective consent	a/b/c/d +£310	£394 – technical inspections £60 per hour if additional technical work required
f	Re-drawing lease plans	£52	£446
g	Purchase of land/space e.g. garden/loft/basement	£109	£590 and any additional inspections £60 per hour, £492 valuation fee

2. Lease Holder Miscellaneous Fees:

		Home Ownership Fees 2019-20
a	Sub-let Registration	£42
b	Assignment pack	£191 L/Holder £82 F/Holder
c	Re-mortgage pack	£136 L/Holder £70 F/Holder
d	S146 costs	£274
e	Copy of lease	£27
f	Letter of Satisfaction	£55
g	Copy of service charge invoice	£27

2. Lease Holder Miscellaneous Fees continued:

		Home Ownership Fees 2019-20
h	Breakdown of charges for a previous year	£27
i	Notice of assignment or charge	£67
j	Combined notice of assignment and charge	£134
k	Removal of Land Registry charge	£113
l	Details of planned major works	£54
m	Postponement charge	£215
n	Major works extended payment plan – legal charge	£215
o	Removal of Land Registry charge for major works extended payment plan	£113
p	Letter before legal action	£40

APPENDIX E: CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2019-22

DIRECTORATE / SCHEME	Revised 2019-20 Programme £000	Revised 2020-21 Programme £000	Revised 2021-22 Programme £000	Total Programme 2019-20 to 2021-22 £000
HASS				
Major Works and Improvements	25,000	20,000	30,000	75,000
New Homes Programme	76,046	111,067	73,224	260,337
Temporary Accommodation	13,125	0	0	13,125
TOTAL HOUSING AND ADULT SOCIAL SERVICES	114,171	131,067	103,224	348,462
CHILDREN'S, EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS				
Central Foundation School Expansion	1,600	120	0	1,720
Highbury Grove School Expansion	1,470	0	0	1,470
Tufnell Park School	3,100	750	250	4,100
TOTAL CHILDREN'S, EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS	6,170	870	250	7,290
ENVIRONMENT AND REGENERATION				
Energy Saving Council Buildings	390	0	0	390
Fleet Management	1,999	2,000	1,000	4,999
Greenspace	395	0	0	395
Highways	1,400	1,400	1,400	4,200
Leisure	475	475	375	1,325
Traffic and Engineering	5,354	4,500	2,500	12,354
TOTAL ENVIRONMENT AND REGENERATION	10,013	8,375	5,275	23,663
TOTAL CAPITAL PROGRAMME	130,354	140,312	108,749	379,415

Memorandum of Understanding on the London 75% business rates retention pilot 2019-20



MAYOR OF LONDON

Stuart Hoggan

Stuart Hoggan, Deputy Director, Local Government Finance - Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

John O'Brien

John O'Brien, Chief Executive - London Councils

Martin Clarke

Martin Clarke, Executive Director, Resources - Greater London Authority

Memorandum of Understanding on the 75% Business Rates Retention Pilot 2019-20 for London

Introduction

1. In the Spring Budget 2017, the London Devolution Memorandum of Understanding¹ included a commitment to exploring options for granting London government greater powers and flexibilities over the administration of business rates, including supporting the voluntary pooling of business rates within London, subject to appropriate governance structures being agreed.
2. Following the establishment of a pan London business rates pool to pilot the previously proposed principles of 100% Business Rates Retention in 2018-19, this Memorandum of Understanding confirms the commitment by the Government, the Mayor of London and London local government to pilot the principles of 75% business rates retention in 2019-20 through the continuation of the pan-London business rates pool. It sets out the basis on which the local authorities listed at **Annex A** will pilot 75% business rates retention.
3. This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) comes into effect from 1 April 2019 and expires on 31 March 2020.
4. This MoU is not intended to be legally binding, and no legal obligations or legal rights shall arise between the parties from this MoU.

Pilot principles

5. The pilot pool will be voluntary, but will include all 32 London boroughs, the City of London Corporation and the Greater London Authority [“the London authorities”].
6. From 1 April 2019 the London authorities will retain 75% of their non-domestic rating income². They will also receive section 31 grants in respect of Government changes to the business rates system which reduce the level of business rates income. Section 31 grant will amount to 75% of the value of the lost income. Tariffs and top-ups will be adjusted to ensure cost neutrality.
7. In moving to 75% business rates retention, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government will continue not to pay Revenue Support Grant to the

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/memorandum-of-understanding-on-further-devolution-to-london>

² As defined in the Non-Domestic Rating (Rates Retention) Regulations 2013 (SI2013/452) (as amended).

London authorities in 2019/20. The value of these grants in 2019-20 is set out in **Annex B**.

8. The London authorities will not be subject to more onerous rules or constraints under the 75% rates retention pilot, than they would have been if they had remained subject to the 67% scheme in place in 2017-18, reflecting the incremental impact of the Greater London Authority's partial pilot as a result of the 'rolling in' of its Revenue Support Grant and the Transport for London investment grant. No 'new burdens' will be transferred to London and participation in the pilot will not affect the development or implementation of the Fair Funding Review.
9. Levy and safety net payments due from/to the London business rates pool will be calculated, in accordance with the Non-Domestic Rating (Levy and Safety Net) Regulations 2013 (SI 2013/737) (as amended), as if the London authorities were not 75% pilots, but instead were operating under the 50% rates retention scheme adjusted for the GLA's partial pilot for 2017-18, which is continuing as part of the pool and increased the locally retained share to 67%.
10. However, notwithstanding the calculation of levy and safety net payments under the Regulations, the Government will calculate levy and safety net payments due from/to the London business rates pool on the basis that it has a 'zero' levy rate and 'safety net threshold' of 95%, and that the London authorities will be retaining 75% of London's business rates income. The difference between any sums due under this calculation and the levy/safety net due under SI 2013/737 will be paid to the London business rates pool via a section 31 grant.
11. The piloted approach will have no impact on Enterprise Zones and 'designated areas' where the designations made by the Secretary of State come into force on or before 1 April 2019, along with other special arrangements, such as the statutory provision to reflect the unique circumstances of the City of London Corporation.

Distribution of any financial benefit

12. The 34 London authorities will prepare a framework agreement for the operation of a pilot pool in which, assuming the pool has 'growth' in comparison to its assessed business rates baseline:
 - each authority will receive at least as much from the pool as they would have individually under the existing 67% retention scheme;
 - 15% of any net financial benefit will continue to be set aside as a 'Strategic Investment Pot' (see paragraphs 13-16); and

- the resources not top-sliced for the investment pot will be shared between the GLA and the 33 billing authorities (the 32 boroughs and the City of London Corporation) in the ratio 36:64, in accordance with the principle previously agreed by London Councils and the GLA in the joint business rate devolution proposals to Government in September 2016.

Strategic investment

13. The Mayor of London commits that the GLA's share of any additional net financial benefit from the pilot will be spent on strategic investment projects. Decisions on the allocation of the GLA's share will be made by the Mayor of London.
14. For this purpose, and for the separate joint Strategic Investment Pot, 'strategic investment' will be defined as projects that will contribute to the sustainable growth of London's economy or support the delivery of new infrastructure, housing or employment, which lead directly to or are expected to facilitate an increase in London's overall business rates income.
15. The joint Strategic Investment Pot will be spent on projects that meet each of the following requirements:
- contribute to the sustainable growth of London's economy and an increase in business rates income either directly or as a result of the wider economic benefits anticipated;
 - leverage additional investment funding from other private or public sources; and
 - have broad support across London government in accordance with the proposed governance process (see paragraph 17-18).
16. It is anticipated that approximately 50% of net additional benefits arising from the pilot pool will continue to be spent on strategic investment projects.

Governance

17. Decisions regarding the Strategic Investment Pot will be taken formally by the City of London Corporation – as the lead authority – in consultation with all member authorities, reflecting voting principles designed to protect Mayoral, borough and sub-regional interests, agreed under the 2018-19 100% pilot and previously endorsed by Leaders and the Mayor in the London Finance Commission (both 2013 and 2017), and set out in London Government's detailed proposition on 100% business rates in September 2016. These are that:

- both the Mayor and a clear majority of the boroughs would have to agree;
- a majority would be defined as two-thirds of the 33 billing authorities (the 32 boroughs and the City of London Corporation), subject to the caveat that where all boroughs in a given sub-region disagreed, the decision would not be approved;
- if no decisions on allocation can be reached, the available resources would be rolled forward within the pot for future consideration at the next decision-making round.

18. It is envisaged that decisions will be taken annually. Each authority will be required to take the relevant decisions through its own constitutional decision-making arrangements.

Evaluation

19. The Government will undertake a qualitative evaluation on the progress of the pilot with focus on the governance mechanism and decision-making process, and the scale of resources dedicated to strategic investment.

Next steps

20. As specified in paragraph 3, the pilot will operate for one year. The Government is committed to giving local government greater control over the revenues they raise, and plans to implement 75% business rates retention across England from 2020-21 onwards. Piloting at 75% in a key area like London will provide information about the immediate future. The Government will work with London authorities to explore legislative changes:

- a. needed to develop a Joint Committee model for future governance of a London pool; and
- b. regarding the re-listing of central list assessments located wholly or primarily in the Greater London area, such as London Underground and Docklands Light Railway, in an 'area list.'

21. Neither are achievable without primary or secondary legislation and so if this were to be implemented it would be necessary for there to be a commitment to a longer-term London business rates pool.

22. The Government will reflect the pilot pool arrangements in the Provisional 2019-20 Local Government Finance Settlement in December 2018. If any authority decides to opt out within the following 28 days – that is, by 28 days after the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement – the pool would not proceed.

23. London Government will update the existing pooling agreement between the 34 London authorities by which London Government collectively decides how to operate the pool and distribute the financial benefits. Each authority will be required to take the relevant decisions through its own constitutional decision-making arrangements.

Annex A

Authorities in the London Pilot

Barking & Dagenham
Barnet
Bexley
Brent
Bromley
Camden
City of London
Croydon
Ealing
Enfield
Greenwich
Hackney
Hammersmith & Fulham
Haringey
Harrow
Havering
Hillingdon
Hounslow
Islington
Kensington & Chelsea
Kingston upon Thames
Lambeth
Lewisham
Merton
Newham
Redbridge
Richmond upon Thames
Southwark
Sutton
Tower Hamlets
Waltham Forest
Wandsworth
Westminster
Greater London Authority

Annex B

Grants

The amount of Revenue Support Grant (RSG) to be 'rolled-in' to 75% rates retention for 2019/20 for each of the 33 billing authorities is set out below. This is in addition to the funding streams rolled in to the GLA's funding baseline in 2017-18 in respect of the Transport for London investment grant (£993 million in 2019-20) and the Greater London Authority's RSG (£127.9 million in 2019-20) under the GLA's partial pilot.

RSG	Amount (£m) for 2019/20
Barking & Dagenham	17.7
Barnet	6.2
Bexley	3.2
Brent	24.5
Bromley	0.0
Camden	22.3
City of London	6.2
Croydon	13.9
Ealing	17.2
Enfield	17.3
Greenwich	25.1
Hackney	34.8
Hammersmith & Fulham	17.1
Haringey	21.6
Harrow	1.6
Havering	1.4
Hillingdon	6.7
Hounslow	9.5
Islington	24.1
Kensington & Chelsea	9.9
Kingston upon Thames	0.0
Lambeth	31.7
Lewisham	27.5
Merton	5.1
Newham	36.2
Redbridge	10.2
Richmond upon Thames	0.0
Southwark	35.9
Sutton	6.6
Tower Hamlets	33.3
Waltham Forest	18.5
Wandsworth	23.1
Westminster	29.6

Budget 2019-22 Resident Impact Assessment

Title of plan, policy and/or procedure being assessed	Budget Savings Proposals 2019-22
Name of Service Area Assessed	Council-wide
Staff conducting assessment including contact details	Alan Layton alan.layton@islington.gov.uk
Date of assessment	29 November 2018

1. Introduction

This report provides an assessment of the likely impact of the Council's budget savings proposals for 2019-22 on residents and employees with 'protected characteristics' as defined by the Equality Act 2010.

Under Section 149 of the Act, the Council has a legal duty to have 'due regard' to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- advance equality of opportunity and
- foster good relations between different groups

The precise wording of the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) is set out at the end of this document, in Annex A.

In addition to our statutory duty, it is also our policy to assess the socio-economic, human rights and safeguarding impact of proposals.

The council is committed to crafting a fairer Islington and seeks to protect the borough's most vulnerable residents. We are required to demonstrate our fulfilment of our duty to pay 'due regard' in the decision making process and, as such, we need to understand the effect our policies and practices have on equality. Although the council is not legally obligated to reject savings that could have negative impacts on any particular groups, it must consider carefully and with rigour the impact of its proposals on the PSED, take a reasonable and proportionate view about the overall impact on particular groups and seek to mitigate negative impacts where possible.

The overall assessment is that there is no direct discrimination in the budget savings proposals outlined below.

From the detail available, we have identified that some of the savings could possibly:

- have some negative impact on equality of opportunity for staff;
- result in indirect consequences for people with protected characteristics; or
- impact on opportunities to promote good relations.

However, mitigations are in place as shown below to minimise these possibilities. In this context, the council's proposals for achieving savings are considered reasonable and have shown due regard to the PSED.

2. Context

As set out in our Corporate Plan 2018-22, our vision is to make Islington a fairer place – to create a place where everyone, whatever their background, has the same opportunity to reach their potential and enjoy a good quality of life.

Our priorities

In order to move us closer to this vision, we have the following priorities:

- Delivering decent and genuinely affordable homes for all
- Delivering an inclusive economy, supporting people into work and helping them with the cost of living
- Creating a safe and cohesive borough for all
- Making Islington the best place for all young people to grow up
- Making Islington a welcoming and attractive borough and creating a healthier environment for all
- Ensuring our residents can lead healthy and independent lives
- Continuing to be a well-run council and making a difference despite reduced resources

The council has also developed a number of equalities objectives:

- Supporting adults with mental health and learning disabilities needs into work through voluntary programmes
- Tackling violence against women and girls
- Improving access to mental health services for all, especially BAME residents
- Supporting adults with mental health and learning disabilities needs to live independently
- Focus on young people, including consulting them on major developments, supporting those at risk of being drawn into crime, supporting young people to grow up respecting difference, and providing a single point of access for children and young people with social, emotional and mental health needs.

We are currently expecting to have to close a budget gap of c£50m in the period 2019-22. This is in addition to the £225m savings which we have already had to make over the past eight years. Whilst every endeavour is made to protect those in greatest need and at most risk, the Council is faced with some extremely difficult choices. It is inevitable that with reductions in funding levels on such a scale there will be an impact on the services we deliver, including those services provided to residents with protected characteristics.

3. Evidence and Demographics

Monitoring information, from sources such as the 2011 Census, the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and The Islington Evidence Hub, shows how the borough is made up and helps us to identify possible impacts and ensure that local decisions are made based upon the needs of the local population.

- **Population:** Islington has seen growth in its population from 211,000 in 2011 to nearly 242,600 in 2019, and it is predicted to increase to around 248,600 by 2029, a further increase of 3%. It is the most densely populated local authority area in England and Wales, with 15,818 people per square km. This is more than double the London average and more than 30 times the national average.
- **Age:** Islington has a relatively young population. The 2019 population includes over 177,000 residents aged 18 to 64, around 43,000 children and only about 22,000 (9%) over 65. The highest rate of growth over the next ten years will be among the older population (2% increase for people aged 65 and over), although in absolute numbers the older population will remain the smallest age group. As of February 2018, about 6% of people aged 18 to 59 years are claiming employment and support allowance in Islington. Islington has the second highest proportion (30%) of children in poverty among local authorities in England: 26% of primary pupils and 31% of secondary pupils are eligible for free school meals – the 3rd and 2nd highest proportions in London, respectively. 47% of primary and 67% of secondary pupils received deprivation-linked pupil premium. 18.7% of Islington school pupils have some form of Special Educational Needs compared with a national average of 14.6%.
- **Diversity:** Islington is a diverse borough, with Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) groups accounting for 32% of the whole population. The younger population, those aged 10-17, are more diverse than the overall population (53% of residents aged 10-17 are from a BME group). 32% of residents are estimated to be born outside of the UK; this compares with a national average of 14%. From national figures, it is known that children growing up in BME households are more likely than white children to be living in poverty.
- **Gender:** the proportions of men and women in the borough are evenly split. Life expectancy at birth for men in Islington is now 79.5 years, an increase of 6 years since 2000. However, life expectancy for men in Islington remains lower than London (80.4) and is the 10th lowest among all London boroughs. For women in Islington, life expectancy is 83.4 years and is similar to England (83.1). Men who live in the worst-off areas are expected to live 10 fewer years than men living in the best-off areas in the borough, and women in the worst-off areas are expected to live 7 fewer years than women in the best-off areas in the borough. 93% of lone parents with dependent children are female. Unemployment rates among lone parents are far higher than the wider population – this is likely to affect household income and therefore deprivation levels. As of 2015, instances of domestic violence are increasing, with 73% of female victims between the ages of 18 and 44 years.
- **Disability:** In February 2018, there were 7,580 people on Disability Living Allowance in Islington. 26% of the working age population who identified themselves as disabled or having a long-term health problem in Islington are economically active. National figures show that 28% of people in a family with at least one disabled person live in poverty, compared to 18% of people in families with no disabled people.
- **Socio-economic:** Overall, Islington is the 24th most deprived authority in England and the 5th most deprived in London – it ranks in the top 4 in the country for child and pensioner poverty. Every ward in Islington has at least one area that is among the 20% most deprived areas of England. Finsbury

Park is the most deprived ward, where 18 out of 25 socio-economic indicators are worse than the borough average. An estimated 11,300 in Islington are overcrowded, as the average-sized household in 2011 was 2.06 people. Only 28% of all householders own their own home, less than half the national average. 9% of households are lone parents. Around 28% of households receive council tax support.

4. Cumulative impact of proposals for 2019-22

The Council continues to seek to curb any negative impact on those with the greatest need when considering its budget savings. Where possible, savings have focused on optimising efficiencies in service delivery. However, some reductions in services have been unavoidable. Where this is the case, we have assessed the potential impact on groups with protected characteristics.

In addition to the impact of individual proposals, we recognise the potential for cumulative impact on groups with protected characteristics. This can happen when a series of proposals make the overall effect on a particular group more pronounced than when a single change is made in isolation.

Overview of cumulative impacts by protected characteristic

The following table lists the proposals that could potentially impact each protected characteristic. In the sections following the table the impacts, both positive and negative, are described for each of the Council’s objectives. Any potential cumulative impacts resulting from a series of proposals are highlighted and mitigations are proposed for any negative impacts identified.

Characteristic	Proposal	Main Objective
Age (older people)	2020 Customer Programme ASC Case Reviews Adults Localities Public Realm Transformation ASC transformation programme Telecare Age UK Adult Community Learning and Libraries	Cross Cutting Health and Independence Health and Independence Place and Environment Health and Independence Health and Independence Health and Independence Jobs and Money
Disability	2020 Customer Programme ASC Case Reviews Adults Localities Childrens Early Help Waste Collection Public Realm Transformation ASC transformation programme Telecare Advocacy Services	Cross Cutting Health and Independence Health and Independence Children and Young People Place and Environment Place and Environment Health and Independence Health and Independence Health and Independence

Age (younger people)	Childrens Early Help Children in Need Youth Offending Service Management Childrens services continuous improvement Young people's accommodation	Children and Young People Children and Young People Children and Young People Children and Young People Children and Young People
Gender	Public Health Lifestyle Environment & Regeneration investment	Health and Independence Place and Environment
Race	Public Health Lifestyle Youth Offending Service Management	Health and Independence Children and Young People
Pregnancy and maternity	Childrens Early Help	Children and Young People

Characteristic	Proposals
Sexual orientation	No specific impacts identified
Religion and belief	Not universally monitored
Marriage and civil partnerships	No specific impacts identified
Gender reassignment	No specific impacts identified

Homes - Delivering decent and genuinely affordable homes for all

The outcome covers two areas, temporary accommodation funded from the council's general fund and the housing revenue account, a ring-fenced account specifically held to deliver housing landlord services to council tenants and leaseholders.

General Fund

- Temporary Accommodation – £800k

Housing Revenue Account

- Leaseholder charges to redress undercharging (recover support services charges) and realignment of costs £1.892m
- Tenants charges (recover support services charges) and realignment of costs £1.984m

- Re-designing the delivery of a number of tenancy management services £1m
- Adjusting the budget to reflect an expected ongoing reduction in the number of void properties requiring work £200k
- Extended use of the repairs fleet £125k
- Increase vacancy factor from 1% to 2% £500k
- General efficiencies £900k

Reducing usage of private sector provision within temporary accommodation

The council is committed to reducing the number of households in temporary accommodation and has a relatively low number in comparison with other councils. However, on average a unit of temporary accommodation has a net cost to the council of £2,800 per annum. The saving proposal aims to increase the number of units of temporary accommodation that are cost-neutral through reducing the council's dependence on private sector housing provision. The council will do this by increasing the use of 1-bed flats from its own housing stock for 150 small families and through the acquisition of 20 family-sized properties for use as temporary accommodation.

- Households in temporary accommodation are more likely to be those with protected characteristics, such as women, those with a disability and BAME. Reducing the council's dependence on private sector housing provision will mean more households will be housed in the borough, resulting in more settled accommodation for families, closer to the schools and other services they use in Islington. This service change would have a positive impact on residents overall.

Saving proposals within the HRA aim to:

- Fairly apply charges to tenants and leaseholders for services received by estate residents.
- Redesign tenant-facing services to focus on the most vulnerable tenants by offering more simple transactions online
- Optimise the HRA's assets to increase income
- Improve cost effectiveness of the management of repairs
- Effective budget and asset management

Fairly applying charges

Tenants and leaseholders are required by law to have the appropriate fees and charges applied for services received.

Specifically, in relation to council tenants, services charged can be claimed for as part of a Housing Benefit (HB) or Universal Credit (UC) claim and therefore the most vulnerable residents will receive benefits payments to cover the proposed increases.

- Estimates from the council's rents database last year show that about 63% of residents are in receipt of housing benefit, of which 51% are on full HB and

49% are on partial HB. Rent and service charges increases do not incur additional costs for those on partial HB, as the rent they are responsible for relates to their earned income rather than their housing costs. Therefore, we anticipate that the financial impact on tenants will be minimal.

We do not hold much data on the demographics of leaseholders, as they tend to share less of this information with us. We do, however, know that a significant proportion of leaseholders let their properties out to private sector tenants. Although we do not receive many concerns from leaseholders about their ability to pay their service charge bills, any cases of hardship will be dealt with sensitively and support offered. Leaseholder charges in Islington are currently lower than other similar London Boroughs.

Redesign of tenancy services

The aim of the tenancy services redesign is to reduce the service costs of the simplest transactions and deliver a more outward-focused service, with officers spending more time on estates, focusing on the most vulnerable and challenging residents and spending less time on office-based processes. The customer services team will be remodelled and reduced to concentrate on statutory business processes, supporting officers working in a more mobile way, spending more time out on the estates we manage. The transformation aims to release staff to spend more time with tenants, supporting them in priority areas such as jobs and money, health and well-being and enable community development staff to work with the voluntary sector more on supporting residents to develop a greater sense of belonging.

- The service redesigns will focus service delivery towards our most vulnerable residents, some of who will be in protected characteristic groups.
- Those who are able to self-serve and require less support will be able to access more services online, at a time that suits them, and services will be delivered to them in a more time- and cost-efficient manner, promoting greater resilience in our communities. By freeing up resources, services will be able to focus on service users who are most in need of support and help at any point in time.
- Overall, we therefore anticipate a positive impact on our most vulnerable residents.

Managing the Housing Revenue Account

The council also seeks to make savings through effective HRA management, optimising assets and utilising underspends and staff vacancies, which will have minimal impact on residents.

Jobs and money - Delivering an inclusive economy, supporting people into work and helping them with the cost of living

Principal savings:

- Adult community learning (ACL) (£104k)
- Employment, iWork (£93k)
- Libraries and Heritage Services (£110k)
- Arts Service (£28k)

This objective has as its central focus the financial security of the borough's most vulnerable residents through providing support to gain and retain good jobs, developing skills, maximising income and enabling greater social inclusion. The council continues to commit to maintain its 11 libraries; fund resources through Adult Community Learning to build skills for life, including digital learning opportunities; and back our Arts Service to continue to support key priorities, including ensuring young people have fair access to cultural opportunities.

The savings proposed for the next 3-years' budget are mainly focused on efficiencies in employment services; more efficient use of earned income in the arts service; reduction in grants for festivals; savings in library stock to reflect the changing demand for the service; and staffing efficiencies. Staffing efficiencies include deletion of a post in the youth employment function as a result of moving from a reactive role to a coordination role across the whole school community via the new World of Work programme; deletion of posts in Adult Community Learning and Libraries to better utilise permanent staff, including deletion of vacancies, non front-line roles and reduction in sessional staff.

There is unlikely to be a negative impact on residents, as the majority of savings proposed will not affect frontline delivery. We have already piloted approaches that could have an adverse impact, such as stopping purchasing of audio-visual material which could affect poorer and older library users who may not have other means of obtaining them. It does not appear to have had an adverse and disproportionate impact, reflecting the fall in demand for these resources. We will continue to consider the potential impact and explore opportunities to counter the potential impacts.

The focus of all our services in this area is to reduce the impact of inequality on our most vulnerable residents, especially those experiencing socio-economic deprivation and those with disabilities, and aim to address the rising cost of living, the impact of benefit changes and entrenched unemployment.

Safety - Creating a safe and cohesive borough for all

Principal savings for this area:

- Business support and GIS - £130k
- Trading Standards - £40k
- Compliance - £80k
- Commercial Environmental Health - £30k
- Youth Offending Service – £90k

As highlighted in the Islington Residents' Survey 2018, tackling crime is one of the key concerns for Islington residents. The council works closely with the police and community to deal with crime and tackle anti-social behaviour, with a number of programmes of work focusing on early intervention and prevention. The council is

committed to delivering services to ensure the safety of residents. Saving proposals have been made as a result of positive performance within some areas and efficiency opportunities.

The savings proposed over the next 3-year budget will include:

- Reduction of 7 posts within E&R Public Protection
- Reduction of 2 management posts within the Youth Offending service

The council has committed to use our licensing powers to take action against businesses who are not complying with the rules. Tackling health inequalities and protecting legitimate businesses from unfair competition, including tackling counterfeit goods such as alcohol, tobacco and beauty products are areas of focused work, which will continue following savings. Islington has also led the way in London in developing programmes around protecting tenants' rights when renting a property and will be expanding this work further using new licensing powers concerning Homes of Multiple Occupancy. Statutory obligations drive much of the expenditure within this area, with expenditure focused to protect all residents, visitors and businesses. The proposals may reduce the ability to enforce low level environmental crime, such as littering and domestic fly tipping, and higher priority activity will be prioritised.

The likelihood of being a victim of crime varies greatly depending on the crime type and the sociodemographic profile. Young people and young adults are often overrepresented as both victims and perpetrators of crime. The borough has committed to focus on work to ensure that fewer young people are involved in crime, building on the work already done by the Integrated Gangs Team, helping more young people at risk of gang involvement and criminality. The borough has also invested in targeted support for young people, providing mentors and independent caseworkers. This work aims not only to reduce youth crime but also anti-social behaviour and inequalities among young people. Positive outcomes as a result of this work has resulted in reductions in first time entrants and reduced caseloads in the Youth Offending Service.

Positive results have presented the opportunity to review the YOS and restructure the workforce, taking into consideration the reduced caseloads. Due to disproportionately high numbers of BAME individuals within the Criminal Justice system nationally and locally, proposals for changes in services will consider how to make a positive impact on these groups. This will be done through ensuring diversity within the workforce, commissioning specialist mentoring services and addressing broader correlates of disproportionality, such as school exclusions. Any proposal for change of service will have to consider these factors.

Children and Young People - Making Islington the best place for all young people to grow up

Principal savings over the next 3 years:

- Children in Need (£1,957k additional investment to achieve £4,345k saving)

- Early help (£448k)
- Children, Employment and Skills efficiencies, including vacancy factor based on anticipated service demand; and continuous improvement (£1,001k)
- Play and Youth (£300k)
- Young People's accommodation (£100k)

The council, even after the savings identified, is committing to spending more than £75m each year over the coming 3 years on services for children, young people and families, in addition to funding for schools. This is one of the largest areas of expenditure for the council, reflecting the critical importance of giving all children and young people the best start in life. This is at the heart of making the borough a fairer place for all. We want Islington to be a place where children and young people can achieve their potential, regardless of their background.

The council will retain a strong focus on universal support, preventative work and targeted early intervention, building up the resilience of our families, enabling more children to thrive. Despite pressure on budgets, the council will continue to invest over £2.5m per year in open access adventure play and youth provision, including preserving the 12 adventure playgrounds and the youth hubs. The council will also continue to invest over £3.5m in targeted early help for families who need additional support.

Much of our effort, focus and expenditure is on a very small cohort of children and young people who are especially vulnerable and whose lives involve a high level of complexity and risk. Our work with these children, young people and their families is fundamentally geared to reducing inequality by working intensively with them to improve their outcomes including enabling more families to stay together and fewer children needing to come into the council's care. We are seeing more complexity of needs among the families we support, and this is putting our services under pressure (of which financial pressure is only one component). We are investing in more social workers to support these endeavours (£1,957k additional investment to achieve £3,148k saving).

The savings proposed in the next 3-year budget are a mixture of:

- efficiency and continuous improvement savings (£1,010k);
- a review of the council's early help service that will ensure continued high quality and joined-up provision at a reduced budget that delivers against government expectations, is consistent with research and evidence on best practice, and supports children and families early and in ways that best meet their needs, supporting positive and sustained outcomes, preventing escalation of need (£448k);
- changes to commissioning and contracts in ways that preserve the availability or scope of play and youth services (£300k);

The proposed savings have been designed to protect the quality and range of our front-line services and it is not anticipated that the majority of savings will have any adverse impact on children and young people.

Some of the proposals, including some of the continuous improvement savings, are in the service design stage and Resident Impact Assessments will be carried out as appropriate to ensure there is a continual focus on achieving positive equalities outcomes and careful consideration is given to how any potential negative impacts can be reduced or avoided.

There will be a continued focus and effort on reducing inequality for children in Islington: within that context, these savings are relatively small. Effective services and improved outcomes for children, young people and their families will remain our priority. We can only do this in dialogue with partners and crucially with children and their families and carers. We are working hard to develop our services in ways that improve outcomes and reduce the impact of inequality, enabling children and young people, including those with disabilities, to thrive and reach their potential. The creation of a People directorate, joining together services for children and adults, will ensure an all-age approach to disability and enable more effective and joined up services to benefit residents.

Place and environment - Making Islington a welcoming and attractive borough and creating a healthier environment for all

These proposals aim to ensure services are as efficient as possible whilst maintaining the council's high reputation for being clean, tidy and attractive to residents, visitors and businesses. In line with this, the savings proposals maintain all manifesto obligations with the emphasis of any change on back-office support and managerial roles.

Principal savings over the next three years:

- E&R Income (£656k)
- Service Integration (£600k)
- Public Realm Transformation (£717k)
- WRC re-org (£555k)
- E&R Investment (£236k)

With the introduction of waste container charges to private landlords, although there is a risk that the cost will be transferred to residents, this will be minimal (unlikely to be more than 10p p/a) and a full Resident Impact Assessment is being prepared. No other income proposal has a known staff or resident impact.

There are several teams providing similar services across Parks, Street Environmental Services and Housing Caretaking services. Integrating these wherever possible will maintain a high quality service but at a reduced cost. This will reduce duplication and provide economy of scale. There is unlikely to be any resident impact as service specifications will not change. The savings will be identified through efficiencies in the service as opposed to service reductions or restructuring, ensuring services are protected and residents are not impacted. There may be a change in the way staff work, but no reduction in staff is proposed (unless currently engaged on an agency basis). The practical implications on specific roles

will be assessed as part of the organisational change. Clear and consistent staff communication will be undertaken, as required.

A complete redesign of the way Public Realm services are managed will ensure maximum efficiency for both staff and residents. There may be an impact on the elderly or other residents that do not have access to technology. However, traditional reporting methods will remain to prevent this. The introduction of a new IT system will have an impact on frontline SES staff, back office staff and management. Staff ages range from 18 to retirement age. The system will require staff to have a good level of technological knowledge and this may negatively impact on those with limited technology skills. This will be mitigated through a programme of training with all staff to overcome any potential issues. The proposal is likely to result in a positive impact on staff through the development of new skills potentially enabling new career opportunities.

A restructure at the Waste and Recycling Centre (WRC) will enable modernisation of the service and significant efficiencies to deliver savings. The proposal will lead to an automation of the access/egress arrangements at the Centre which is operated 24 hours per day. Seven posts will be deleted but efforts will be made to avoid redundancies by ring-fencing staff, enabling them to apply for vacancies elsewhere in the team that are currently covered by agency workers. The proposal does not impact on frontline service delivery at the WRC.

The E&R department is looking for opportunities to reduce long-term costs by investing in a more efficient infrastructure. The variation of highway lighting as well as the de-illumination of traffic signage may result in concerns from residents. However, all lighting levels will be controlled by a Central Management System (CMS) and this enables the ability to increase lighting in some vulnerable areas if required. As LED lights are brighter by default, there is unlikely to be any noticeable change to lighting levels by residents.

The Highbury Fields sports pitch improvement will increase football provision. However, there will be a loss of one netball court. There is likely to be a more significant impact on females (as this is generally a female-dominated sport). To mitigate this impact, we will aim to make the sports pitch multi-use, and the service will look to replace this court elsewhere in the borough. This proposal will give all residents the opportunity to engage in sporting activities in improved, refurbished facilities.

Health and independence - Ensuring our residents can lead healthy and independent lives

Principal savings over the next 3 years:

- Annual reviews of adult social care packages in line with relevant legislation (£2,850k)
- “Localities” programme (£3,500k)
- Adult Social Care Transformation (£1,500k)
- Efficiencies in Public Health lifestyle services (£582k)
- Telecare (£280k)

- Age UK (£130k)
- Single Advocacy Service (£120k)

This outcome area is one of the largest areas of expenditure for the council and includes key areas of work for adults in the borough, including health and social care interventions as well as our adult prevention and healthy living work funded through the Public Health grant. All of that is fundamentally geared towards reducing inequality and over the 3 year budget planning period we are committing to spend nearly £400m on supporting adults to live healthy, independent lives and to doing so in a way that reduces inequality – for example, strengthening our social care offer in HMP Pentonville so that we give the same quality of support to prisoners (when we know young black men are disproportionately likely to be incarcerated) or delivering our new drugs and alcohol service and ensuring we provide holistic support to adults with mental health issues who also have substance misuse issues.

The council is committed to delivering services in a way that draws on individual, family and community strengths and assets, building resilience and nipping issues in the bud, in line with the Care Act 2014. This asset-based approach will support us to reduce inequality by improving outcomes for people with protected characteristics, especially for disabled and older adults.

The savings proposed in the next 3-year budget will:

- Embed strength-based practice into adult social care ways of working through an intensive programme of reviews ensuring that there is recognition of residents' choices and goals, residents' strengths are the focal point of provision and recognising that people are experts on their own lives. We will also ensure that residents are at the centre of any safeguarding activities as we embed the Making Safeguarding Personal Approach (MSP). MSP will empower residents and ensure that any safeguarding protection plans are realistic and reflect the wishes, strengths and desired outcomes of residents. MSP at its core will ensure a stronger offer on prevention of abuse and neglect as the input from residents into their own safeguarding arrangements is more likely to lead to a reduction in the likelihood of poor/non-compliance with plans to prevent harm in future.
- Further integrate services, enabling joint-working and partnerships within the council, with the NHS and with the voluntary sector, with these things contributing to better outcomes and experiences for residents. This includes increasing partners' awareness of their statutory responsibilities to prevent harm and abuse and safeguard adults at risk;
- Ensure our behaviour change interventions and programmes are effectively targeted to those residents and population groups where lifestyle-related inequalities are greatest;
- Move towards innovative use of technology to meet people's needs; while promoting safety and prevention of harm;
- De-commission certain services and re-invest where there are gaps in provision to ensure early intervention and prevention provision is evidence based.

Most of these changes seek to re-provide services in a different, more cost-effective way, with minimal impact on residents/service users. Changes to NHS Health Checks and weight management services could potentially reduce access for certain high-risk groups, such as people living in areas of high deprivation, people from BME groups and men, who might be less likely to access/use the new offer. To mitigate this risk, we will take the following actions:

- In terms of NHS Health Checks, we will continue to incentivise GPs to proactively target Islington's residents at greatest risk of heart disease.
- We will continue to collect and monitor data on those accessing and using services including people who have experienced harm or neglect, to identify and understand any inequalities in access and outcomes, and adapt the marketing and delivery of services rapidly to address unmet need or areas of risk.
- We will review the local physical activity offer to ensure it has a core focus on reaching and engaging those who are less likely to access wider leisure services.

De-commissioning the Community Advocacy Service will have an impact on the current clients of the service. However, it has been determined that the take-up is currently low and so the effects of de-commissioning will be limited. Furthermore, there are several providers in the borough who already provide this type of support to their service users.

Well run council - Continuing to be a well-run council and making a difference despite reduced resources

Principal savings over the next three years:

- A small increase in Council Tax each year to secure additional income to continue to deliver key services for residents (£6.3m)
- Efficiencies and increased income through our Revenues and Benefit Administration services (£1.352m)
- Increased income, and savings, from reviewing use of our property portfolio to increase commercial income and reduce number of operational buildings (£3.297m)
- A review of commissioning and contracts across the council to identify the potential to reduce costs and optimise social value (£1.55m)
- Redesign of key corporate services (Finance, HR, Procurement) to focus on strategic support (£825k)
- Similarly, a redesign of the Chief Executive's Team to focus on supporting and communicating delivery of Corporate Plan objectives and the big organisational change programmes required to achieve these (£200k)
- Implementation of a new case management system in Legal Services to automate processes and reduce the time and resources required to operate the current paper-based system and income from increased legal fees for lease renewals (£255k)
- Reduction in facilities management / business costs associated with postage, stationery and cleaning products (£200k)

- Increased income through expanding the times and range of services offered through the Registrations Team, plus some small efficiencies in our Electoral Services team (£28k)

The Resources department delivers the core functions required to ensure that Islington is a Well-Run Council: it ensures finances are well managed, and that the council complies with legal and democratic processes, supports a skilled, diverse and motivated workforce and maintains the council's physical and digital infrastructure to help deliver outcomes to residents. The department also leads work across the council to advance equality of opportunity in a number of specific ways (for example, the council's Inspiring Leadership programme, designed to support BME staff to move into more senior roles and increase the diversity of our top management teams) but also more generally by making it possible for other council services to do their work.

The savings proposed over the next three years are made up of income generation options, savings through service efficiencies and redesign, and a comprehensive review of the way we commission services to reduce duplication and waste, and maximise contract value.

The increase in Council Tax will enable us to continue to deliver good quality basic services – such as cleaning the streets and emptying the bins – together with vital support for the most vulnerable, including older people, children and families in need, and disabled people. The financial impact of the increase will be minimal – the proposed 2.99% increase in 2019/20 equates to 65p per week for a Band D property, and a further increase of 1.99% in 2020/21 and in 2021/22 will equate to an additional 45p per week. The increase will have a socio-economic impact and will affect elderly residents. However, we will continue to support and protect the most vulnerable groups: foster carers are exempt from paying Council Tax, older people will continue to receive £100 discount, and families struggling on low incomes (including single parents, disabled people, and BME families) can apply for a significantly reduced rate through our Council Tax Support Scheme. Anyone receiving full council support will pay 5p per week on a band D.

The Council's Revenues service will also aim to secure an additional £375k pa through increasing the rate of Council Tax collected in each year and through collection of old Council Tax and Business Rates debt.

A fundamental review of how we use our property assets will enable us to maximise income through commercial rents and minimise costs through the most efficient usage of our estate, whilst ensuring we have the right buildings to support the new approach around Locality working. This will enable us to work closely with communities to identify potential issues early on and put in place relevant support through the council and partners to prevent issues escalating.

The review of how we commission and procure services through third party contracts aims to identify duplication, functions that could be brought together, and opportunities to renegotiate contracts, to ensure we extract maximum value for money. In particular, we will look at how to ensure social value through our contracts

e.g. through contractors providing jobs and apprenticeships to Islington residents. The impacts on specific groups will be assessed as the review progresses and potential opportunities to reduce / renegotiate contracts are identified. The underlying principle will be to reduce unnecessary work / duplication, rather than stopping contracts which provide support for residents.

The Council's Resident Support Scheme provides vital support for residents facing financial hardship through Discretionary Housing Payments, crisis grants, community care, and welfare support. A small change to the Resident Support Scheme will see a reduction in the amount set aside within the scheme for Council Tax welfare support. The current level (£125k) has never been fully utilised so the amount will be reduced to £25k. There will be no impact on residents, as evidence shows that this is still well above the highest amount ever required in one year (£11k). However, the situation will be kept under review.

All 'back office' support functions have been reviewed, and services redesigned to better support business needs. A new case management system in Legal Services will serve to reduce the costs associated with copying, filing, and storing case notes, pulling together court bundles, and updating paper files and systems. This has enabled savings through a reduction of 34 FTE posts across Finance, HR, Procurement, Revenues and Benefits, Legal Services and Chief Executives Department. These savings will have no direct impact on residents. Impacts on staff will be minimal as most posts affected are currently vacant. However, Staff Impact Assessments will be undertaken where savings will have staffing implications.

Our Registration Service has identified opportunities to increase income through making its services available in evenings and at weekends. The service has responsibility for registration of births, deaths, marriages, civil partnerships and nationality. Fees are largely set by government but the council secures income through discretionary services such as weddings and private citizenship ceremonies. The team will increase income through offering appointments out of hours and at weekends, expand its wedding service to include Sundays (at a slightly higher fee), and offer new optional verification services for deeds and to support EU residents to apply for permanent residencies (both at a small fee of around £20-30). There will be no negative impact on residents, who will still be able to access the core services for registration and weddings at the current charges. The expanded offer will provide choice for those who need it. The new verification service will provide a competitive alternative to the use of solicitors and attorneys for verifying documents whilst the European Permanent Residency service will enable Islington residents from the EU (estimated 10,000) to get expert support to apply for residency, particularly in the light of Brexit.

Islington 2020 Programme

In addition to these service-specific initiatives, the Islington 2020 programme is overseeing a wide-ranging stream of work to enable the Council to work smarter and more efficiently through ensuring we have the right buildings, IT, processes and staff to deliver our ambitions. Details are still being developed, but key savings over the next three years will come from:

- A redesign of our customer offer, improving online services and streamlining customer transactions (£1.01m)
- Reviewing the structure of our workforce to ensure it is fit for purpose, specifically management tiers and spans and making best use of vital administrative support (£1m)
- Commissioning a new Enterprise Resource Planning system – an IT package that will bring together finance and HR business process and data in a modern integrated platform, automating processes, improving financial control and providing managers with immediate access to information on their service. This will reduce demand for support from HR and Finance saving (£500k)
- Smart Working – this workstream aims to change the way staff work. The aim is for staff to have greater connectivity to their colleagues, partners, work and customers. The primary drivers are to drive staff productivity and empower staff to work flexibly and have remote access to the office.

The Customer Programme aims to improve the experience for residents by streamlining applications, transactions and services, reducing the need to have to provide details and ID repeatedly to access different services, making it easier to do business quickly and simply online.

Whilst the overall impact should be improved access and better services for residents, we will need to ensure effective communications and support are in place to help people (especially the elderly and vulnerable) to make the shift towards digital, and ensure alternative channels continue to be available for those who are unable to do so.

These challenges were highlighted in our 2018 Residents Survey, which found that:

- One in ten residents (10%) do not have internet access, rising to 41% of those aged 65+.
- Telephone remains the most popular channel for contacting the council (71% of residents would normally phone, compared to 27% who use email).
- Whilst 65% of residents used our website for core council services, 22% said they were not likely to use the website for these services, rising to 53% for those aged 65+.

Separate work across the council to support residents moving to Universal Credit (the government's new online benefit system) has identified other key groups who may struggle to access services and support online. These include people with language or literacy issues, those with learning disabilities and homeless people.

Those who do not have IT / online access will be able to access free computers and scanners in the Digital Zone at 222 Upper Street and in our libraries. Targeted support will be provided to build confidence and digital skills for those groups who will struggle to go online, through our Adult and Community Learning Service. We will continue to offer phonecalls and face-to-face appointments through our Contact Islington service for those who need them. There may also be an impact on staff, some of whom will be Islington residents, as the move to online services will reduce the numbers of staff required in customer-facing and 'back office' roles.

The review of our workforce, and the introduction of a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, will enable the council to better utilise staff resources, reducing bureaucracy and freeing up staff to focus on services to support residents. There will be no adverse impact on Islington residents but there is likely to be an impact on staff, as easy access to information enables reductions in back office support teams. Staff Impact Assessments will be undertaken as the proposals are developed.

Technology and enablement, as part of the 2020 programme, aims to improve our technology offer to staff to enable them to work more flexibly and remotely. It should enable staff to work more seamlessly with colleagues, partners and with customers on the frontline. For example, if we improve remote access for frontline staff out in the field, it may result in fewer administrative trips to the office, resulting in greater productivity and subsequently improved customer service. We also want to review and improve our flexible working offer and have greater consistency across the organisation.

We hope to do this through improving our computing offer, moving to cloud based working and shifting culture and focus to outcomes rather than outputs.

5. Child poverty and socio-economic disadvantage

The latest data indicates that Islington has the fourth highest proportion of children living in income-deprived households in the country. Although we are making progress in this area, households with certain characteristics remain over-represented in local child poverty figures.

The table below shows those proposals where there is a potential impact in relation to those that are less well-off.

Characteristic	Proposals
Lower socio-economic groups	Council Tax Childrens Early Help Public Health Lifestyle Temporary Accommodation Environment & Regeneration income Telecare Advocacy Services Adult Community Learning and Libraries

Poorer residents tend to be heavier users of council services and so may experience disruption with the introduction of new delivery models, although our council tax support scheme and resident support scheme will protect the most financially vulnerable. Though proposals have been prepared with an emphasis on prevention and efficient use of resources, careful planning and monitoring is in hand to manage changes.

6. Human Rights and Safeguarding

Human Rights

It is unlawful for the council to act in a way that is incompatible with a European Convention right (unless the council could not have acted differently as a result of a statutory provision).

An interference with a qualified right (e.g. the right to respect for private and family life) is not unlawful if the council acts in accordance with the law and the interference is necessary in a democratic society.

In deciding whether the interference is necessary, the law applies a proportionality test, including whether a fair balance has been struck between the rights of the individual and the interests of the community.

Implications for safeguarding in Adult Social Care

We are continuing to roll out our work on Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP). MSP is enshrined in the Care Act 2014 and the Pan London Safeguarding Adults Policies and Procedures. MSP puts the person at risk of harm or abuse at the centre of decisions and actions about them. Just like the Strengths Based Practice approach for general social work activities, MSP respects that adults often bring ideas and solutions which will work best for them and the outcomes they need support in achieving. In order to ensure we are offering a truly personalised safeguarding service, we have also created a system of quality standards and assurance which will enable the council and safeguarding adults board to better understand how we are supporting and enabling adults to stay safe and where we need to target our resources for the future. MSP generally has a greater likelihood of success in preventing the re-occurrence of abuse as the work undertaken in partnership with adults at risk highlights at an early stage the areas the person feels are important to address and the best mechanisms to achieve the right outcomes.

MSP is not only for councils, so we are working closely with our partners in the other statutory services and the voluntary and private sector to ensure that all organisations that come into contact with adults at risk of abuse understand their legal duties and are able to respond appropriately to safeguarding concerns.

The council is preparing for the proposed changes to the Mental Capacity Act (MCA). Currently the council undertakes a large number of statutory assessments under the MCA, called Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards assessments. The process for these assessments is tightly overseen by the council and we will continue to work with our partners in hospitals, care homes and other settings to ensure that we continue to provide an excellent service in authorising lawful deprivations of liberty of people who lack mental capacity where it is in their best interests to reside in a place for care or to keep them safe from harm.

Review of the key pathways and interfaces between services who offer support to residents with complex needs could offer a more joined-up and personalised

approach to safeguarding adults at risk which is a key area of learning from Safeguarding Adults Reviews in Islington and across the country.

Implications for safeguarding in Children's Services

Safeguarding is about the protection of individuals and ensuring safe practice throughout the council's dealings with individuals. The mitigation identified for each proposal reduces very significantly the risk of poor safeguarding practice. The council's mitigation should include not adopting any policy where safeguarding practice is adversely affected. The proposals put forward have been tested against effective safeguarding practice. The proposal to employ additional social workers in the Child in Need service will provide an even stronger safeguarding focus, building on a model of effective independently audited practice. A broad range of quality assurance measures are already in place and will continue to be monitored and responded to robustly.

7. Staffing Impacts

Many of the proposals will have staffing implications which cannot yet be fully determined, but may include changes to current roles or potential risk of redundancy. Our established organisational change process ensures we support all of our staff through this change. Where restructures are proposed we carry out a comprehensive Staffing Impact Assessment that identifies the implications for those with protected characteristics and finds ways to mitigate accordingly.

Where a redundancy situation is possible, we will take a number of steps including: -

- not filling vacancies in advance of a restructure so as many opportunities as possible are available to our existing staff
- using our redeployment process to help staff at risk find suitable alternative employment within the council
- considering alternative options to redundancy such as early retirement, flexible working or other 'working differently' options.
- Stress management support and counselling services will be offered to staff through the Employee Assist Programme to help them cope with the additional pressures that structural change may bring.

We have an ongoing commitment to making Islington an employer of choice and are Timewise accredited, supporting flexible working opportunities available where possible, including condensed hours, flexible start and end times and part time working.

We are committed to a workforce that is representative of the borough at all levels and will continue to look for new ways to improve progression routes for staff and equip them to be senior managers of the future. We also encourage BME staff and women to take up the coaching, mentoring and career development opportunities already available in the council. We will continue to promote our staff equality forums as a way of engaging with staff and working together to continually improve their experience of working in Islington.

Annex A: Public Sector Equality Duty

Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 provides that:

(1) 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.

(2) A person who is not a public authority but who exercises public functions must, in the exercise of those functions, have due regard to the matters mentioned in subsection (1).

(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 —

(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.

(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) 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 —

(a) tackle prejudice, and

(b) promote understanding.

(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.

(7) The relevant protected characteristics are —

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment

- marriage and civil partnership
- pregnancy and maternity
- race
- religion or belief
- sex
- sexual orientation.

(8) A reference to conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act includes a reference to —

- (a) a breach of an equality clause or rule;
 - (b) a breach of a non-discrimination rule.
- (9) Schedule 18 (exceptions) has effect.



Report of: Executive Member for Finance, Performance & Community Safety

Meeting of:	Date:	Ward(s):
Executive	17/1/2019	All

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SUBJECT: Procurement Strategy for Gas and Electricity supply 2020 – 2024

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 This report seeks pre-tender approval for the procurement strategy in respect of Gas and Electricity supply 2020-2024 – Contract 1819-0150, in accordance with Rule 2.7 of the Council's Procurement Rules.
- 1.2 The Council needs to procure supplies of Natural Gas and Electricity for its own and external property portfolios. Such sites include, but are not limited to, housing, public buildings, libraries, parks, schools and leisure centres.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To approve the procurement strategy for Gas and Electricity supply 2020-2024 – Contract 1819-0150 as outlined in this report.
- 2.2 To delegate authority to award the contract to the Corporate Director of Environment and Regeneration in consultation with the Executive Member for Finance, Performance and Community Safety.

3. Background

- 3.1 Nature of the service

The Council requires gas and electricity for heating, hot water, lighting and power to its own portfolio of sites (Housing, Offices, Libraries, Parks, etc.) as well as for external clients such as Schools, Academies and Leisure Centres.

The current gas contract with Corona Energy and electricity contracts with Scottish & Southern Energy expire on 31st March 2020. In conjunction with Strategic Procurement a project plan has been devised which envisages awarding contracts in the Autumn/Summer of 2019, in order to allow forward purchasing of the gas and electricity commodity elements to take place.

The current purchasing strategy is based on flexible, aggregated (with external clients), risk-managed procurement, purchasing tranches of gas and power on dips in the market. All gas and electricity needs to be purchased in advance of use in order to prevent gas and electricity suppliers imposing punitive default prices. A flexible strategy of buying over a four-year period, with some purchases made near to delivery and some further away, helps to mitigate any sharp increases in market prices.

3.2 Estimated Value

The Council currently buys gas and electricity for its own portfolio, which are directly paid for, and for other sites such as schools, academies and leisure centres who pay their own invoices from within our contract. The costs for electricity and gas for the Council’s own portfolio are funded from the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and the remainder from the General Fund (GF).

In order to reduce consumption, usage is monitored to identify wastage. Central Government have instructed electricity suppliers to install Smart Metering onto all supplies to improve the accuracy of billing and to allow analysis of consumption data. The table below show the split in terms of consumption and cost over the 12-month period, April 2017 to March 2018:

Lots	Gas Volume kWh	Electricity Volume kWh
Direct Pay (Council)	95,104,300	28,538,000
Indirect Pay (Non-Council)	31,034,600	16,186,000
Total	126,138,900	44,724,000

The annual spend for 2017/18 for these supplies was:

Lots	Annual Gas Cost (£)	Annual Electricity Cost (£)
Direct Pay (Council)	2,273,000	3,125,900
Indirect Pay (Non-Council)	844,000	1,838,000
Total	3,117,000	4,963,900

It is estimated that the total value for gas and electricity for the four-year agreement will be in the region of £32m - £40m (allowing for market fluctuation). This estimate includes the sites mentioned above that are not owned by the Council and are not be paid for by the Council.

Central Government and the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), along with other organisations procuring in the energy sector recognise and have highlighted the benefits of a flexible purchasing strategy that provides mitigation against the potentially extreme volatility of energy prices.

Price benchmarking has historically proven very difficult due to commercial confidentiality. Price benchmarking against Central Government quarterly statistics for industrial and commercial contracts and direct comparison in gas and electricity prices with another Council which uses a Public Buying Organisation (PBO) has demonstrated that prices obtained via Islington’s current procurement strategy are at least comparable and in some cases lower, although this cannot be a direct comparison due to timings to the markets and volume purchased.

In order to assess the effectiveness of trades, as well as prices being checked against quarterly government statistics and data provided by another Local Authority (in confidence), trades made are checked against current prices to assess their effectiveness. For example, below are shown the current gas and electricity prices for Winter Season 2018 against the prices secured from the Council’s preferred suppliers for the same period:

Winter 2018 (Oct 18 – Mar 19)	Gas	Electricity
Current Prices (Sept 18)	£70.35 p/p/therm	£71.70 MW
LBI Trades	£52.57 p/p/therm	£49.7 MW
Difference %	34%	44%

This shows that prices have risen considerably since the Council purchased trades covering the Winter 2018 period.

The Council receives market intelligence from multiple sources which is analysed closely before any trades are made. Commodity markets are driven by a large number of variable drivers including, but not limited to, oil, coal and carbon prices, weather conditions, international relations, trade disputes, geopolitical unrest, strikes and government regulation. However, the largest effect on prices is currently Brexit, the uncertainty of which has made markets extremely volatile and has had a direct effect on the value of Sterling, reducing it by around 15%-20%. This has made UK commodity costs higher, as we are a net importer of gas and both commodities are traded in US dollars and Euros, both of which have made considerable gains against Sterling over the past 18 months.

3.3 Timetable

Contracts need to be in place at least 3 months before (and preferably earlier) current contracts expire on 31/03/2020 to accommodate a reasonable buying window before the contract start dates to monitor prices and decide on the term of the flexible contracts.

A long lead-in period is to allow for all statutory tender and standstill periods to be observed and in order to consult leaseholders and obtain dispensation from Section 20 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985. The Home Ownership Team have been consulted on this and a lead officer appointed.

The timetable for putting contracts in place is as follows:

Begin Leaseholder consultation – Jan 2019
 Advert in OJEU– March 2019
 Invitation to Tender (ITT) – April 2019
 Tender Return – May 2019
 Tender Evaluation – June 2019

A procurement project plan has been produced in consultation with Strategic Procurement.

3.4 Options appraisal

There are other options available to enable energy to be purchased, mainly joining a framework run by a Public Buying Organisation (PBO). These are used by public sector organisations who do not have the in-house resources and expertise to undertake their own energy purchasing. The main PBO is Crown Commercial Services. If we wished to use them to undertake the sole activity of energy purchasing (they do not manage the contracts, this still has to be done in-house), based on our portfolio, the annual cost would be approximately £110,000.

In-house Procurement (Business As Usual)	Using a Public Buying Organisation (PBO)
<p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity of supplier (same supplier for 4 years) • Full control over whole process • Fully flexible trading • No PBO fees • Single pathway to obtaining Leaseholder Dispensation • Bespoke award criteria • Ability to form relationships with suppliers over 4 years 	<p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of larger Portfolio with potentially marginally lower prices • Experienced Energy Brokers • Greater opportunity for selling back trades/short buying • Reduce Council officer time in making trades • Shorter lead-in time as no OJEU required
<p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Council officer time monitoring markets/making trades 	<p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High PBO Fees (£110K PA) • No control over energy trades/budgets forecasting setting • No choice over suppliers

PBOs offer an energy buying service from an existing framework where they purchase the gas and electricity from their preferred suppliers using their purchasing strategy (this is a flexible, aggregated and risk-managed procurement). All contract management functions remain with the Council/client. The cost of using this energy purchasing service would be approximately £110,000 per year (£440,000 over the four-year duration of the contract) based on the fee structure provided by Crown Commercial Services (CCS).

By purchasing via a flexible procurement strategy we have the option to buy varying volumes of gas and electricity and different times, accessing any drops in the market that occur. This variable strategy benefits over buying fixed annual amounts on a single day, as on that single day, prices may be high. Buying on multiple occasions using market intelligence spreads the price risk.

The preferred procurement route is to undertake the necessary work in-house, awarding a four-year contract to the winning tenderer.

By adding external clients to the main contract we are purchasing larger aggregated volumes and earning fee income for providing this service. This collaboration has joint benefits for the Council in terms of fee income and for the clients in terms of potentially better prices by being part of a larger contract and mitigating the costs in undertaking separate individual procurements.

By competitively tendering on the fixed price element of the end delivered price and then purchasing the commodity (gas and power) from the winning gas/electricity supplier on the open commodities market as part of a flexible, aggregated procurement strategy, the Council should have access to the most advantageous prices available at any given time (when the markets are low) and can buy volume strategically (monthly, seasonally, annually, over several years).

3.5 Key Considerations

An effective procurement strategy to buy the supply of both Gas and Electricity will have a direct social benefit on the amount residents and leaseholders pay in their rent/leaseholder charges.

Failure to enter into appropriate contracts would lead to default rates being applied at much higher costs, which would have a detrimental effect on residents.

Any supplier appointed will need to provide an Environmental Strategy, showing what they are doing in order to be a responsible, sustainable supplier.

Within the tender, suppliers will be required to agree to the Council's Specification of Requirements which details specific terms and conditions we require to improve the management of the contract and to provide economies such as paperless billing to prevent waste, payment by direct debit to ensure security of supply/reduce finance resources required, dispute management criteria and provision of market intelligence to assist with the general purchasing strategy.

As the procurement methodology is that recommend by the Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy department, we are adhering to best practice principles.

Suppliers will be requested to provide a breakdown of the fuel mix of their offerings (from what sources electricity is being generated from) and whether any of the gas supplied is intended to come from Fracking operations.

There are no TUPE, Pensions and Staffing implications

3.6 Evaluation

The tender will be conducted in one stage, known as the Open Procedure, as the tender is 'open' to all organisations who express an interest. The Open Procedure includes minimum requirements which organisations must meet before the rest of their tender is evaluated.

The award criteria are based on 100% price. This ensures that the supplier with the lowest non-commodity and supplier margin (along with agreement to the Council’s core Specific Requirements) will be awarded the contract(s). This is to reduce the financial burden on residents/leaseholders.

The end delivered electricity and gas prices are made up of many different elements (more than 15 for electricity alone). These can be summarised as:

	Element	Average % of end delivered price
1.	The Commodity costs – the actual price of the electricity generated at the power station/gas from the gas fields	40% Electricity/65% Gas
2.	The Non-commodity costs – environmental taxes levied by Government, use of systems charges levied by National Grid for using wires/pipes and meters	59% Electricity/34% Gas
3.	The suppliers profit margin	Less than 1%

We have no direct control over the second element, non-commodity costs – these are set mainly annually by government and National Grid. The current tender process evaluates the bids made by suppliers for the non-commodity costs and the supplier profit margin elements in order to select a preferred supplier. The commodity costs are bought once contracts have been let, separately by the Council via the preferred supplier’s energy brokers. This allows for multiple, flexible trades to be made in order to make up the total annual volume required. These trades can be monthly, quarterly, seasonal, annual or even longer. Using multiple trades gives a greater chance of accessing dips in the market.

Only gas and electricity suppliers that have a supply license approved by OFGEM (The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets) will be allowed to tender, ensuring a high level of service quality.

3.7 Business Risks

Due to the extreme volatility of energy markets, the larger the forward buying window, the greater opportunity to secure the best price for the supply. Contracts will need to be approved and agreed by December 2019 to allow for a sufficient forward buying window for the commodity elements, hence the long lead-in time for this procurement.

In addition, Housing is the largest service user within the existing portfolio, therefore the risk with regards to consultation with leaseholders needs to be noted and sufficient time allocated to allow Housing Services to request/receive dispensation.

By purchasing flexibly and with options to sell back trades made, the risks of making a single annual (or multi-year) trade on a day when prices are at their highest is reduced.

By including a 20% volume tolerance in contract documentation, we can add additional sites (either our own or external) to either increase fee income or mitigate the costs of new builds.

3.8 The Employment Relations Act 1999 (Blacklist) Regulations 2010 explicitly prohibit the compilation, use, sale or supply of blacklists containing details of trade union members and their activities. Following a motion to full Council on 26 March 2013, all tenderers will be required to complete an anti-blacklisting declaration. Where an organisation is unable to declare that they have never blacklisted, they will be required to evidence that they have 'self-

cleansed'. The Council will not award a contract to organisations found guilty of blacklisting unless they have demonstrated 'self-cleansing' and taken adequate measures to remedy past actions and prevent re-occurrences.

3.9 The following relevant information is required to be specifically approved by the Executive in accordance with rule 2.8 of the Procurement Rules:

Relevant information	Information/section in report
1 Nature of the service	Procurement of gas and electricity for the period 2020-2024 See paragraph 3.1
2 Estimated value	The estimated value per year is £8-£10 Million, £32-40 Million over the 4-year period. Annual Cost to Council – £5.5-£7 Million Annual Cost to Non-Council £2.5-£3 Million The agreement is proposed to run for a period of 4 years See paragraph 3.2
3 Timetable	Begin Leaseholder consultation – Jan 2019 Advert – March 2019 Invitation to Tender (ITT) – April 2019 Tender Return – May 2019 Tender Evaluation – June 2019 Leaseholder Dispensation – Aug/Sep 2019 Contract Award Report – October 2019 Standstill Period/Award contracts – Dec 2019 See paragraph 3.3
4 Options appraisal for tender procedure including consideration of collaboration opportunities	In-house managed procurement, 4-year contract using Open Procedure. See paragraph 3.4
5 Consideration of: Social benefit clauses; London Living Wage; Best value; TUPE, pensions and other staffing implications	Reduced financial burden to residents LLW not applicable for a supplies contract Flexible Procurement for Best Value No TUPE, pensions and other staffing implications See paragraph 3.5
6 Award criteria	The award criteria are based 100% on price (Non-commodity cost) See paragraph 3.6

7 Any business risks associated with entering the contract	Late contract award/Leaseholder Dispensation See paragraph 3.7
8 Any other relevant financial, legal or other considerations.	None.

4. Implications

4.1 Financial implications:

This report seeks approval for the Procurement Strategy for the supply of electricity and gas for a four-year period between 2020-24. It is estimated that the energy cost during this period will be between £32-£40 million and will be met from existing council budgets and contributions from external clients.

The report recommends procurement option A which continues the current arrangements of using an in-house procurement strategy over the use of a Public Buying Organisation (PBO). Based upon past performance and some limited comparative data option A has a greater financial benefit for the council, however this is no indication of best market performance nor future comparative performance of the two procurement strategies.

4.2 Legal Implications:

The Council has power to procure the supply of natural gas and electricity under section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 which enables the council to carry out any activity that is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of its functions. The council also has power to purchase these supplies on behalf of third parties under the general power of competence set out in section 1 of the Localism Act 2011. The Council may enter into contracts for such services under section 1 of the Local Government (Contracts) Act 1997.

In relation to the powers for charging third parties in return for purchasing gas and electricity on their behalf the council may rely on:

- A) Local Authorities (Goods and Services) Act 1970 (LAGS) if the third parties are public bodies for purposes of that act; or
- B) The charging power set out in section 93 of the Local Government Act 2003, if the third parties are not public bodies for purposes of LAGS provided that the charge levied is based on cost recovery; or
- C) The trading power set out in section 95 of the Local Government Act 2003 or section 4 of the Localism Act 2011, if the third parties are not public bodies for purposes of LAGS and the charge levied is based on making a profit for the council. In this case the trading activity would need to be conducted through the trading company established by the council, Islington Limited (trading as iCo), in order to comply with these trading powers.

The Executive may delegate authority to award the contract to the Corporate Director of Environment and Regeneration under the Council's Procurement Rule 16.2.

The proposed contract is a contract for supply. The threshold in relation to supply contracts for application of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 (the Regulations) is currently £181,302. Contracts above this threshold must be procured with advertisement in the Official Journal of the European Union and with full compliance of the Regulations. The Council's Procurement Rules also require contracts over the value of £181,302 to be subject to competitive tender. In compliance with the requirements of the Regulations and the council's Procurement Rules the proposed procurement strategy is to advertise a call for competition in OJEU and carry out the procurement using a competitive tender process. On completion of the procurement the contract may be awarded to the highest scoring tenderers subject to the tenders providing value for money for the council.

The contract is for a period in excess of 12 months and therefore will be qualifying long term agreements under section 20 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985. Accordingly, the council will need to comply with the leaseholder consultation requirements applicable to long term qualifying agreements set out in the Service Charges (Consultation Requirements) (England) Regulations 2003 (as amended).

4.3 Environmental Implications

Electricity and gas purchasing has a significant environmental impact; for electricity the main impact is during the generation stage and around half of the electricity in the UK is currently produced using coal or gas, although this is reducing steadily as more renewables start supplying the national grid (carbon emissions from electricity production in the UK are down 65% since 1990 despite an 11% increase in use). For gas, the main impact is at the usage (burning) stage, contributing directly to carbon emissions. There are also significant impacts related to the extraction of fossil fuels prior to the production/supply of electricity and natural gas.

As noted above, suppliers will be requested to provide a breakdown of the fuel mix of their offerings (from what sources electricity is being generated from) and whether any of the gas supplied is intended to come from Fracking operations. They will also need to provide an Environmental Strategy, showing what they are doing in order to be a responsible, sustainable supplier.

4.4 Resident Impact Assessment:

The Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The Council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The Council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.

A Resident Impact Assessment was completed on 31st October 2018 and the summary is included below. The complete Resident Impact Assessment is at appendix 1.

- The Procurement Strategy for Gas and Electricity supply (2020-2024) is not likely to be discriminatory in any way for people with any of the protected characteristics.
- The Procurement Strategy for Gas and Electricity supply (2020-2024) is not likely to have a negative impact on equality of opportunity for people with protected characteristics.

There is a potential positive impact for Council leaseholders with the following protected characteristics: age, disability, pregnancy & maternity. This is because leaseholders pay for the amount of heat that they use and that the elderly and very young, pregnant and new mothers and disabled residents are likely to spend more time in the home, therefore require more heating. The Procurement Strategy seeks to obtain the lowest cost gas and will therefore provide a greater saving for those spending more time in the home.

- The proposal is not likely to have a negative impact on good relations between communities with protected characteristics and the rest of the population in Islington. The proposals do not provide any opportunities for fostering good relations.

By looking to purchase gas at the lowest price, heat can be provided to Council leaseholders at a lower cost. This will leave leaseholders more money for other purposes, alleviating poverty for lower income households. Alternatively, low income leaseholders may choose to use cost savings to heat their homes to a higher level reducing the negative impacts of fuel poverty on physical and mental health which affect lower income households disproportionately.

5. Reason for recommendations

5.1 The current contracts for the supply of both Gas and Electricity expire on 31/03/2020. In order to purchase utilities after this date a procurement strategy is required to be in place prior to this date.

By adopting the current existing method of procurement, based on an aggregated, flexible, risk managed strategy, we will have continuity of service and security of future supply without incurring additional costs of using a Public Buying Organisation.

This proposed procurement strategy recommended allows for opportunities in the market to be realised, whilst giving a level of budget certainty and the ability to sell back any trades made.

By entering into contracts for the supply of Gas and Electricity for a four-year contract period, we will be able to maximise the benefits of a flexible procurement strategy and reduce the administrative costs of multiple tenders within a framework agreement.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 - Resident Impact Assessment

Signed by:		8 January 2019
	Executive Member for Finance, Performance & Community Safety	Date

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Resident Impact Assessment

Procurement Strategy for Gas and Electricity supply 2020-2024

Service Area: Environment and Regeneration

1. What are the intended outcomes of this policy, function etc?

To approve the procurement strategy for gas and electricity supply for the period 2020-2024 and to allow award of new contracts via delegated powers to be put in place.

2. Resident Profile

Who is going to be impacted by this change i.e. residents/service users/tenants? Please complete data for your service users. If your data does not fit into the categories in this table, please copy and paste your own table in the space below. Please refer to **section 3.3** of the guidance for more information.

		Borough profile	Service User profile
		Total: 206,285	Total:
Gender	Female	51%	51%
	Male	49%	49%
Age	Under 16	32,825	32,825
	16-24	29,418	29,418
	25-44	87,177	87,177
	45-64	38,669	38,669
	65+	18,036	18,036
Disability	Disabled	16%	16%
	Non-disabled	84%	84%
Sexual orientation	LGBT	No data	No data
	Heterosexual/straight	No data	No data
Race	BME	52%	52%
	White	48%	48%
Religion or belief	Christian	40%	40%
	Muslim	10%	10%
	Other	4.5%	4.5%
	No religion	30%	30%
	Religion not stated	17%	17%

3. Equality impacts

With reference to the [guidance](#), please describe what are the equality and socio-economic impacts for residents and what are the opportunities to challenge prejudice or promote understanding?

- The Procurement Strategy for Gas and Electricity supply (2020-2024) is not likely to be discriminatory in any way for people with any of the protected characteristics.
- The Procurement Strategy for Gas and Electricity supply (2020-2024) is not likely to have a negative impact on equality of opportunity for people with protected characteristics.

There is a potential positive impact for council leaseholders with the following protected characteristics: age, disability, pregnancy & maternity. This is because leaseholders pay for the amount of heat that they use and that the elderly and very young, pregnant and new mothers and disabled residents are likely to spend more time in the home, therefore require more heating. The Procurement Strategy seeks to obtain the lowest cost gas and will therefore provide a greater saving for those spending more time in the home.

- The proposal is not likely to have a negative impact on good relations between communities with protected characteristics and the rest of the population in Islington. The proposals do not provide any opportunities for fostering good relations.
- By looking to purchase gas at the lowest price, heat can be provided to council leaseholders at a lower cost. This will leave leaseholders more money for other purposes, alleviating poverty for lower income households. Alternatively, low income leaseholders may choose to use cost savings to heat their homes to a higher level reducing the negative impacts of fuel poverty on physical and mental health which affect lower income households disproportionately.

4. Safeguarding and Human Rights impacts

a) Safeguarding risks and Human Rights breaches

Please describe any safeguarding risks for children or vulnerable adults AND any potential human rights breaches that may occur as a result of the proposal? Please refer to **section 4.8** of the [guidance](#) for more information.

There are no safeguarding risks for children and vulnerable adults or potential human rights breaches resulting from the proposal.

If potential safeguarding and human rights risks are identified then **please contact equalities@islington.gov.uk to discuss further:**

5. Action

How will you respond to the impacts that you have identified in sections 3 and 4, or address any gaps in data or information?

For more information on identifying actions that will limit the negative impact of the policy for protected groups see the [guidance](#).

Action	Responsible person or team	Deadline
N/A – No negative impacts have been identified.		

Please send the completed RIA to equalities@islington.gov.uk and also make it publicly available online along with the relevant policy or service change.

This Resident Impact Assessment has been completed in accordance with the guidance and using appropriate evidence.

Staff member completing this form:

Signed: Richard Gill

Date: 31/10/2018

Head of Service or higher:

Signed: 
 DocuSigned by: Karen Agbabiaka

Date: 19-11-18 10:07 GMT
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Report of: **Executive Member for Finance, Performance and Community Safety**

Meeting of:	Date	Agenda item	Ward(s)
Executive	17 January 2019		All

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SUBJECT: THE COUNCIL'S USE OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS UNDER THE REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 The report updates the Committee on the Council's use of investigatory powers under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 ("RIPA") and recent legal developments.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To note the level of directed surveillance undertaken by the Council.
- 2.2 To note the recent legal developments.

3. Background

- 3.1 RIPA provides a statutory framework regulating the use of directed surveillance, the conduct of covert human intelligence sources (informants or undercover officers) and the acquisition of communications data by public authorities. RIPA requires public authorities, including local authorities, to use covert investigation techniques in a way that is necessary, proportionate and compatible with human rights.
- 3.2 Directed surveillance is covert surveillance conducted for the purposes of a specific investigation or operation and it is likely to result in the obtaining of private information about a person. Private information includes any aspect of a person's private or personal relationship with others, including family and professional or business relationships. Whilst a person may

have a reduced expectation of privacy when in a public place, covert surveillance of that person's activities in public may still result in the obtaining of private information.

- 3.3 Communications data is generated in the provision, delivery and maintenance of postal or telecommunications services but does not include the content of the communication. Local authorities may only acquire service use information or subscriber information; they may not acquire traffic data.
- 3.4 The use of covert surveillance techniques by local authorities was previously the subject of some controversy. The Government introduced significant changes under the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, which came into effect on 1 November 2012. The changes mean that a magistrate's approval is required before a RIPA authorisation can take effect.

4. Acquisition of Communications Data

- 4.1 A public authority must make their request for the acquisition of communications data via a single point of contact ("SPoC"). A local authority request must be made through a SPoC at the National Anti-Fraud Network ('NAFN') once it has received judicial approval.
- 4.2 Service use information is data relating to the use made by any person of a postal or telecommunications service. Examples of service use information include; itemised telephone call records, itemised records of connections to internet services, itemised timing and duration of service usage, information about the use of forwarding/redirection services and records of postal items, such as records of registered post, recorded or special delivery postal items and records of parcel delivery and collection.
- 4.3 Subscriber information relates to data held by a communications service provider ("CSP") about people to whom the CSP provides or has provided a communications service. Examples of subscriber information include:
 - 'Subscriber checks' such as "who is the subscriber of phone number 0000 000XXX?" or "who is the account holder of e-mail account example@example.co.uk?"
 - Information about the subscriber to a PO Box number
 - Subscribers' or account holders' account information including names and addresses for installation and billing and information about the connection, disconnection and reconnection of services.
- 4.4 Part 3 of the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 contains provisions relating to authorisations for obtaining communications data. However, this part of the Act is not yet in force and the provisions of RIPA still apply. The Data Retention and Acquisition Regulations 2018 amended RIPA, introducing from 1 November 2018 a serious crime threshold to the acquisition of service use data. The council will now only be able to submit an application to acquire service use data for the investigation of a criminal offence capable of attracting a sentence of 12 months or more. There is no change to the acquisition of subscriber data, which the council can still acquire for any crime where it is necessary and proportionate to do so.

5. Covert Surveillance and Property Interference Revised Code of Practice

- 5.1 In August 2018, the Home Office published a revised code of practice and the council's RIPA

policy will be up-dated to reflect the revised guidance, including an expanded section dealing with online covert activity. The growth of the internet, and the extent of the information that is now available online, presents new opportunities for public authorities to view or gather information, which may assist them in preventing or detecting crime. The revised code of practice provides guidance on where the study of an individual's online presence may engage privacy considerations and a RIPA authorisation will be required.

- 5.2 The Investigatory Powers Commissioner ("the IPC") has responsibility for oversight of investigatory powers used under RIPA. The code of practice sets out that it is good practice for the senior responsible officer ("SRO") to be responsible for engagement with the IPC and their inspectors when they conduct inspections and for overseeing the implementation of any post-inspection plans. The council was last inspected on 1 December 2016 and it is anticipated that we will receive a further inspection in 2019.
- 5.3 The code of practice provides that within local authorities, the SRO should be a member of the corporate leadership team. The council's current SRO is the Interim Corporate Director of Resources.

6. Authorisation of covert surveillance

- 6.1 During this financial year since 1 April 2018, the Council has authorised directed surveillance on 5 occasions for cases of unlawful subletting of council tenancies, investigated by Housing Investigations. These authorisations have all been given judicial approval by a magistrate.
- 6.2 For the previous financial year (1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018) the Council authorised directed surveillance on 1 occasion for a case of unlawful subletting and benefit fraud investigated by Housing Investigations. This authorisation was given judicial approval by a magistrate.
- 6.3 The council has not authorised the use of a covert human intelligence source since October 2010.
- 6.4 The trend in the number of RIPA authorisations has been downwards. By comparison the Council has granted the following number of directed surveillance authorisations in previous years:
- 2010/11 – 23
 - 2011/12 – 15
 - 2012/13 – 17
 - 2013/14 - 6
 - 2014/15 – 4
 - 2015/16 – 1
 - 2016/17 - 2

7. Implications

7.1 Financial implications:

There are no financial implications arising directly from this report. Robust anti-fraud activity is an integral part of the Council's strategy for safeguarding its assets and maximising its use of

resources. The use of investigatory surveillance is one of the tools the Council uses to achieve these aims.

7.2 Legal Implications:

RIPA was introduced to ensure that covert surveillance undertaken by public authorities is undertaken in accordance with the European Convention on Human Rights and the Human Rights Act 1998.

The Council can only undertake covert surveillance if the proposed operation is authorised by one of the Council's authorising officers and subsequently approved by a magistrate. A local authority can only use directed surveillance if it is necessary to prevent or detect criminal offences, which attract a custodial sentence of six months or more or criminal offences relating to the underage sale of alcohol or tobacco. The authorising officer must also be satisfied that the proposed directed surveillance is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved.

There has been a reduction in the number of directed surveillance authorisations granted by the Council since 1 November 2012, when the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 introduced significant changes to local authorities' use of RIPA. However, the Council could still face a legal challenge to the way in which covert surveillance is conducted; this could lead to the evidence obtained being ruled as inadmissible and/or a complaint to the Investigatory Powers Tribunal.

The Data Retention and Acquisition Regulations 2018 amend Chapter 2 of Part 1 of RIPA, which currently provides for the acquisition of communications data by public authorities. However, when Part 3 of the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 comes into force, it will replace this part of RIPA.

7.3 Environmental Implications:

Nil

7.4 Resident Impact Assessment:

The Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The Council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The Council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.

A resident impact assessment has not been conducted, as this report only provides monitoring information and a legal update for the Committee.

8. Reason for recommendations

- 8.1 The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 has introduced additional safeguards to the use of RIPA and the impact of covert surveillance on the privacy of those under investigation. This has seen a reduction in the use of directed surveillance by the Council.
- 8.2 The Council is managing its covert activities in accordance with RIPA and the Home Office codes of practice.

Appendices: None

Background papers: None

Final report clearance:

Signed by:		8 January 2019
	Executive Member for Finance, Performance and Community Safety	Date

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Environment and Regeneration
Town Hall, Upper Street, N1 2UD

Report of: Executive Member for Inclusive Economy and Jobs

Meeting of:	Date:	Ward(s):
Executive	17 January 2019	Barnsbury, Bunhill, Caledonian, Clerkenwell, St. Mary's, St. Peter's

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SUBJECT: Confirmation of Article 4 Directions to withdraw Permitted Development Right for change of use from Office to Dwelling Houses in the Central Activities Zone (CAZ)

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 In 2013, the Government introduced a permitted development (PD) right to allow office uses (B1a use class) to change to residential uses (C3 use class) without the need for planning permission. The PD right was for a temporary period of three years, from 30 May 2013 to 30 May 2016. The Council, in coordination with the Greater London Authority (GLA), applied for an exemption from the PD right for Islington's portion of the Central Activities Zone (CAZ), on the grounds that nationally significant office accommodation would be lost. This request was successful and the CAZ is currently exempt from this PD right. However, in 2015, the Government announced that the PD right would be made permanent and the current exemptions will be lifted from May 2019. In order that the PD right is not available in the CAZ, an Article 4 Direction (A4D) is needed to remove the PD right after the exemption is lifted.
- 1.2 The CAZ is the commercial core of London's economy. It is considered to be one of the world's most attractive business locations and accommodates a range of unique economic clusters and a significant agglomeration of offices. The south of Islington falls within the CAZ and 70% of the Borough's jobs are located here. Islington's CAZ generates £7bn Gross Value Added (GVA measures the level of contribution that companies who produce goods and services make to the local economy) from B-uses alone and accommodates 46% of the Borough's firms. Maintaining and nurturing the CAZ's economic function is crucial to

ensuring the ongoing success of Islington's economy and its ability to sustain existing and future jobs. Approximately 62,000 jobs could be lost if this A4D is not put in place.

1.3 The proposed A4D covers Islington's portion of the CAZ (see Appendix 1 showing a map of the area). The A4D is considered necessary as the PD right has the potential to cause significant harm to local amenity and wellbeing, in particular it could:

- Lead to the loss of viable business space, which could exacerbate the projected undersupply of offices at a time when there is a significant identified need.
- Undermine agglomeration benefits that can be achieved when concentrations of offices in particular sectors, such as the tech sector, locate in close proximity to one another.
- Lead to the loss of valuable, viable and occupied offices in Islington which provide a range of job opportunities and is of strategic importance to the Central London and UK economy.
- Undermine the viability of the remaining business uses in the CAZ by introducing uses that may not be compatible with employment uses and which could compromise their future operation.
- Create amenity issues by introducing residential accommodation in locations and buildings that would otherwise not be suitable.
- Lead to a further loss of jobs in the Borough and limit its capacity to accommodate future jobs growth. Up to 62,000 jobs would be at risk if this A4D is not put in place (see 3.23 below).

1.4 Confirmation of the A4D will also contribute to the delivery of the Council's Corporate Plan, whose vision is to make Islington a fairer place for all. The Corporate Plan sets out seven clear objectives relating to homes, jobs and money, safety, children and young people, place and environment, health and independence and a well-run Council. If an A4D is not put in place, the subsequent loss of office floor space, and therefore jobs, would negatively impact the Council's ability to: reduce the levels of long term unemployment and worklessness; help residents get the skills they need to secure jobs; and create an inclusive economy. The Council's ability to ensure an increase in the supply of genuinely affordable homes and to improve housing conditions for private tenants would also be jeopardised if an A4D is not put in place.

1.5 On 17 September 2014, the Council confirmed an A4D to remove the office to residential permitted right in locations outside of the CAZ. This A4D remains in place and is unaffected by the A4D proposed in this report.

2. Recommendation

2.1 To authorise confirmation of the Article 4 Direction on or after 20 March 2019, which will withdraw the permitted development right which allows B1(a) office units to change to C3 residential use without planning permission. The Direction covers Islington's portion of the Central Activities Zone (as indicated on the plan at Appendix 1).

3. Background

3.1 A PD right grants automatic planning permission for certain types of development. PD rights are set out in the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order (the GPDO). In 2013, the Government introduced a PD right to allow the

change of use from a use falling within Use Class B1(a) (offices) to a use falling within Use Class C3 (dwellinghouses). The PD right was intended to be in place for a temporary period of three years until 30 May 2016.

- 3.2 Prior to the introduction of the PD right, the Government invited applications for exemptions, meaning that the PD right would not apply in any exempted areas. In response to this, and with support from the GLA, in February 2013 the Council made two requests to the Secretary of State (SoS) for exemptions to the PD right:
- The first request (referred to as "Category A") was made on the grounds that the PD right would result in the loss of employment floorspace which was of national significance to the UK economy. The request sought exemption for Islington's Central Activities Zone (CAZ).
 - The second request (referred to as "Category B") was made on the grounds that the PD right would have substantial adverse economic consequences at a borough-level. The request sought exemption for economic areas outside the CAZ. These locations were informed by existing planning employment designations, as well as detailed site surveys.
- 3.3 An assessment was carried out by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and it was determined that the Council would be granted exemption in relation to the Category A / CAZ area only.
- 3.4 On 3 July 2013, the Council gave notice of a non-immediate A4D which would remove the office to residential PD right for the whole borough outside the CAZ. The A4D was subsequently confirmed by the Council's Executive in November 2013. The Secretary of State (SoS) later cancelled this Direction in July 2014, primarily because he considered that the proposed area was too extensive. The Council then legally challenged the SoS's reasons for cancellation. As a result of this, the SoS acknowledged that the cancellation had been based on flawed evidence. Following further discussions between the Council and the DCLG, a smaller area to be covered by the A4D was agreed. The SoS modified the A4D on 17 September 2014. The A4D covers specific clusters of office uses in various parts of the borough and came into force on 18 September 2014.
- 3.5 On 13 October 2015, the Government announced that the office to residential PD development right would be made permanent. The announcement also set out that the areas currently exempt from the PD right will no longer be protected. Local authorities who have designated exemption areas, will need to put an A4D in place by 30 May 2019 if they wish to retain these areas.

Justification for Article 4 Direction

- 3.6 In deciding whether this A4D is expedient, regard has been had to various national, London-wide and local planning policies and considerations.
- 3.7 *Housing*
The PD right was introduced to facilitate the delivery of housing, However, Islington has a strong track record of high levels of housing delivery. Islington's latest housing trajectory for 2017 records housing completions up to 2016/17. In the six-year period from 2011/12 to 2016/17, 9,062 residential units were completed, which exceeded the Borough's housing target by over 1,800 units (or 26%). Figures for the 2013/14 to 2016/17 financial years, during which time the PD right has been exempted in the CAZ, show that housing delivery has exceeded the borough's housing target by over 1,100 units (or 24%). This strongly

suggests that the exclusion of the CAZ from the PD right has not been an impediment to overall housing delivery in the Borough. It is also worth noting that despite the exemption in the CAZ being in place, the majority of the Borough's housing delivery has been focused in this area. This demonstrates that housing delivery is not being negatively impacted by the existing exemption.

- 3.8 In terms of future supply, Islington's five-year supply (covering the period 2018/19 to 2022/23) projects the delivery of approximately 5,300 homes, which would exceed the Borough's London Plan housing target of 4,853 for this period (presuming adoption of the new London Plan housing target in 2020/21) by nearly 500 units (or 10%). Therefore, although the A4D may affect the delivery of residential units that may have otherwise come forward if the A4D was not in place, Islington will still be able to comfortably deliver its housing target without relying on delivery through this PD right.

National Policy and Guidance

- 3.9 Paragraph 80 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out that significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity. It seeks to ensure that Britain can become a global leader in driving innovation and states that the performance and potential of areas with high levels of productivity should be capitalised on, Islington's Local Plan proactively encourages economic growth in the Borough in line with NPPF policy. Employment policies promote the development of new business floor space, and seek to protect this much needed floor space in designated employment areas, as well as across the Borough. Local Plan employment policies are underpinned by a robust needs assessment and are flexible in order to allow response to changes in market conditions. The associated Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) requires local planning authorities to assess economic development needs within their areas to ascertain the levels of predicted employment need. The Council has done this for existing adopted Local Plan policies, and the Council's evidence base – the Employment Land Study (ELS) - identifies current employment need, which will inform the Local Plan review.

London-wide Policy and Guidance

- 3.10 At the London level, the London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2011) Policy 4.1 promotes the continued development of a strong, sustainable and increasingly diverse economy across all parts of London, ensuring the availability of sufficient and suitable workspaces in terms of type, size and cost, supporting infrastructure and suitable environments for larger employers and small and medium sized enterprises, including the voluntary and community sectors.
- 3.11 With regard to the CAZ, Policy 2.10 of the London Plan sets out that a key strategic priority for the Mayor is to enhance and promote the role of the CAZ as one of the world's most attractive and competitive business locations. Paragraph 2.46 expands on this, noting that the CAZ is expected to grow substantially over the London Plan period (to 2036); and therefore it will be important to ensure an adequate supply of office accommodation and other workspaces suitable to meet the needs of a growing and changing economy. This includes a need to ensure continued availability of workspaces appropriate for the technology, media and telecommunications and other emerging sectors.
- 3.12 The Mayor's CAZ Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) provides additional guidance on London Plan policies which relate to the CAZ. Section 1 of the SPG focuses on promoting the CAZ as a competitive business location. It recommends that in order to accommodate projected growth in employment, and to ensure that the CAZ remains globally competitive,

London Plan policy should be implemented in ways that promote and incentivise office and other strategic functions¹. The SPG acknowledges that the Government will be lifting the current CAZ exemption for the office to residential PD right and offers strategic support for a co-ordinated approach to the introduction of Article 4 Directions, to ensure that London's nationally and internationally significant business locations are safeguarded. Such support reinforces the importance of the CAZ remaining a strategically important business location.

- 3.13 The area around and to the south of the Old Street roundabout falls within the City Fringe Opportunity Area. The London Plan identifies the broad parameters for the Opportunity Area (such as the number of jobs expected to be accommodated in the area) while the boundary of the area is designated in the Local Plan. The City Fringe Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) was jointly prepared by the Council and the GLA in order to guide development in the area. The OAPF designates Islington's area as the 'inner core'. This is where employment-led development proposals are encouraged and sites should provide the maximum viable amount of employment floor space as possible.
- 3.14 The Draft London Plan is progressing and the examination is due to commence in January 2019. This new plan will be the third London Plan, and is not an alteration to or update to previous plans. The current 2016 consolidated plan is still the adopted Development Plan. However, the Draft London Plan is a material consideration and will gain more weight as it moves through the examination process.
- 3.15 The Draft London Plan covers the full range of planning issues and introduces six 'Good Growth' principles, which inform each of the key policy areas. One of the six Good Growth principles is growing a good economy. Chapter 6 of the draft plan, which focuses on 'economy', builds on this principle. Policy E1 sets out that increases in the current office stock should be supported where there is strategic and local evidence of sustained demand for office-based employment and office floor space. For Islington, there is strong evidence from the GLA and from the Council's Employment Land Study (ELS – see below) indicating high levels of demand for office floor space. This evidence forms the basis for the protection of strategically important office floor space in the CAZ through this A4D. The importance of the CAZ is also highlighted in Part C of Policy E1.

Local Policy and Guidance

- 3.16 Islington's Local Plan is made up of several documents which provide the basis for assessing planning applications in the Borough. This includes the Core Strategy (adopted February 2011), Development Management Policies, Finsbury Local Plan and Site Allocations (all adopted June 2013). The Local Plan is up-to-date and is fully consistent with the NPPF. The Local Plan policies positively promote sustainable development to ensure that social, environmental and economic goals are achieved across the lifetime of the plan. One of the fundamental Core Strategy objectives, which underpins Islington's entire Local Plan, is to maintain the growth in employment by ensuring a broad range of opportunities exist for all types and sizes of businesses across all parts of the Borough. Policy CS13 of Islington's Core Strategy encourages the development of new employment floor space in the CAZ and in town centres, and resists the loss of employment floor space across the Borough, particularly in the CAZ, unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated.
- 3.17 The Local Plan has detailed policies which resist the loss of B-use floor space across the Borough, as set out in the Development Management Policies and the Finsbury Local Plan.

¹ Paragraph 1.1.5, Central Activities Zone Supplementary Planning Guidance, 2016

These policies are used to determine applications for planning permission and can help deliver the vision and objectives set out in the Core Strategy, to bring forward sustainable development. These policies resist the loss of business floor space and provide heightened protection for business floor space in designated employment areas, including in the CAZ. The loss of office floor space through permitted development, coupled with the unrestrained introduction of residential use in the CAZ, could undermine sustainable development in the Borough, particularly in economic and social terms, and therefore impact negatively on local amenity and the wellbeing of businesses.

- 3.18 The Council is currently reviewing the Local Plan to ensure it remains up-to-date and responsive to key issues. Although at an early stage of preparation, the emerging plan continues to promote new business floor space in various parts of the borough, as well as maintaining policies to protect existing space.

Evidence

- 3.19 There is substantial, up-to-date evidence to support the making of an A4D to remove the office to residential PD right in the CAZ. This evidence includes:

- Employment Land Study, London Borough of Islington, 2016;
- Review of B-Use Premises and Permitted Development Rights, London Borough of Islington, 2016;
- London Office Policy Review, Greater London Authority, 2017;
- Small Offices and Mixed Use in the CAZ, Greater London Authority, 2015; and
- Strategic Evidence to Support London Borough Article 4 Directions in London's Nationally Significant Office Locations, Greater London Authority, 2018.

Islington Employment Land Study (2016)

- 3.20 Islington's Employment Land Study (ELS) was published in January 2016 and was commissioned by the Council to inform the employment policies of the new Local Plan. It provides employment projections by sector; considers the impact of permitted development rights and reflects on the contribution of B class uses to the Borough's economy.

- 3.21 The ELS makes a strong case for the ongoing protection of office floor space within the CAZ and throughout the borough. It identifies a shortfall in the supply of office floor space against the projected demand for such space (400,000 sqm up to 2036). This, coupled with further potential losses from the office to residential PD right in the pipeline, heightens the need to ensure that an A4D is put in place to remove the office to residential PD right in the CAZ. Without an A4D, the likely significant further losses of office floor space that would occur once the exemption is lifted could undermine the sustainable development of the Borough, particularly in terms of economic and social sustainability. This would be likely to impact negatively on local amenity and wellbeing of businesses. This includes existing businesses, who will lose the benefits of being close to other similar businesses in the same sector and / or could find their future operations curtailed due to the introduction of potentially incompatible residential uses. Further loss of space also reduces available space which could affect the ability of existing businesses to expand and grow. Lack of available floor space could also mean that new businesses are not retained and are forced to look outside the Borough for space to develop their business.

Islington Employment Land Study – Review of B-use Premises and Permitted Development Rights (2016)

- 3.22 As part of the ELS, a separate study was commissioned to analyse the businesses occupying B-use premises in Islington, to gain a thorough understanding of their contribution to the local economy, and to understand the likelihood of their conversion to residential use through permitted development. The study also investigates the possible impacts of a set of scenarios regarding possible changes to the PD rights affecting B-use premises.
- 3.23 The Review of B-use Premises and Permitted Development Rights study highlights a number of serious issues relating to the current and future impact of the office to residential PD right. The conversion of office floor space outside the CAZ as a result of the PD right has already reduced the Borough's overall supply of office floor space, displaced a significant number of jobs and businesses, and negatively impacted the economy in terms of lost GVA and turnover. The study also forecasts the potential future impact of the PD right, should there be no exemption or A4D in place, based on past trends. It found that over a nine-year period (2016-2024 was used), 70% or over 900,000 sqm of all office space could be lost. Furthermore, approximately 62,000 jobs, £5.3bn in GVA and £12.9bn in turnover would also be lost as a result. If an A4D for the CAZ is not introduced before the exemption is lifted, Islington's economy would be significantly weakened and its ability to accommodate projected economic growth seriously undermined.
- 3.24 The Council has undertaken further analysis on the impact on the office to residential PD right. Up-to-date planning application data shows that some prior approval permissions have lapsed. Overall, between May 2013 (when the PD right was first introduced) and December 2018, approximately 34,000 sqm of office floorspace has been converted to residential use through prior approval, with a further 8,500sqm under construction and 2,000sqm from extant unimplemented schemes. This equates to approximately 44,000sqm of floorspace from all completed and extant permissions, which potentially could have accommodated 2,900 jobs (assuming a conservative employment density of 15sqm per employee, which aligns with the ELS). If a less conservative employment density figure of 12sqm per employee² is used, this level of floorspace could have accommodated over 3,500 jobs. Should the exemption be lifted without an A4D in place for the CAZ, office stock in the area will be at very serious risk of conversion, which could jeopardise existing jobs and limit the creation of new jobs.

London Office Policy Review (2017)

- 3.25 The London Office Policy Review (LOPR) (2017) was commissioned by the GLA to inform the review of the London Plan. The objectives of this study are to undertake a review of office market trends, assess supply / demand dynamics, examine the impact of the office to residential PD right, and provide office employment and floor space projections.
- 3.26 The LOPR notes that Islington has been significantly impacted by the office to residential PD right and reinforces the conclusions of the ELS, in particular the need to continue to safeguard existing business floor space in order to mitigate the impact of continued losses through permitted development. As with the ELS, the LOPR forecasts high employment growth in the Borough. To accommodate projected employment growth and meet the demand of office floor space, the Council must put in place an A4D to ensure that there are

² Derived from an average of B1 employment densities from the employment density matrix (page 29) of the HCA Employment Density Guide 3rd edition (November 2015), available here: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/484133/employment_density_guide_3rd_edition.pdf

no further substantial losses to overall supply, and to ensure that the gap between supply and demand does not widen even further.

Small Offices and Mixed Use in the CAZ (2015)

3.27 The Small Offices and Mixed Use in the CAZ study was commissioned by the GLA to form an evidence base for the CAZ Supplementary Planning Guidance. It examines the supply and demand for small offices and mixed use development, and focuses on the balance between office and residential development.

3.28 The study recognised that the office to residential PD right has had major unintended consequences for the office market. It describes how residential land values have risen sharply against a background of rising demand, and how many owners have realised the potential uplift in value from an office to residential conversion. Moreover, owners have vacated occupied buildings to allow conversion, thereby displacing economic activity. Overall, the study recommends a coordinated approach to the introduction of an A4D to ensure that London's nationally and internationally significant business locations are sustained.

Strategic Evidence to Support London Borough Article 4 Directions in London's Nationally Significant Office Locations (2018)

3.29 The Mayor published a report setting out strategic evidence in support of the London boroughs making A4Ds in London's nationally significant office locations. Evidence in relation to the economic contributions of the CAZ, office market conditions, residential / commercial land values, and the impacts of the PD right, amongst others, is presented. The report set out that the unique nature of the CAZ results in exceptional levels of productivity which cannot be replicated elsewhere, and therefore requires different or tailored approaches to the application of national policy. It recognises any loss of office floor space in this area could cause substantial harm to not only Islington's local economy, but the London and UK-wide economy. It concludes by stating that the introduction of office to residential A4Ds in the CAZ will promote and safeguard London's internationally and nationally significant office locations.

Housing Quality and Affordable Housing

3.30 As set out the above, the A4D will prevent adverse impacts on local amenity and wellbeing. In addition, the A4D will also have indirect benefits on housing quality and affordable housing.

3.31 The Council's policies on design and housing standards require that new residential units provide a good level of amenity. The GPDO offers no opportunity to assess the design of prior approval schemes and the impact that the design will have on the amenity of future occupiers (other than noise). Office properties may not be well insulated and conversion into dwelling houses may result in those dwelling houses having a poor level of energy efficiency, which could adversely affect the amenity of future occupiers of any converted units, especially in terms of exacerbating fuel poverty. The A4D proposed in this report will ensure that amenity for future occupiers can be properly assessed through an application for planning permission and appropriate design mitigation measures implemented where necessary, e.g. soundproofing and insulation.

3.32 If the A4D was not put in place and housing was to be delivered through the PD right, the Council would not have the ability to secure much needed affordable housing from such schemes. When housing is delivered through the planning application process they are

required to provide on-site affordable housing (for major housing developments), or at least a financial contribution towards off-site provision (for minor housing developments).

Consultation on the A4D

- 3.33 The Council consulted on the A4D from 20 March to 1 May 2018, a period of 6 weeks. This is double the minimum period specified in Schedule 3 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order (the GPDO). In deciding whether to confirm the A4D, the local planning authority must take into account any representations received during the period.
- 3.34 As part of the consultation, all those registered on the policy consultation database were directly contacted, a total of 1,598 emails being sent. Notification of the A4D was also published in local newspapers (the Islington Gazette and Islington Tribune), as well as a press release on the Council's website. Further to the above, an additional consultation exercise was carried out whereby every office occupant located across the whole of the CAZ was contacted directly (based on business rates data). In total, 3,105 letters were sent out to office occupants, making them aware of the consultation and inviting representations.
- 3.35 Ten responses were received (see Consultation Statement at Appendix 3). Six of these responses were in support of the A4D – these were from a community interest group, an office occupant, the GLA, Transport for London, a housing association and a theatre trust organisation. Responses in support of the A4D detailed the importance of the CAZ's role in supporting jobs and businesses, and the apparent shortage of / ongoing losses of office space in the Borough. The Housing Association raised concerns about the quality of new housing as a result of the permitted development right and the impact of this, on neighbouring residential properties. One respondent set out that they had no comments on the A4D whereas three respondents set out objections. One objection stated that flexibility between land uses should be maintained. The other two objections were worded similarly and stated that the Council should consider making the exemption only applicable within a 5-7 min walk of a London Underground station, as areas further than this are more appropriate for residential use than for office use. It was also set out that restricting the ability of offices to convert to residential use will further constrain housing supply, exacerbate the shortage of new homes, and further exacerbate the issue of affordability.

4. Implications

4.1 Financial implications:

Any applicants submitting applications for planning permission which would have been unnecessary, prior to an Article 4 Direction removing PD rights are entitled to apply for planning permission without paying standard application fees. The Article 4 Directions are therefore likely to lead to an increase in the number of planning applications for which planning application fees will not be applicable.

If a local planning authority makes an Article 4 Direction, it may be liable to pay compensation to those whose PD rights have been withdrawn in the event that planning permission is refused for such development. However, no compensation is payable if the following procedure is followed, as set out in section 108 of the Town and Country Planning Act:

- The planning permission withdrawn is of a prescribed description as set out in the Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations 2015 (as amended). Part 3, Class D Permitted Development rights are included in this list.
- The permitted development right is withdrawn in the prescribed manner.
- Notice of withdrawal is given in the prescribed manner:
 - not less than 12 months before it takes effect.
 - not more than the prescribed period (two years)

The process followed by the Council with regard to this A4D means that no compensation will be payable if the A4D is confirmed to come into force on or after 20 March 2019. Costs associated with publishing the confirmation of the A4D will be met from the Planning Policy Team budget.

4.2 Legal Implications:

An Article 4 Direction removes the specified PD right and means that an express grant of planning permission will be required for the change of use. If the A4D is confirmed, the Council would not be liable to pay compensation should planning permission, which would otherwise have been permitted development, be refused or granted subject to conditions, as the non-immediate procedure has been followed and one year's notice of the introduction of the A4D has been given.

Legal Services will advise on the form of the notice and linked procedures which are specified in the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 (as amended). The Secretary of State has power to withdraw or modify the A4D at any time. The Council has power to cancel the A4D by subsequent Direction.

If confirmed by Executive, the A4D will be publicised via the press (local advertisement) and site notices. The GPDO requires the local planning authority to serve notice on the owner and occupier of every part of the land within the area or site to which the A4D relates, unless they consider that individual service on that owner or occupier is impracticable because it is difficult to identify or locate that person; or the number of owners or occupiers within the area to which the A4D relates makes individual service impracticable.

In this case, the Council has used data from the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) to identify potential B1(a) occupiers. This is considered to be a reasonable method of identifying properties likely to be in B1(a) use. In addition to writing to specific premises likely to be in B1(a) use, the Council will ensure that a large number of site notices are placed throughout the Borough, including in the CAZ, in addition to press notices.

4.3 Environmental Implications

The A4D is likely to have a positive environmental impact as, by retaining the need for planning permission for certain proposals, it will allow relevant planning policies to be applied – in particular the Core Strategy, Development Management Policies and Finsbury Local Plan, which set out policies relating to the sustainability of development.

4.4 Resident Impact Assessment:

The Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The Council has a duty to have

due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The Council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.

A Resident Impact Assessment (RIA) has been completed and is attached at Appendix 2. The RIA assessed the impact of the A4D introduction on businesses, residents and landowners/developers. It shows that the confirmation of the A4D would result in benefits for businesses, particularly ensuring that business can remain / locate to the Borough more easily, retaining jobs within the Borough and benefiting from agglomeration benefits, and ensuring the economic function of the CAZ is safeguarded.

For residents, an indirect, positive impact was identified, highlighting that the A4D will enable retention of office floorspace and therefore jobs, which may be filled by Islington residents.

One specific negative impact was identified for landowners/developers, who, as a result of the A4D, will need to apply for planning permission, should they wish to convert any offices to residential uses, which may incur additional costs.

5. Reason for recommendation

- 5.1 From May 2019, the exemptions from the office to residential PD right for the CAZ will be lifted, meaning that offices in this area will be able to be converted to housing without the need for planning permission. There is a need to protect office floor space across the Borough, and even more so in the CAZ. The CAZ is a strategically important business location and safeguarding office uses in this area is crucial in supporting the London and UK economy. This PD right could have a devastating impact on Islington's economy and could lead to the loss of up to 62,000 jobs.
- 5.2 The CAZ is a unique and important location for business floor space. Local and London-wide policy and guidance protects B-use floor space from a change of use unless exceptional circumstances are demonstrated. This protection is vital in order to maintain the amenity of local businesses and to ensure the distinct business function of the CAZ is retained. This in turn enables the retention of an employment 'ecosystem' which facilitates growth in line with employment projections and therefore improves opportunities for employment, including employment of local residents. The function of the CAZ is also extremely important for the rest of the borough. As noted in the ELS, the CAZ area performs a critical function contributing to the growth of the Central London economy.
- 5.3 The removal of the current exemption without the corresponding introduction of this A4D will compromise the ability of the Council to plan properly. The A4D ensures that uses which contribute significantly to economic growth are protected, and ensures local wellbeing is maintained. The introduction of residential premises poses a threat to the continued business use of neighbouring business premises and contributes towards the erosion of the business character of the CAZ.

5.4 To conclude, local and London-wide evidence indicates that in Islington, the number of jobs is expected to grow significantly and demand for office floor space significantly exceeds supply. To accommodate this growth and ensure that the CAZ maintains its status as a competitive and internationally important business location, this A4D is necessary.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Map of Article 4 Direction Area
- Appendix 2 – Residents Impact Assessment
- Appendix 3 – Consultation Statement

Background papers: none

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



4 January 2019

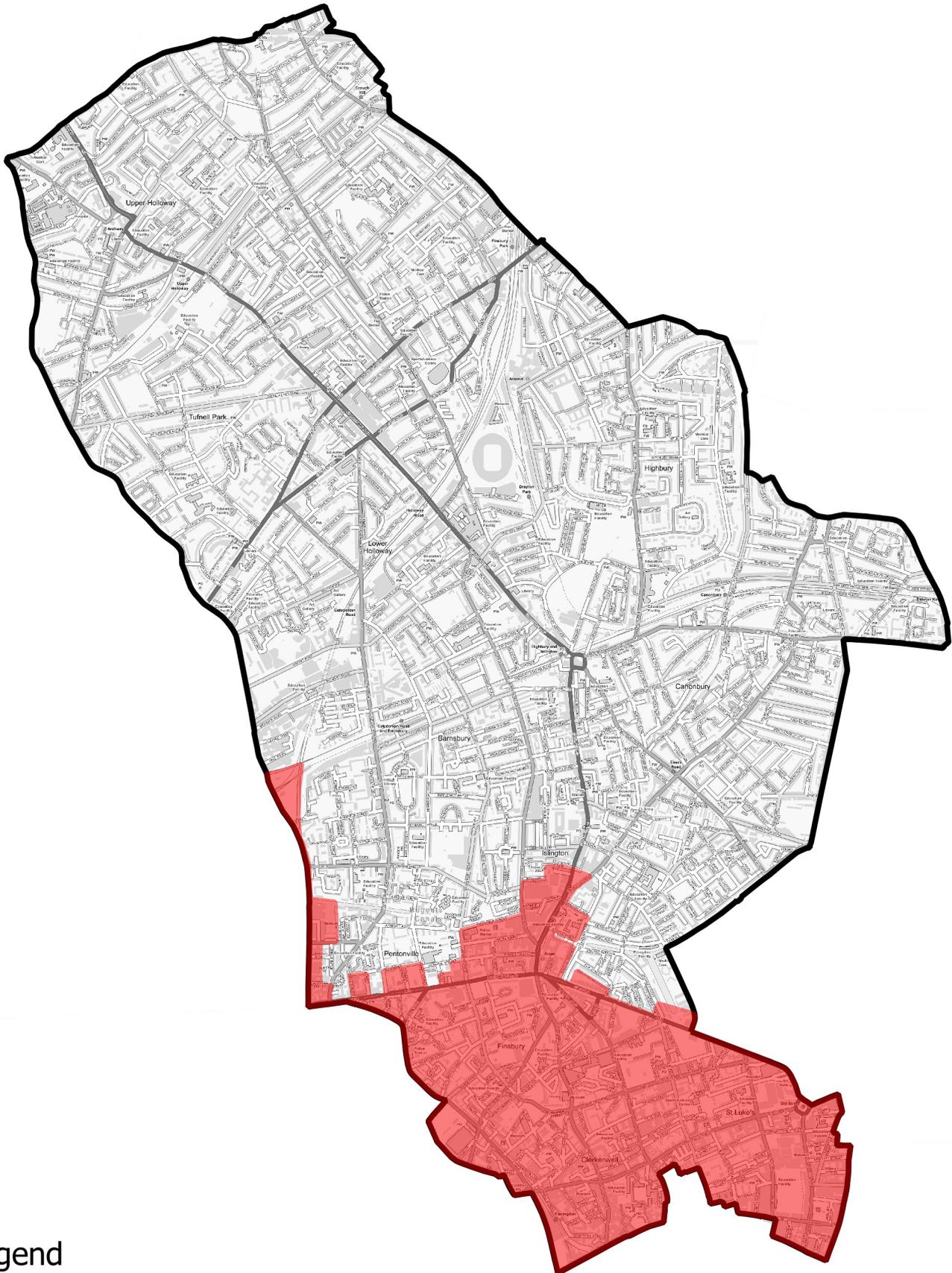
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Office to Residential Article 4 Direction for the CAZ



Legend

- CAZ / Area to be covered by A4D
- Islington Borough Boundary

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Resident Impact Assessment

Article 4 Direction: to withdraw Permitted Development right for change of use from office to residential use

Service Area: Planning Policy

1. What are the intended outcomes of this policy, function etc?

In 2013, the Government introduced a permitted development (“PD”) right to allow office uses (B1a use class) to change to residential uses (C3 use class) without the need for planning permission. The PD right was intended to be for a temporary period of three years, from 30 May 2013 to 30 May 2016. The Council, in coordination with support the Greater London Authority (GLA), requested that Islington’s portion of the Central Activities Zone (CAZ) be granted exemption from this PD right on the grounds that nationally significant office accommodation would be lost. This request was successful and the CAZ is currently exempt from this PD right. However, in 2015, the Government announced that the PD right would be made permanent and the current exemptions will be lifted from May 2019.

Islington’s Local Plan policies positively promote sustainable development to ensure that social, environmental and economic goals are achieved across the lifetime of the plan. One of the fundamental Core Strategy objectives, which underpins Islington’s entire Local Plan, is to maintain the growth in employment to ensure there is an adequate supply of office floorspace to meet projected growth in the Borough. Policy CS13 of Islington’s Core Strategy encourages a diverse and vibrant economic base in the borough, supporting sectors and businesses that can adapt to changing circumstances in order to ensure long term economic sustainability in Islington. This has implications for residents, employers, employees and visitors alike. Islington’s Employment Land Study 2016 highlights the specific importance of B1(a) space in terms of meeting the aims of the Local Plan. The amendment to the GPDO could lead to a diminution of B1(a) uses; and could therefore harm local amenity and wellbeing.

Article 4 Directions (A4Ds) allow authorities to withdraw PD rights that would otherwise apply by virtue of the GPDO. An A4D does not prevent the development to which it applies, but instead requires that planning permission is first obtained from the local planning authority for that development. This gives a local planning authority the opportunity to consider a proposal in more detail, i.e. assessing against local planning policies which have been developed in line with equalities requirements.

An Article 4 Directions is proposed for the Central Activities Zone (CAZ) within Islington.

2. Resident Profile

		London	Islington	Bunhill	Clerkenwell
		Total: 8,173,941	Total: 206,125	Total: 15,134	Total: 11,490
Gender	Female	51%	51%	49%	49%
	Male	49%	49%	51%	51%
Age	Under 16	20%	16%	13%	12%
	16-24	12%	14%	23%	20%
	25-44	36%	42%	40%	40%
	45-64	21%	19%	16%	20%
	65+	11%	9%	8%	8%
Disability	Disabled	14%	16%	13%	15%
	Non-disabled	86%	84%	87%	85%
Sexual orientation	LGBT				
	Heterosexual/straight				
Race	BME	40%	32%	31%	27%
	White	60%	68%	65%	71%
Religion or belief	Christian	48.5%	40%	40%	41%
	Muslim	12%	9%	9%	7%
	Other	10%	4%	5%	0.5%
	No religion	21%	30%	28%	31%
	Religion not stated	8.5%	17%	18%	17%
Socio-economic status	Out of work benefit claimants	13%	17%	16%	13%

Data from ONS – 2011 Census, accessed through www.nomis.co.uk

There is a higher than average number of 16-24 year olds in Bunhill and Clerkenwell, in comparison to Islington and London as a whole, and a lower number of children. There is also a relatively smaller BME population, compared to Islington and London.

3. Equality impacts

With reference to the [guidance](#), please describe what are the equality and socio-economic impacts for residents and what are the opportunities to challenge prejudice or promote understanding?

Overview

The confirmation of the A4D will mean that planning permission will be required for the change of use of office floor space to residential use. It does not preclude the development of residential uses; it merely ensures that planning permission is required, and that any proposal for change of use from B1(a) to C3 will be assessed against planning policy in the adopted Local Plan.

During the preparation of the Local Plan, policies underwent a rigorous sustainability appraisal and equalities impact assessment, which assessed the extent to which the (then emerging) Local Plan would help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives, including an assessment of the emerging policies on specific protected groups. Therefore, by ensuring that more applications will be subject to planning policies which have been thoroughly tested for sustainability and equalities impacts, the A4D will in principle have a broadly positive impact.

In terms of specific groups, the A4D could have impacts on three particular groups: businesses, residents, and office landowners / developers. The following sections assess the impacts of the A4D in relation to businesses, residents, and landowners.

Businesses

The confirmation of the A4D will mean that office floorspace will not be permitted to convert to residential use without the need for planning permission and any proposal for this will be assessed against the Council's planning policies. The Council's existing policy framework seeks to protect business floorspace across the Borough, and particularly in designated Employment Priority Areas, which are located within the CAZ.

a) General positive impacts

Overall, the Article 4 Direction is likely to result in positive impacts for businesses which are already located in the Borough, and those businesses who may wish to locate in the Borough in the future. Firstly, the A4D will prevent the unfettered loss of office floorspace, which will ensure a supply of much needed office space to accommodate businesses (including new businesses and businesses looking for new premises to expand) support the local and Central London economy and meet employment growth projections.

Ensuring a supply of office floorspace in the CAZ, where the majority of jobs in the Borough are located, will also ensure that businesses can locate in close proximity to one another, and therefore benefit from agglomeration benefits. Protecting office floorspace also means that jobs will also be protected. The primary business function of the CAZ will not be undermined as a result of the PD right and the introduction of incompatible uses, such as residential, will not occur without thorough assessment, and will therefore not negatively impact existing businesses.

b) Specific positive impacts

Protected Characteristic	Impact
Age	No positive impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Disability	No positive impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Gender Reassignment	No positive impacts for businesses in relation to this group.

Pregnancy and maternity	No positive impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Race	No positive impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Religion or belief	No positive impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Sex and Sexual orientation	No positive impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Socio-economic	Ensuring a supply of office floorspace will ensure that there is a greater opportunity for job creation and therefore a supply of jobs in the Borough, as businesses are able to remain / locate here. This means that jobs can be protected / created and could therefore be secured by local residents seeking employment or new job opportunities.

c) General negative impacts

There are no general negative impacts of the A4D for businesses.

d) Specific negative impacts

Protected Characteristic	Impact
Age	No negative impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Disability	No negative impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Marriage and Civil Partnership	No negative impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Gender Reassignment	No negative impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Pregnancy and maternity	No negative impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Race	No negative impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Religion or belief	No negative impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Sex	No negative impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Sexual orientation	No negative impacts for businesses in relation to this group.
Socio-economic	No negative impacts for businesses in relation to this group.

Residents

Residents are unlikely to be directly affected by the availability of business floorspace or by the potential opportunity to convert office floorspace to residential, unless they are also a business / landowner. The impacts for residents are more indirect and relate to the supply of jobs in the borough.

a) General positive impacts

The A4D may result in an indirect positive impact for Islington residents. As set out above, the confirmation of the A4D will mean that office floor space cannot convert to residential without the need for planning permission. Any proposal would be assessed against the Council's planning policies, which seek to protect office floorspace. This means that a significant amount of office floorspace would be protected in the Borough which will safeguard existing jobs and

maximise opportunities for creation of new jobs. These may be jobs which are filled by Islington residents, or may be secured by Islington residents in the future.

b) Specific positive impacts

Protected Characteristic	Impact
Age	No positive impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Disability	No positive impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Gender Reassignment	No positive impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Marriage and Civil Partnership	No positive impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Pregnancy and maternity	No positive impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Race	No positive impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Religion or belief	No positive impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Sex	No positive impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Sexual orientation	No positive impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Socio-economic	Ensuring a supply of office floorspace will help ensure a supply of jobs in the Borough, which may be filled by Islington residents. The A4D can help protect Islington jobs and safeguard them for the future.

c) General negative impacts

No negative impacts of the A4D for residents were identified.

d) Specific negative impacts

Protected Characteristic	Impact
Age	No negative impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Disability	No negative impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Gender Reassignment	No negative impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Marriage and Civil Partnership	No negative impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Pregnancy and maternity	No negative impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Race	No negative impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Religion or belief	No negative impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Sex	No negative impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Sexual orientation	No negative impacts for residents in relation to this group.
Socio-economic	No negative impacts for residents in relation to this group.

Office Landowners / Developers

The confirmation of the A4D will mean that office landowners / developers will be required to obtain planning permission if they intend to convert their office land / floorspace to residential use.

a) General positive impacts

No positive impacts of the A4D for office landowners / developers were identified.

b) Specific positive impacts

Protected Characteristic	Impact
Age	No positive impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Disability	No positive impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Marriage and Civil Partnership	No positive impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Gender Reassignment	No positive impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Pregnancy and maternity	No positive impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Race	No positive impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Religion or belief	No positive impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Sex	No positive impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Sexual orientation	No positive impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Socio-economic	No positive impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.

c) General negative impacts

Following confirmation of the Article 4 Direction, landowners / developers will be required to obtain planning permission to convert their offices to residential use. Development proposals will be assessed against the Council's planning policies. The landowner / developer may incur additional costs resulting from the need to provide additional reports / evidence setting out how their proposal is in line with policies, as part of the planning application process.

d) Specific negative impacts

Protected Characteristic	Impact
Age	No negative impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.

Disability	No negative impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Marriage and Civil Partnership	No negative impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Gender Reassignment	No negative impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Pregnancy and maternity	No negative impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Race	No negative impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Religion or belief	No negative impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Sex	No negative impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Sexual orientation	No negative impacts for office landowners / developers in relation to this group.
Socio-economic	Office landowners / developers may incur additional costs related to any proposed development, as a result of the requirement to submit a planning application.

4. Safeguarding and Human Rights impacts

a) Safeguarding risks and Human Rights breaches

Please describe any safeguarding risks for children or vulnerable adults AND any potential human rights breaches that may occur as a result of the proposal? Please refer to **section 4.8** of the [guidance](#) for more information.

There are no safeguarding risks for children or vulnerable adults, and there are no potential breaches to human rights, as a result of the proposal.

If potential safeguarding and human rights risks are identified then please contact equalities@islington.gov.uk to discuss further:

5. Action

How will you respond to the impacts that you have identified in sections 3 and 4, or address any gaps in data or information?

The Council has identified one negative impact which may arise following the confirmation of the A4D. There may be additional costs for office landowners / developers, related to obtaining planning permission, for any proposal to convert an office to residential use.

Having considered the all issues, the Council intends to progress with the A4D. Although additional costs may be incurred by landowners/developers, there are no actions which the Council can take to mitigate this negative impact. The A4D doesn't preclude future change of use or the submission of such planning applications. Office landowners / developers are able to submit a planning application, which will subsequently be assessed against the Council's planning policy.

Please send the completed RIA to equalites@islington.gov.uk and also make it publicly available online along with the relevant policy or service change.

This Resident Impact Assessment has been completed in accordance with the guidance and using appropriate evidence.

Staff member completing this form:

Head of Service or higher:

Signed: Stacey Clark _____

Signed:  _____

Date: 21/11/2018

Date: 21/11/2018

Appendix 3 – Consultation Responses

Consultee Type	Date	Summary of Representation	In Favour / Against	Council Response
Office / Residential land owner	20.03.2018	The respondent stated that their company owns offices and residential property in Islington and therefore supports policies which allow flexibility in relation to land use.	X	There is a need to balance competing demands between land uses, in order to provide for the full range of development needs. The Council's Local Plan allows for the development of housing outside areas designated for other uses and in some cases, allows for mixed use development. The Article 4 Direction does not preclude the delivery of housing, but requires that proposals which seek to convert office floorspace to residential use are assessed against the Council's Local Plan, through the planning application process.
Community Interest Group	21.03.2018	The community interest group set out support for the Article 4 Direction. No further details in relation to the reasons why were given.	✓	The Council notes support for the Article 4 Direction.
Office occupant	23.03.2018	The respondent set out support for the Article 4 Direction. They highlighted that there is an existing shortage of offices in Islington, particularly around Upper Street, and noted that the situation will get worse as a result of the PD right. They also raised concern about the risk of jobs being lost within the Borough.	✓	The Council notes support for the Article 4 Direction.
GLA	28.03.2018	The response highlighted the importance of CAZ's economic role in supporting jobs and businesses. It stated that conversion of offices to residential uses here could significantly affect local amenity and wellbeing. It was set out that the Mayor strongly supports the Article 4 Direction.	✓	The Council notes support for the Article 4 Direction and recognises the importance of protecting the CAZ's economic role. As noted in the Council's decision report, the lifting of the exemption has the potential to cause significant harm to local amenity and wellbeing, and restricts the Borough's potential in supporting jobs and businesses.
TfL	06.04.2018	TfL set out support for the Article 4 Direction in line with the response from the GLA. No further details on this were provided.	✓	The Council notes support for the Article 4 Direction.
Housing association	06.04.2018	The housing association stated that they understand the pressure that local authorities are under to provide more housing, however, it is imperative that where new homes are provided, there is proper scrutiny into whether they are acceptable/of a decent standard. It was also stated that there should be proper consideration of the potential impact of additional residential properties, on neighbouring residents. The response was supportive of the Article 4 Direction.	✓	The Council notes support for the Article 4 Direction. The confirmation of the Article 4 Direction will mean proposals for new housing development will be assessed against relevant housing policies in the Council's Local Plan.

Highways England	19.04.2018	No comment.	/	N/A
Theatres Trust	01.05.2018	The Article 4 Direction was welcomed. The response raised concern about the potential impact that the permitted development right may have on theatres, as a result of new residents making noise complaints during performance times. This was considered to be a particular issue in Islington due to the number of theatres located within the Borough.	✓	The Council notes support for the Article 4 Direction The Article 4 Direction will mean that proposals for new housing development will be assessed against the Council's Local Plan, including those which require assessment of potential noise impacts.
Individual	01.05.2018	It was set out that the respondent understands why Islington would seek to remove this permitted development right but argued that only offices within a 5-minute walk of a London Underground station should be protected. The response stated that allowing offices to convert to residential use has the power to ease the ongoing housing crisis, particularly in central areas. It was set out that restricting the ability to convert will further constrain housing supply, exacerbate the shortage and further the issue of affordability.	✗	<p>The Council disagrees that only offices within a 5-minute walk of a London Underground station should be protected from conversion to residential use. Within Islington's Central Activities Zone, there are several clusters of nationally and internationally significant business space, including space which is not located within 5 minutes walk of a London Underground station. Protecting office space only within the vicinity of a London Underground station would significantly impact the Borough's ability to support jobs and businesses and would result in substantial losses of office space.</p> <p>Islington has a strong track record of high levels of housing delivery and has consistently exceeded borough housing targets, without the permitted development right being in place in the CAZ. The Council considers that the permitted development right is harmful when it comes to the issue of affordability of housing, as affordable housing policies cannot be applied, meaning that where housing is delivered through permitted development, the Council is missing out on securing affordable housing.</p>
Individual	01.05.2018	The respondent asked that the Council consider making this exemption only applicable to areas within a 7-minute walk of a London Underground station, as areas outside of this distance are more appropriate for residential use than for office use. It was set out that restricting the ability to convert will further constrain housing supply, exacerbate the shortage and further the issue of affordability.	✗	<p>The Council disagrees that only offices within a 7-minute walk of a London Underground station should be protected from conversion to residential use. Within Islington's Central Activities Zone, there are several clusters of nationally and internationally significant business space, including space which is not located within 5 minutes walk of a London Underground station. Protecting office space only within the vicinity of a London Underground station would significantly impact the Borough's ability to support jobs and businesses and would result in substantial losses of office space.</p> <p>Islington has a strong track record of high levels of housing delivery and has consistently exceeded borough housing targets, without the permitted development right being in place</p>

			<p>in the CAZ. The Council considers that the permitted development right is harmful when it comes to the issue of affordability of housing, as affordable housing policies cannot be applied, meaning that where housing is delivered through permitted development, the Council is missing out on securing affordable housing.</p>
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Report of: Interim Director of Law and Governance

Meeting of	Date	Ward(s)
Executive	17 January 2019	N/A

Delete as appropriate		Non-exempt
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Subject: SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN BY OFFICERS

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 In accordance with the Constitution, Corporate Directors and the Director of Public Health may take decisions on behalf of the Executive, subject to certain provisions. Paragraph 67.2(f) in Part 4 of the Constitution requires that, where a matter has been determined as urgent and that call-in did not apply, this should be recorded in the minutes of the Executive meeting.
- 1.2 A decision was made by the Interim Corporate Director of Resources on 22 November 2018 that meets the criteria detailed in Part 4, Paragraph 67.1 of the Constitution and which is summarised below.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 To note the decision taken on 22 November 2018 to approve receipt of funding for the Recladding of 251-253 Hungerford Road, London, N7 9LD and Braithwaite House, Bunhill Row, London, EC1Y 8NQ.

3. Background

- 3.1 In accordance with paragraph 8.9 of Part 3 of the Constitution, the Chief Executive, Corporate Directors and the Director of Public Health are authorised to take decisions where the matter is urgent. If the decision concerns an Executive function, the exercise

of authority under that provision must be reported to the next available meeting of the Executive.

- 3.2 The decision was taken under urgency procedures, including waiving call-in, because any delay in taking the decision may have caused us to lose the opportunity to secure the funding.
- 3.3 The Chair of the Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee consented to the matter being treated as urgent and call-in being waived.
- 3.4 The relevant public notice, a record of the decision and the report have been published on the council's website.

4. Implications

4.1 Financial Implications

These are contained in the individual report.

4.2 Legal Implications

These are contained in the individual report.

4.3 Equalities Impact Assessment

These are contained in the individual report.

4.4 Environmental implications

These are contained in the individual report.

5. Conclusion and reason for recommendation

In accordance with the Constitution, urgent key decisions taken by a Corporate Director, on which call-in has been waived, must be reported to the Executive.

Background papers: None

Signed by:



Interim Director of Law and Governance

22 November 2018

Date

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