

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT BOARD

Date and Time :- Wednesday, 14 February 2018 at 11.00 a.m.
Venue:- Town Hall, Moorgate Street, Rotherham.
Membership:- Councillors Brookes, Clark, Cowles, Cusworth, Evans, Mallinder, Napper, Sheppard, Short, Steele (Chair) Walsh and Wyatt.

AGENDA

1. Apologies for Absence
2. Declarations of Interest
3. Questions from Members of the Public and the Press
4. To consider whether the press and public should be excluded from the meeting during consideration of any part of the agenda.


Items for Pre-Decision Scrutiny

In accordance with the outcome of the Governance Review, the following item is submitted for pre-scrutiny ahead of the Cabinet and Commissioners' Decision Making Meeting on 19 February 2018. Members of the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board are invited to comment and make recommendations on the proposals contained within the report.

5. Annual Childcare Sufficiency Report (Pages 1 - 118)
6. Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Sufficiency and Increase in Educational Provision - Phase 1 (Pages 119 - 140)
7. Renewal of agreement with Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd, known as Rotherham Phoenix Rugby Club (Pages 141 - 152)
8. Budget and Council Tax 2018/19 (Pages 153 - 258)
9. To determine any item which the Chairman is of the opinion should be considered as a matter of urgency.

10. Date and time of next meeting

The next meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board will take place on Wednesday 21 February 2018 at 11.00 a.m. at Rotherham Town Hall.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sharon Kemp." The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

SHARON KEMP,
Chief Executive.

Public Report
Cabinet and Commissioners' Decision Making Meeting

Summary Sheet

Council Report

Cabinet and Commissioners' Decision Making Meeting – 19 February 2018

Title

Childcare Sufficiency Report 2017-18

Is this a Key Decision and has it been included on the Forward Plan?

Yes

Strategic Director Approving Submission of the Report

Ian Thomas, Strategic Director of Children and Young People's Services

Report Author(s)

Aileen Chambers, Head of Service - Early Years and Childcare
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Ward(s) Affected

All

Summary

The local authority has a statutory duty under the Childcare Act (2006 & 2016) to secure sufficient childcare and early education to meet the needs of parents. Statutory Guidance also includes a requirement to report annually to elected council members on how they are meeting their duty to secure sufficient childcare, and make this report available and accessible to parents. The attached 2017-18 Childcare Sufficiency report details the current position of the childcare / early education market in Rotherham.

Recommendations

That the 2017-18 Childcare Sufficiency Report be approved for publication.

List of Appendices Included

Childcare Sufficiency Report 2017-18

Background Papers

Early Education and Childcare Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities March 2017
Childcare Act 2006 (amended 2016)

Consideration by any other Council Committee, Scrutiny or Advisory Panel
No

Council Approval Required
No

Exempt from the Press and Public
No

Childcare Sufficiency Report 2017-18

1. Recommendations

- 1.1 That the 2017-18 Childcare Sufficiency Report be approved for publication.

2. Background

- 2.1 The local authority has a statutory duty under the Childcare Acts (2006 & 2016) to secure sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14 (or up to 18 for disabled children). Statutory guidance includes a requirement to report annually to elected council members on how the Local Authority is meeting the duty to secure sufficient childcare, and make this report available and accessible to parents. Local authorities are responsible for determining the appropriate level of detail in their report, geographical division and date of publication.

- 2.2 The attached Childcare Sufficiency Report 2017-18 is based on the capture of data from childcare providers in June / July 2017 as this is the point in the year when take-up levels are highest. Data on the take-up of early education in schools and additional information held by the Families Information Service is also included. The data has been presented in the report by Children's Centre reach area and includes the:

- Range of childcare provision available in Rotherham
- Availability of childcare at unsociable hours (i.e. before 8am, after 6pm, evenings and weekends)
- Capacity of childcare – does our existing childcare provision have enough capacity to meet demand?
- Capacity of early education provision – is there enough capacity for all children to take up their early education entitlement?
- Unmet demand – have there been any recorded instances of unmet demand for childcare?
- Early Education take-up and capacity
- Projected demand and capacity for 30 Hour Childcare places

In addition the following information is provided at a borough wide level:

- Quality of Childcare
- Cost of Childcare
- Holiday Childcare
- Demographic Information

- 2.3 The purpose of the attached report is to identify the current childcare sufficiency position in Rotherham, and, as well as being circulated to elected members is of interest to existing and potential childcare providers to support decisions on the creation of additional childcare in the borough to meet demand.

2.4 The Key Findings reported on page four of the Childcare Sufficiency Report are:

- There is a wide range of Ofsted registered childcare provision in the borough with over 94% of all Ofsted Registered childcare at 'good or outstanding' Ofsted grade (98.4% of group providers, 94.5% of childminders)
- There is some spare childcare capacity across all areas.
- There is some spare capacity for three/four year olds to take up their **universal** 15 hour early education entitlement however in some areas there would not be sufficient capacity for all eligible children to take up a place at the business times.
- There is some spare capacity for eligible three/four year olds to take up their early education **30 hour extended entitlement** however in some areas there would not be sufficient capacity for all eligible children to take up a place at the business times.
- There is some spare capacity for two year olds to take up their early education entitlement, however in some areas there would not be sufficient capacity for all eligible children to take up a place at the busiest times.
- There have been no instances of unmet demand for childcare.
- The cost of childcare in Rotherham is lower than the national average.
- Early education take-up by three/four year olds remains high with 95% of all children taking up a place in the autumn term.
- Early education take-up by two year olds remains high with 89% of eligible children taking up a place in the spring term compared to 71% nationally. Early education take-up by two year olds varies on a termly basis but follows a pattern of higher take-up in autumn and spring with reduced take-up in the summer term. In summer 2017, 78% of eligible children were taking up a place

3. Key Issues

- 3.1 The local authority is responsible for managing the childcare market but has no direct control or regulatory responsibility over the childcare / early education provision delivered. Regular communication takes place with all sectors of the market and information is shared on an ongoing basis to enable providers to adapt to changes such as changes in policy to meet needs.
- 3.2 The take-up of 30 Hour Childcare places from the introduction of the entitlement in September 2017 has been positive with 1090 children taking up a place in the first term. Based on analysis of spare capacity and projected demand it is anticipated there will be a shortfall of places in some areas of the borough at the busiest times (summer term) and action is currently being taken to address this through submission of a funding bid to the Department for Education to increase capacity and enabling existing / potential providers to apply for existing capital funding to increase capacity in identified areas of need.

- 3.3 To ensure the local authority is best placed to manage the childcare market, the position is kept under ongoing review. Take-up of early education for two, three and four year olds is reviewed termly and a full childcare analysis is carried out annually to ensure there continues to be adequate provision to meet needs. Childcare sufficiency information is shared with existing and potential childcare providers to enable informed decisions to be made on the creation of additional childcare in the borough.

4. Options considered and recommended proposal

- 4.1 Not applicable.

5. Consultation

- 5.1 Not applicable.

6. Timetable and Accountability for Implementing this Decision

- 6.1 The information within the Childcare Sufficiency Report 2017-18 will be useful for existing and potential childcare providers to influence decisions on creating new childcare / early education provision therefore a prompt decision on approval to publish would be beneficial.

7. Financial and Procurement Implications

- 7.1 Funding for two, three and four year old places is provided to the Local Authority by the Department for Education as part of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The value paid is calculated on the number of eligible children on the Early Years and Schools Census on annual basis and is adjusted mid-year.
- 7.2 Funding is allocated by the authority to school, private, voluntary and independent providers to ensure the authority can meet its statutory duties to provide childcare in the Borough in line with the Sufficiency Plan.
- 7.3 The current DSG budget allocation for two, three and four year old early education in 2017-18 is £15,909,540

8. Legal Implications

- 8.1 The local authority has a statutory duty (Childcare Acts 2006 and 2016) to ensure that sufficient childcare and early education places are available to meet the needs of qualifying children. Statutory guidance issued by the Department for Education requires local authorities to report annually to elected council members on how it is meeting the duty to secure sufficient childcare, and make this report available and accessible to parents.

9. Human Resources Implications

- 9.1 There are limited human resource implications for Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council. The 30 Hour Childcare Entitlement introduced in September 2017 is being delivered by private providers and schools. Where schools do not have capacity a number are working in partnership with private / independent childcare providers to meet the need for additional childcare / early education places. Should schools change their delivery models to accommodate the entitlement additional staffing / require staff to operate over different hours may be needed. This would require schools to complete the appropriate consultation with affected staff.

10. Implications for Children and Young People and Vulnerable Adults

- 10.1 The Childcare Sufficiency Report 2017-18 demonstrates that at that time of analysis there was adequate provision to meet needs. At present the early years and childcare sector across Rotherham is effectively supporting the corporate vision priority:

- Every child making the best start in life

and the CYPS vision:

- Children and young people start school ready to learn for life.

The creation of additional childcare provision for working parents which parents can access free as part of their early education/childcare entitlement will also contribute to the corporate vision priority:

- Extending opportunity, prosperity and planning for the future

11. Equalities and Human Rights Implications

- 11.1 Children who are eligible for two year early education places and the new 30 hour childcare offer have an entitlement to access a place. The local authority has a duty to ensure that sufficient places are available across the borough to enable all children to have access to their entitlement.

12. Implications for Partners and Other Directorates

- 12.1 The introduction of the 30 hour entitlement requires schools and childcare providers to work in partnership to create local delivery models to meet needs.

13. Risks and Mitigation

- 13.1 There is a risk that there will be insufficient childcare / early education places to meet needs with the introduction of the 30 Hour Childcare entitlement. This risk is being mitigated through ongoing work with childcare providers.

- 13.2 There is a risk that without the creation of additional places to accommodate the increased 30 hour entitlement, schools and childcare providers could reduce the number of two year old places offered to vulnerable children, which is a corporate priority, to accommodate the additional 15 hour entitlement to existing three/four year old children. This risk is being mitigated through ongoing work with childcare providers.

14. Accountable Officer(s)

Ian Thomas, Strategic Director of Children and Young People's Services

Approvals obtained on behalf of:-

	Named Officer	Date
Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services	Mick Wildman	21.12.2017
Assistant Director of Legal Services	Neil Concannon	04.01.2018
Head of Procurement (if appropriate)	N/A	
Head of Human Resources (if appropriate)	Theresa Caswell	22.12.2017

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This report is published on the Council's website or can be found at:-
<http://moderngov.rotherham.gov.uk/ieDocHome.aspx?Categories=>

Rotherham Childcare Sufficiency Report 2017/18

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If you would like to comment on the Rotherham Childcare Sufficiency Assessment please send an e-mail to:

earlyeducation@rotherham.gov.uk

Section 1 - Introduction

1.1 Childcare Sufficiency Duty

The Local Authority has a statutory duty under Sections 6 of the Childcare Act 2006 to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, that sufficient childcare places for children aged 0-14 (or up to 18 for disabled children) are available across the borough to enable parents to work, or undertake education or training leading to employment, and under Section 7 of the Childcare Act 2006 to secure free early education provision for each eligible young child in their area (i.e. all three / four year olds and eligible two year olds).

Local Authorities are responsible for determining the appropriate level of detail in their report, geographical division and date of publication.

1.2 Purpose of the Report

Statutory Guidance includes a requirement to report annually to elected council members on how the duty to secure sufficient childcare is being met, and to make this report available and accessible to parents.

This report and additional background data analysis are also used to assist Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council in its duty to understand the childcare market and to assist in planning. The report is also useful to assist existing and potential childcare providers to inform ongoing development of childcare places.

Existing and potential childcare providers should always undertake their own market research to understand local childcare needs and use the information in this report as an indicator only. This report represents the position based on data gathered between June – August 2017 and changes may have taken place since the report was written.

Section 2 – Key Findings

The childcare market in Rotherham has been relatively stable over the last year. There is sufficient childcare / early education capacity based on current take-up levels with some spare capacity across all age ranges. The main changes since 2016 include an increase in the number of registered childminders and a significant increase in the number of childminders offering early education places.

2.1 Choice and Availability

- There are 312 Ofsted registered early years childcare providers in Rotherham, plus 84 Out of School Clubs offering a combination of breakfast / after school and holiday care.
- Most areas of the borough have a range of childcare provision available (Day Nurseries, Pre-schools, Childminders and Out of School provision) with the exception of Arnold, Swinton and Valley where there are no Out of School Clubs; Thrybergh Dalton where there are no Day Nurseries or Out of School Clubs; Rotherham Central where there are no Pre-Schools and Coleridge where there are no Childminders or Out of School Clubs
- There is a wide range of Ofsted registered childcare in Rotherham with provision available before 8am in all areas. All areas have some availability of care after 6pm with the exception of Coleridge. Availability of childcare at evenings and weekends varies from area to area – see Appendix 1 for details.
- The majority of primary schools in Rotherham have some level of after school childcare (delivered either by an Out of School club or Childminders) with the exception of Canklow Woods Primary, St. Ann's Junior and Infants, Eastwood Village Primary, Thornhill Primary and Ferham Primary
- There is some spare **childcare** capacity across all areas.
- There is some **early education** capacity across all areas for 3 and 4 year olds to take up their universal 15 hour entitlement, including projected increase in capacity needed through new house building, however there would not be sufficient capacity in the Coleridge, Rotherham Central (Richmond Park / Meadowbank) and Valley (Broom / Moorgate), areas if all 3 year old children wished to take up their entitlement.

See Appendix 3 for Early Education take—up for 3 / 4 year olds and Appendix 5 for Early Education Capacity.

- There is some **early education** capacity across all areas for eligible 3 / 4 year olds to take up the extended 30 hour entitlement from September 2017, however there would not be sufficiency capacity in the Coleridge, Park View (Kimberworth / Kimberworth Park), Rawmarsh, Rotherham Central (Meadowbank / Richmond Park), Thrybergh / Dalton (Ravenfield), Valley (Broom / Moorgate / Canklow / Whiston) and Wath (Brampton) by the Summer term 2018 if all eligible children wished to take up their full entitlement.

See Appendix 6 for Projected Demand and Capacity for 30 Hour Childcare Places

- There is some **early education** capacity for 2 year olds in all areas of the borough including projected increase in capacity needed through new house building, however there would not be sufficient capacity in the Coleridge, Rotherham Central (Meadowbank / Richmond Park) and Valley (Broom / Moorgate), areas if all eligible 2 year old children wished to take up their entitlement.
- See Appendix 4 for Early Education take—up for 2 year olds and Appendix 5 for Early Education Capacity.
- Unmet demand: During the period 1.10.16 to 30.9.17 there have been 0 instances of unmet demand in the borough where parents were unable to find suitable childcare to meet their needs.

See table at Appendix 1 for a summary of Childcare Sufficiency

2.2 Costs

- The average costs of childcare in Rotherham are significantly lower than the national average costs. See Table 3 on p15 for details.
- The cost of childcare for a full day in Rotherham ranges from £30.25 to £49.75 depending on age of the child, type of provider and geographical area.
- The average childcare costs in Rotherham have increased slightly for group daycare providers (Day Nurseries) and remained relatively static for Childminders over the last year.

2.3 Quality

- The quality of childcare provision in Rotherham remains high with a further increase in the percentage who have achieved a 'Good' or 'Outstanding' Ofsted judgement in 2017; 98.4% in 2017 from 97% in 2016 for group providers and 94.5% in 2017 from 92.4% in 2016.

2.4 Early Education

- Take-up of early education for three / four year olds in Rotherham has increased slightly over the last year. The majority of children in Rotherham take up early education for at least three terms prior to starting full time school – although not all children take up their entitlement as soon as they are eligible (i.e. the term after their third birthday). In the Autumn term 95% of eligible children took up a place in Rotherham. This dropped to 92% of children eligible to start in January 2017 taking up a place at that time and 83% of those eligible to start in April 2017 took up their place at that time.
- In addition 33 Rotherham children took up their early education place outside the borough and 31 non-Rotherham children took up their early education place at a Rotherham provider. See Appendix 3 for take-up levels by each area.
- Take-up of early education for two year olds has remained high in Rotherham at 89% in Spring 2017 compared to 71% nationally. Early Education take-up by 2 year olds varies on a termly basis but follows a pattern of higher take-up in Autumn (87%) and Spring with reduced take-up in the Summer term. In Summer 2017 78% of eligible children were taking up a place. See Appendix 4 for take-up levels by each area

2.5 In Summary:

There is currently adequate childcare and early education provision in the borough to meet needs. However there is a risk that there will not be sufficient provision in a number of areas for all eligible children to take up the 30 hour childcare entitlement in the Summer term 2018.

The childcare market is kept under review on an ongoing basis. Take-up of early education for 2, 3 and 4 year olds is reviewed termly and a full childcare analysis is carried out annually to ensure there continues to be adequate provision to meet needs. Childcare sufficiency information is shared with existing and potential childcare providers to enable informed decisions to be made on the creation of additional childcare in the borough. Action is being taken to support the increase of provision in areas with identified sufficiency gaps.

Supply of out of school provision varies on an ongoing basis. The majority of primary school pick ups are provided by Childminders and coverage of individual schools varies depending on demand at any one time.

2.6 Policy Changes in 2017/18 and Implications

The government is delivering on its commitment to double the amount of free childcare for working parents of three and four year-olds (from 15 hours a week to 30 hours a week) from September 2017. The aim is to ensure that parents are able to better combine work and caring responsibilities. Clause 2 of the Childcare Act 2016 ('the duty to secure 30 hours of free childcare for working parents') gives local authorities a responsibility to secure childcare provision free of charge to qualifying children.

Eligibility Criteria:

- both parents are working (or the sole parent is working in a lone parent family), and each parent earns, on average:
- a weekly minimum equivalent to 16 hours at national minimum wage (NMW) or national living wage (NLW); and
- less than £100,000 per year.

A range of national datasets were used to identify potentially eligible families in Rotherham. This analysis indicated that approximately 57.5% of three year olds may be eligible.

See Appendix 6 for details of projected demand and childcare place capacity in each Children's Centre area.

Based on anticipated take-up levels of 80%, it is projected that there may be a shortfall of childcare / early education places in the following areas:

Children's Centre Area	Geographical Area
Coleridge	Eastwood / Town Centre
Park View	Kimberworth / Kimberworth Park
Rawmarsh	Rawmarsh
Rotherham Central	Meadowbank / Richmond Park
Thrybergh /Dalton	Ravenfield
Valley	Canklow / Broom / Moorgate / Whiston
Wath	Brampton

The Early Years and Childcare Service will continue to work with existing and potential childcare providers in the above areas to support the increase in places to meet demand.

Section 3 – Borough Wide Information

Demographic Information

3.1 Population data:

Demographic and socio-economic data support us to build a picture of demand for childcare and a parent's ability to pay. For instance, changes to the population can have implications for the demand for childcare which would impact on childcare providers.

The population of Rotherham has grown steadily over the past fifteen years, rising from 248,300 in 2001 to reach 261,900 in 2016, a 5.5% increase. Higher numbers of births than deaths, net inward migration and longer life expectancy are all reasons why Rotherham's population has been growing.

Children's Centre reach areas with the largest growth in population between 2001 and 2011 were Wath (+10.6%), Aughton (+7.2%) and Valley (+6.2%). The highest population growth since 2011 has been in Wath (+10.5%) due to new housing development at Manvers and Brampton. The population of the Wath reach area increased by 22.3% between 2001 and 2015.

Mid-year estimates show that in 2016 the population of pre-school age children (0-4 years) was 16,000, and school aged children (5-17 years) totalled 40,600. NHS data shows that the birth rate has fluctuated over recent years but reduced since 2012. The 2016 mid-year estimate shows that there are between 2,850 and 3,400 children in each year group (0 to 17), the largest being 4 year olds.

3.2 Population Change

Chart 1. Projected Rotherham Child Population (ONS 2014-based)

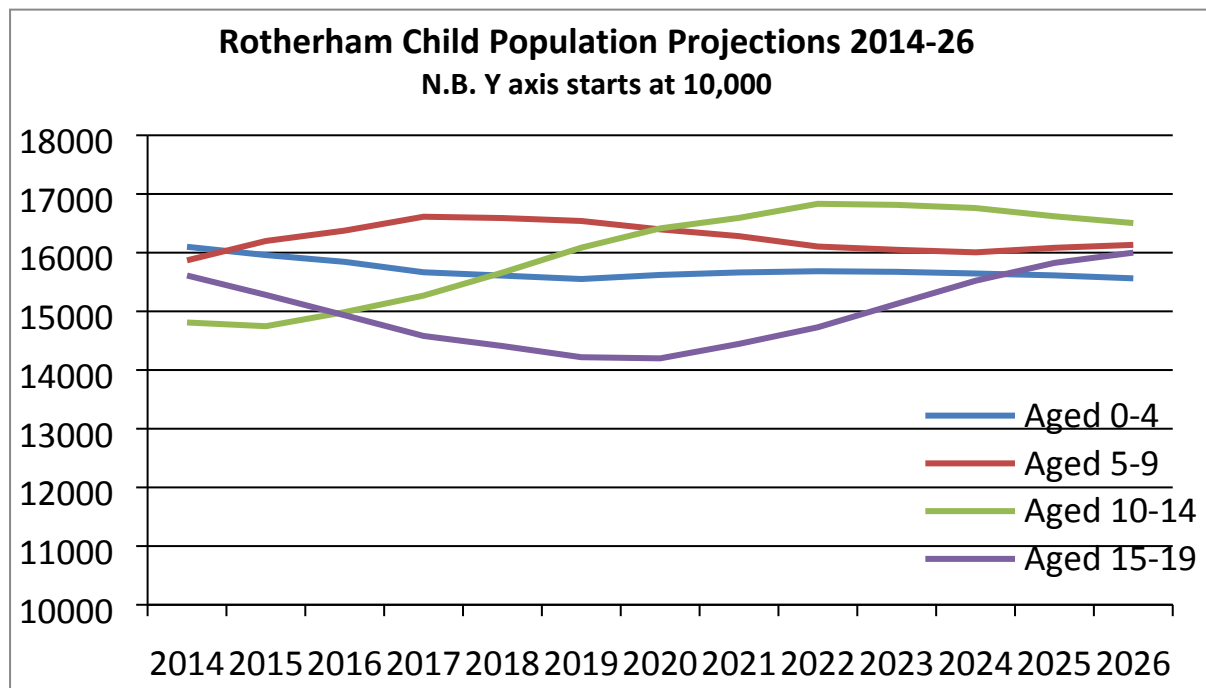


Chart 1 shows that if trends in births and migration over the last five years continue, the population of 0-4 year olds is projected to decrease very slowly until 2019 after which it will stabilise. The population aged 5-9 years is projected to increase until 2017 after which it will fall slowly before stabilising in 2024. The largest change will affect those aged 10-14 who will increase from 14,700 in 2015 to 16,800 in 2022, a 14% increase.

Further demographic information including the following details can be found at Appendix 7.

- Worklessness and Benefit Claimants
- Family Composition and Size
- Ethnicity
- Employment and Average Earnings
- Deprivation in Rotherham
- Child Poverty
- Early Years Achievement

Childcare: availability / cost / quality**3.4 Childcare Availability**

Childcare in Rotherham is provided by a range of Ofsted registered providers including Day Nurseries, Pre-schools, Childminders and Out of School care (before / after / holiday). See Appendix 8 for definitions of each type. The childcare offer varies across geographical areas of the borough and is detailed in each Children's Centre Childcare Area Sufficiency Analysis. The information provided relates to Ofsted registered childcare provision (with the exception of school breakfast clubs which do not require separate Ofsted registration). See Appendix 9 for details of the different types of Ofsted registration.

The table below details the changes in numbers of Ofsted registered childcare providers between September 2012 and September 2017. These figures are snapshots at fixed periods of time and show the Ofsted data that the Local Authority held at that time.

Table1. Number of Ofsted Registered Providers in Rotherham

Type of Provider	No. of Providers 30.09.2012	No. of Providers 30.09.2013	No. of Providers 30.09.2014	No. of Providers 30.09.2015	No. of Providers 30.09.2016	No. of Providers 30.09.2017
Childminders	286	278	265	248	229	233
Day Nurseries	42	43	43	43	40	46
Pre-school Playgroup	34	36	38	39	43	33
Breakfast Clubs	39	39	41	39	44	44
After School	9	11	12	8	10	11
Before and After School	13	10	12	13	14	13
Holiday Clubs	14	13	13	13	16	16
Crèches	7	5	5	3	1	1
Maintained / Academy Foundation Stage Units	50	50	51	52	52	52
Maintained / Academy Nursery Schools & Classes	15	15	15	15	16	16
TOTAL	509	500	495	473	465	465

Changes since 2016: To reflect the correct delivery to parents, some Pre-Schools have been re-categorised as Day Nurseries as they deliver Full Day Care (term time only) which accounts for some of the changes between Day Nurseries and Pre-schools. In addition, 2 Pre-Schools and 3 Day Nurseries have de-registered and 1 new Day Nursery has opened. Childminder figures have risen slightly over the past

year. Over the year 18 childminders have de-registered and 22 new childminders have registered leading to an increase of 4 Childminders in September 2017 than 2016, where in recent years the number of Childminders has been steadily decreasing. This will continue to be monitored to inform promotion of becoming a Childminder across the borough.

The number of Childminders contracted to deliver early education places continues to grow. In September 2015 there were a total of 96 Childminders contracted to deliver early education, in September 2016 there were 105 and in September 2017 there were 152.

3.5 Holiday Childcare Availability:

This childcare sufficiency analysis focused on sufficiency of group childcare provided over the holidays by dedicated Ofsted registered Holiday Childcare providers. There are seventeen group Holiday Childcare providers in the borough – an increase of three providers since 2016. The following table details the number of places and vacancies at the 17 group providers of Holiday childcare:

Table 2. Holiday Childcare in Rotherham. Places and Vacancies

	Age Range		
	3 – 4yrs	5 – 8yrs	8+
Total Places	126	217	200
Demand	36.6	106.1	78.6
Current Spare Places	89.4	110.9	121.4
Average Cost per Day	£30.00	£30.00	£30.00

A number of 'all year round' childcare providers (e.g. Day Nurseries and Childminders) also provide childcare for school age children (i.e. 3 years +) in the school holidays. In addition to the registered holiday clubs summarised above, there are also a number of activity providers which provide all day activities throughout the school holidays such as sports, music, arts and crafts and performance that could also be used as holiday childcare.

3.6 Cost of Childcare:

The Family and Childcare Trust publish an annual national survey of childcare costs. The latest 2017 edition is based on information gathered in November 2016. Comparing costs of childcare in Rotherham in Summer 2017 to the national survey shows that the average costs of childcare in Rotherham are significantly lower than the national average costs - see table below for details:

Table 3. Comparison of Childcare Costs: Regional / National / Local

Area	Nursery 25 hours (under 2)	Nursery 25 hours (2 and over)	Childminder 25 hours (under 2)	Childminder 25 hours (2 and over)
Yorkshire and Humberside	£101.50	£95.35	£100.02	£99.01
National Average Costs	£116.25	£112.38	£109.84	£109.29
Rotherham	£102.55	£96.13	£85.90	£85.91

Area	Nursery 50 hours (under 2)	Childminder 50 hours (2 and over)
Yorkshire and Humberside	£202.73	£198.02
National Average Costs	£222.36	£210.99
Rotherham	£205.10	£171.83

Average costs in Rotherham for childcare in day nurseries have increased slightly since 2016, however childcare providers have faced rising running costs due to increases in staffing costs with the introduction of the National Living Wage and changes to workplace pension arrangements.

The table below provides a breakdown of the average cost of childcare in Rotherham for different age ranges / types of childcare by each area. The cost of childcare varies across age ranges, with fees at group care slightly higher for younger children due to the level of staffing ratios required.

Table 4. Comparison costs in Rotherham by Type of Setting/ Geographical Area

CC Reach Area	Full Day Care			Sessional		Childminders				
	Cost per Age of Children for a 10 hour day*			Cost per Age of Children for a 3 hour session**		Cost per Age of Children for a 10 hour day*				
	Under 2	2	3-4	2	3-4	Under 2	2	3-4	5-7	8+
Arnold	£40.00	£39.00	£39.00	£9.30	£9.30	£30.25	£30.25	£30.25	£30.25	£30.25
Aughton	£38.00	£37.52	£36.93	£9.82	£9.82	£35.67	£35.67	£35.67	£35.67	£35.67
Coleridge	£48.75	£41.02	£40.85	£10.30	£8.50	£30.43	£30.43	£30.43	£30.43	£30.43
Dinnington	£38.09	£36.58	£36.50	£11.91	£11.62	£35.26	£35.26	£35.26	£35.68	£35.68
Maltby	£42.14	£41.64	£40.31	£11.20	£11.20	£34.96	£34.96	£35.12	£35.12	£35.12
Park View	£44.98	£41.49	£41.49	£9.75	£9.50	£30.88	£30.88	£30.88	£30.88	£30.88
Rawmarsh	£40.98	£40.88	£40.48	£13.50	£13.50	£37.80	£37.80	£37.80	£37.80	£37.80
Rotherham Central	£34.03	£34.01	£33.67			£36.66	£36.66	£36.66	£36.66	£36.66
Swinton Brookfield	£38.55	£38.40	£37.12			£36.05	£36.05	£36.05	£36.58	£36.58
Thrybergh/Dalton				£11.00	£11.00	£35.86	£35.86	£35.86	£35.86	£35.86
Valley	£49.75	£40.25	£40.00	£9.63	£9.63	£35.70	£35.70	£35.70	£35.70	£35.70
Wath	£35.97	£34.80	£33.94			£32.80	£32.80	£32.80	£32.80	£29.97
Average Costs 2017/18	£41.02	£38.69	£38.21	£10.71	£10.45	£34.36	£34.36	£34.37	£34.45	£34.22
Average Costs 2016/17	£38.99	£37.46	£36.73	£11.01	£10.70	£35.25	£35.28	£35.30	£35.11	£34.89

The average costs for childcare have been calculated in order to be comparable to each other as follows:

*Daily charge divided by number of hours open multiplied by 10 (hours)

**Sessional charge divided by number of hours in a session multiplied by 3 (hours)

3.7 Quality of Childcare Provision:

Although registration and inspection of childcare provision is carried out by Ofsted, Local Authorities have a responsibility to ensure that childcare provision is of the highest quality. There is a wealth of evidence from reports such as Effective Provision of Pre-school Education (EPPE) which show that attending quality provision can positively impact on a child's development and attainment.

The key indicator of quality is the Ofsted grade which childcare providers receive when inspected by Ofsted, the regulatory body for childcare providers. Providers are inspected on a four point scale and receive one of the following grades; Outstanding, Good, Requires Improvement or Inadequate. The table below shows the percentage of providers who have achieved a 'Good' or 'Outstanding' Ofsted grades by provider type between June 2011 and August 2017. The Local Authority has prioritised support and challenge to providers who do not have or are at risk of not achieving a good outcome, and there has been a very positive increase in quality of provision across all childcare types with a continued trajectory. National and regional data for August 2017 was not available when this report was produced.

Table 5. Percentage of Childcare Providers who have achieved a 'Good' or 'Outstanding' Ofsted Judgement

	Jun-11	Aug-12	Aug-13	Aug-14	Aug-15	Aug-16	Aug-17
Childminders – Rotherham	55.4%	68.9%	68.6%	79.2%	82.9%	92.4%	94.5%
Childminders – National	69.3%	71.3%	74.7%	78.4%	84.0%	88.7%	92.2%*
Childminders – Yorkshire & Humber	65.1%	68.0%	71.5%	77.9%	84.1%	89.2%	93.2%*
Group Childcare Providers – Rotherham	76.6%	80.3%	80.8%	88.6%	90.5%	97.0%	98.4%
Group Childcare Providers – National	75.5%	78.9%	81.8%	83.3%	86.4%	94.8%	95.4%*
Group Childcare Providers – Yorkshire & Humber	72.1%	76.5%	80.2%	84.5%	87.6%	94.5%	96.1%*
ALL CHILDCARE – Rotherham	59.9%	71.7%	71.6%	81.4%	85.1%	93.7%	95.5%
ALL CHILDCARE – National	71.4%	74.0%	77.2%	80.1%	84.9%	91.0%	93.4%*
ALL CHILDCARE – Yorkshire & Humber	67.3%	70.0%	74.3%	80.0%	85.2%	90.9%	94.1%*

*Please note these figures for National and Yorkshire & Humber are as 31st March 2017 as no further data has been released to date.

Early Education

3.8 Early Education for 3 and 4 Year Olds:

Early education in Rotherham is provided by schools (the maintained sector and academies) and providers in the Private / Voluntary / Independent (PVI) sector e.g. Day Nurseries, Pre-school / Playgroups and some Childminders. Children are entitled to an early education place from the term after their 3rd birthday until they start full time school (a maximum of 5 terms depending on birth date). Schools generally provide 3 terms of early education provision in Foundation 1 classes starting in September each year. A number of schools take in additional children as they become eligible in January and April. Parents can choose whether they want their child to take up their entitlement at a PVI provider or a school.

During the summer term 2017, 4,742 children were accessing an early education place.

Take-up of Foundation 1 (F1) early education in Rotherham is high. The majority of children in Rotherham take up early education prior to starting full time school – although not all children take up their entitlement as soon as they are eligible (i.e. the term after their third birthday). 95% of Rotherham children eligible to start in September 2016 took up a place. The overall percentage take-up drops in the Spring and Summer terms as more children become eligible to take up their entitlement: 92% of children eligible to start in January 2017 took up a place at that time and 83% of those eligible to start in April 2017 took up their place then. This is an increase in take-up levels of 8% and 1% respectively for Spring and Summer 2017 on 2016 figures. Those who do not take up their place as soon as they become eligible usually do so from the following September – at which point usually all children are taking up their entitlement.

The above figures detail Rotherham children regardless of where they take up their early education entitlement. In Summer 17 a total of 33 Rotherham children accessed their entitlement outside of Rotherham and 31 non Rotherham children took up their early education place in the borough.

There is some **early education** capacity across all areas for 3 and 4 year olds to take up their universal 15 hour entitlement, including projected increase in capacity

needed through new house building, however there would not be sufficient capacity in the Rotherham Coleridge (Eastwood) and Valley (Broom / Moorgate) areas if all 3 year old children wished to take up their entitlement

See Appendix 3 for a table detailing take-up of early education in each area and Appendix 5 for Early Education Capacity.

3.9 Early Education Provision for 2 Year Olds:

As part of the 2010 Spending Review, the Government introduced a free entitlement to 15 hours of nursery education to disadvantaged 2 year olds. This entitlement became statutory for the first time in September 2013 when the 20% most disadvantaged 2 year olds were able to access a free place. This figure increased to 40% in September 2014 when approximately 1600 two year olds in Rotherham became eligible for a free place.

The eligibility criteria for a 2 year early education place is:

Parent/carer is in receipt of:
• Income Support
• Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
• Income-related Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)
• Support through part 6 of the Immigration and Asylum Act
• Child Tax Credit (provided you are not entitled to Working Tax Credit) and have an annual income under £16,190
• Working Tax Credit and have an annual income under £16,190
• The guaranteed element of State Pension Credit
• The Working Tax Credit 4-week run on (the payment you get when you stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit)
Or if the child:
• Is looked after by a local council
• Has a current statement of special education needs (SEN) or an education health and care plan
• Gets Disability Living Allowance
• Has left care under a special guardianship order, child arrangements order or adoption order

In the Summer term 2017, 1089 two year olds were taking up a free early education place in Rotherham – 78% of all eligible children. The take-up of early education by two year olds follows a pattern with the Summer term historically having the lowest

level of take-up with the childcare places being at their fullest and new children becoming eligible having less choice of provision. Take-up levels in Autumn 2016 and Spring 2017 were 87% and 90% respectively.

There is some **early education** capacity for 2 year olds in all areas of the borough including projected increase in capacity needed through new house building, however there would not be sufficient capacity in Coleridge (Eastwood) and Valley (Broom / Moorgate) areas if all eligible 2 year old children wished to take up their entitlement.

Each term, the Families Information Service contact families that have been eligibility checked for the 2 year funding but have not accessed a place to ascertain the reason for not accessing a place and to give support if needed. The findings from the families that were contacted in Summer 2017 are:

- 8 families were accessing a place out of area and 2 had moved out of the area.
- 86 of these families had started in a place by September. The delay in them starting their free place varied, for some it was personal choice and for others they were awaiting a vacancy at their chosen provider.
- 6 families did not want to take up their place because they felt their child was too young
- Unable to contact 45 of these families by phone and therefore a letter reminding them of their entitlement was sent.

See Appendix 4 for a breakdown of early education take-up by two year olds in each area and Appendix 5 for Early Education Capacity.

Early education capacity has been calculated using two datasets:

School data: take-up of places has been deducted from pupil admission numbers to give a number of vacant early education places

Childcare data: Vacancy information for the early education age groups for each provider is converted into hours using a calculation based on their delivery model.

The number of vacant hours is then divided by 15 to give the maximum number of 15 hour early education places the provider could offer.

Section 4 – Geographical Analysis

Geographical Childcare Sufficiency Analysis

The following sections contain a detailed childcare sufficiency analysis for the 12 Children's Centre reach areas in the borough.

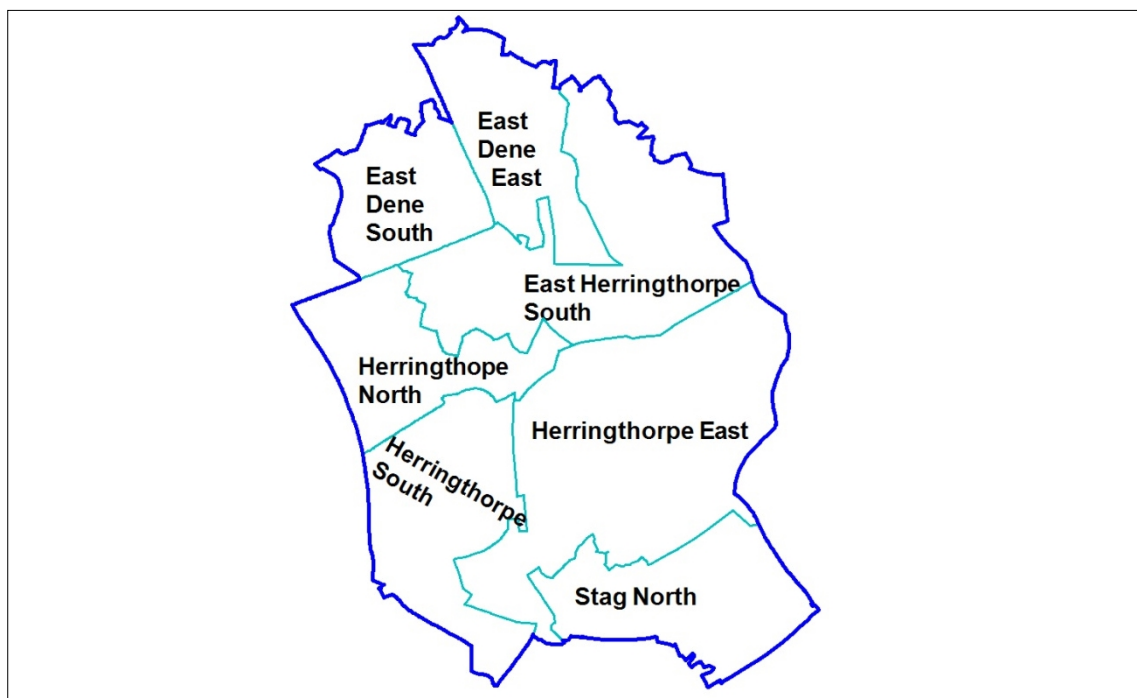
Each section includes:

- Demographic information
- Range of childcare provision available in Rotherham
- Availability of childcare at unsociable hours (i.e. before 8am, after 6pm, evenings and weekends)
- Availability of out of school care
- Capacity of childcare – does the existing childcare provision have enough capacity to meet demand?*
- Unmet demand – have there been any recorded instances of unmet demand for childcare?
- Details of early education providers in the area
- Key Findings

See Appendices 3, 4 and 5 for details of the capacity of early education provision

*The childcare capacity is calculated by gathering details of daily occupancy levels by age range to calculate the total places occupied each week for each provider. This figure is then deducted from total places offered by each provider to give vacancy levels.

4.1 Arnold Children's Centre Area



The Arnold Centre reach area includes Herringthorpe, part of East Herringthorpe, part of East Dene and part of Brecks areas.

The map above details the Super Output Areas (SOA) within The Arnold Centre reach area. Detailed information is available at SOA level and analysis of early education is carried out at this level. Analysis of childcare places is carried out at children's centre reach area level.

The following SOAs from Coleridge Children's Centre reach area: East Dene North East, East Dene North West, Clifton East, and from Valley Children's Centre reach area: Clifton West, have been added to the Arnold Centre area for the purpose of this analysis.

Deprivation

The following table details the different deprivation levels of each of the areas identified in the above map as identified by the national Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015. The lower the percentage figure the more deprived the area is in the country.

National Level of Disadvantage*	Super Output Name
2%	East Dene East
3%	East Herringthorpe South
8%	East Dene South
9%	Herringthorpe North
14%	Herringthorpe South
79%	Brecks West
85%	Brecks North West

*In order of most deprived to least deprived

Key:

	In the 5% most deprived areas
	In the 5-10% most deprived areas
	In the 10- 20% most deprived areas
	In the 20-30% most deprived areas

Ofsted Registered Childcare Provision

There are 14 registered childcare providers in this area offering a range of childcare types:

Provider Type	Provider Total
Childminders	8
Day Nursery	3
Pre-School	3

Since the above data was captured one new Day Nursery has opened in the area.

The table below details the **availability of childcare provision covering unsociable hours in the area**. 'Evenings' relates to care provided after 6pm and 'Early' relates to care provided before 8am.

	Weekends		Evenings		Overnight		Early	
	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally
Childminders	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	0
Full Day Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The table below details the **type of out of school provision which offers a drop off and/or collection service to the schools listed**.

Arnold Area			
School	Childminder	After School Club	Breakfast Club
Badsley Moor Primary	✓		
East Dene Primary	✓		✓*
Herringthorpe Infant School	✓		✓*
Herringthorpe Junior School	✓		✓*
St Mary's Catholic Primary School (Herringthorpe)	✓		

*Breakfast Club provided by school

There have been no instances of unmet demand in this area.

A figure of 80% occupancy has been used as a childcare sufficiency marker for the purpose of this analysis. If a childcare provider is 80% full they have limited capacity to offer additional places. If a provider is under 80% full it shows capacity to offer places should there be increased demand. The tables below detail the **childcare places available, occupancy levels (demand) and spare capacity**.

All Year round - Full Day Care Providers including Childminders offering early education places	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4yrs
Population	454	225	547	1226
Total Places	24	24	56	104
Demand (number of places taken up)	12	16	46	73
Current Spare Capacity	12	8	10	30
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	51%	65%	82%	71%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	3%	7%	8%	6%

Term Time - Full Day Care Providers	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4yrs
Population	454	225	547	772
Total Places	0	16	16	32
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	16	16	32
Current Spare Places	0	0	0	0
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	n/a	99%	100%	100%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	0%	7%	3%	4%

Term time Provision- Pre-schools	2yrs	3-4yrs	2-4yrs
Population	225	547	772
Total Places	31	59	90
Demand (number of places taken up)	14	39	52
Current Spare Capacity	17	20	38
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	44%	65%	58%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	6%	7%	7%

Childminders (not delivering early education places)	Under 2	2yrs	3-4yrs	0-4yrs
Population	454	225	547	1226
Total Places	2	2	2	6
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	0	0	0
Current Spare Capacity	2	2	2	6
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	0%	0%	4%	1%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	0%	0%	0%	0%

Out of School	3-4yrs	5-7yrs	8-13 yrs
Population	547	704	1381
Total Places	18	33	28
Demand (number of places taken up)	8	3	3
Current Spare Capacity	10	30	25
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	44%	9%	9%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	1%	0%	0%
*Breakfast only Clubs on school sites not included			

Early Education for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

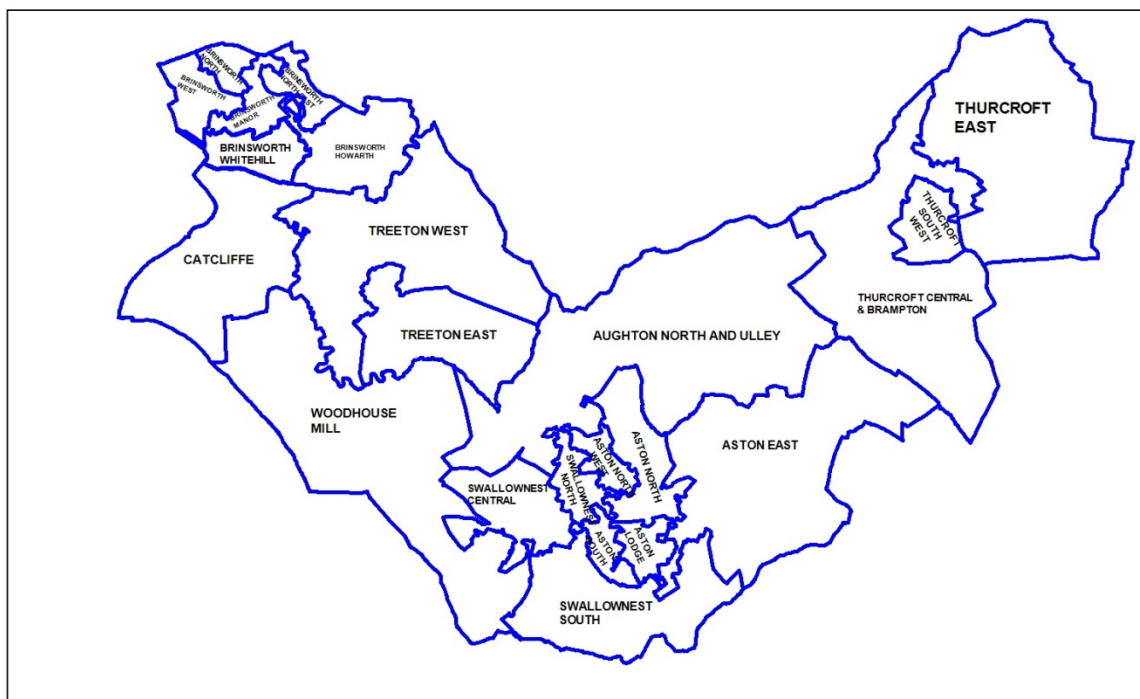
The following schools / providers offer early education places. All schools / providers listed offer places for 3 / 4 year olds. Those marked '*' also offer places for 2 year olds. See Appendices 3 and 4 for details of current early education take-up figures.

Type of Early Education Provider	Name of Provider
Childminder	6*
Day Nursery	Happy Kids Clifton*
	The Arnold Centre*
	Dream Catchers*
Pre-School	Ducklings Nursery*
	Clifton Playgroup*
	Happy Kids East Dene*
School	East Dene Primary
	The Arnold Centre
	Herringthorpe Infant School
School without F1	Badsley Moor Primary
	St Mary's Catholic Primary

Key Findings

- There is a range of registered childcare provision with the exception of out of school clubs
- Childcare is available before 8am and after 6pm with occasional care available at weekends. No care is available overnight
- An out of school pick up service is available to all schools in the area provided by Childminders and 3 of the 5 schools provide Breakfast Clubs
- There is some childcare and early education capacity across all age ranges, however there is limited capacity for 3 / 4 year olds at provision available all year round
- There should be adequate capacity for children eligible for 30 hour places to take up their entitlement
- There have been no recorded instances of unmet demand in this area

4.2 Aughton Children's Centre Area



The Aughton Children's Centre reach area includes the Aston, Aughton, Swallownest, Treeton, Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Woodhouse Mill and Thurcroft areas.

The map above details the Super Output Areas (SOA) within The Aughton Children's Centre reach area. Detailed information is available at SOA level and analysis of early education is carried out at this level. Analysis of childcare places is carried out at children's centre reach area level.

Deprivation

The following table details the different deprivation levels of each of the areas identified in the above map as identified by the national Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015. The lower the percentage figure the more deprived the area is in the country.

National Level of Disadvantage*	Super Output Name
5%	Aston North West
9%	Thurcroft South West
13%	Thurcroft Central & Brampton
19%	Treeton West
24%	Aston Lodge
24%	Catcliffe
25%	Swallownest North
31%	Brinsworth North East
35%	Thurcroft East
35%	Brinsworth Manor
44%	Woodhouse Mill
49%	Brinsworth Howarth
49%	Brinsworth Whitehill
52%	Brinsworth North
54%	Aston North
60%	Treeton East
61%	Aughton North & Ulley
62%	Brinsworth West
68%	Swallownest Central
78%	Aston South
81%	Swallownest South
88%	Aston East

Key:

	In the 5% most deprived areas
	In the 5-10% most deprived areas
	In the 10- 20% most deprived areas
	In the 20-30% most deprived areas

*In order of most deprived to least deprived

Ofsted Registered Childcare Provision

There are 44 registered childcare providers in this area offering a range of childcare types:

Provider Type	Provider Total
Childminders	32
Day Nursery	6
Pre-School	6

Since 2016 one provider has changed from pre-school to full daycare delivery.

The table below details the **availability of childcare provision covering unsociable hours in the area**. 'Evenings' relates to care provided after 6pm and 'Early' relates to care provided before 8am.

	Weekends		Evenings		Overnight		Early	
	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally
Childminders	0	1	4	3	0	1	26	2
Full Day Care	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0

The table below details the **type of out of school provision which offers a drop off and/or collection service to the schools listed**.

Aughton Area			
School	Childminder	After School Club	Breakfast Club
Aston All Saints CE (A) Primary School	✓	✓	✓
Aston Fence Junior and Infant School	✓	✓	✓
Aston Hall Junior and Infant School	✓	✓	✓*
Aston Lodge Primary School	✓	✓	✓*
Aston Springwood Junior and Infant School		✓	
Aughton Primary School		✓	
Brinsworth Howarth Primary School	✓	✓	✓*
Brinsworth Manor Infant School	✓	✓	✓*
Brinsworth Manor Junior School	✓	✓	✓*
Brinsworth Whitehill Primary School	✓	✓	✓*
Catcliffe Primary School	✓	✓	✓*
Swallownest Primary School	✓	✓	✓*
Thurcroft Infant School	✓		✓*
Thurcroft Junior Academy	✓		✓*
Treeton CofE (A) Primary School	✓	✓	✓

*Breakfast Club provided by school

There have been no instances of unmet demand in this area.

A figure of 80% occupancy has been used as a childcare sufficiency marker for the purpose of this analysis. If a childcare provider is 80% full they have limited capacity to offer additional places. If a provider is under 80% full it shows capacity to offer places should there be increased demand. The tables below detail the **childcare places available, occupancy levels (demand) and spare capacity**.

All Year round - Full Day Care Providers including Childminders offering early education places	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4yrs
Population	911	476	943	2330
Total Places	73	98	145	316
Demand (number of places taken up)	41	53	84	178
Current Spare Capacity	32	45	61	138
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	57%	54%	58%	56%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	5%	11%	9%	8%

Term Time - Full Day Care Providers	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4yrs
Population	911	476	943	2330
Total Places	3	12	12	24
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	6	7	13
Current Spare Capacity	3	6	5	11
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	0%	48%	59%	54%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	0%	1%	1%	1%

Term Time Provision- Pre-schools	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	2-4 yrs
Population	476	943	1419
Total Places	58	115	173
Demand (number of places taken up)	36	83	118
Current Spare Capacity	22	32	55
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	61%	72%	68%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	7%	9%	8%

Childminders (not delivering early education places)	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	911	476	943	2330
Total Places	13	14	15	42
Demand (number of places taken up)	3	3	3	10
Current Spare Places	10	11	11	32
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	26%	23%	23%	24%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	0%	1%	0%	0%

Out of School	3-4 yrs	5-7 yrs	8-13 yrs
Population	943	1409	2541
Total Places	106	249	261
Demand (number of places taken up)	26	87	67
Current Spare Places	80	162	194
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	25%	35%	26%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	3%	6%	3%

*Breakfast only Clubs on school sites not included

Early Education for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

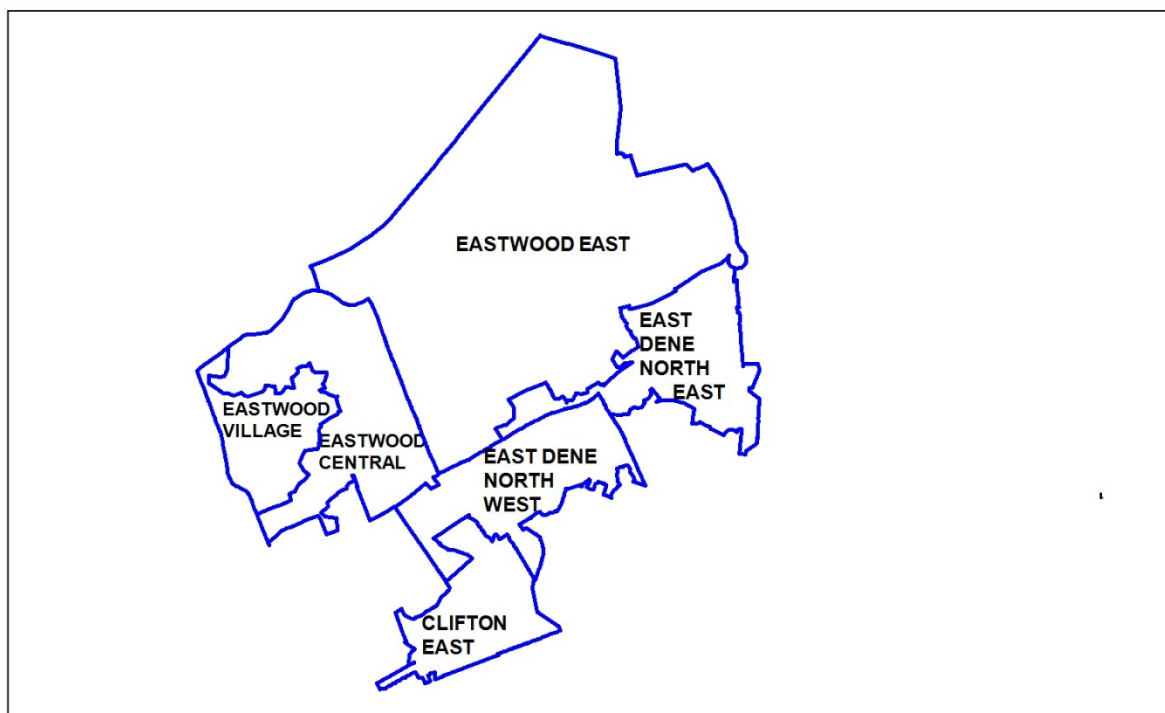
The following schools / providers offer early education places. All schools / providers listed offer places for 3 / 4 year olds. Those marked ‘*’ also offer places for 2 year olds. See Appendices 3 and 4 for details of current early education take-up figures. Schools without F1 marked with ‘**’ have PVI provision on site delivering F1

Type of Early Education Provider	Name of Provider
Childminder	14*
Day Nursery	Just 4 Kidz*
	Aughton Early Years Centre*
	Pollywoggle Day Nursery*
	Railway Children Day Nursery*
	Thurcroft Early Years
	The Nursery*
Pre-School	Aston Springwood Whizzkids*
	Aughton Early Years Centre*
	The Meadows Community Pre School*
	Swallownest Pre-School*
	Tiny Explorers*
	Funtime Community Pre-School*
School	Aston Lodge Primary School
	Aughton Early Years Centre*
	Brinsworth Howarth Primary School
	Brinsworth Manor Infant School
	Brinsworth Whitehill Primary School
	Catcliffe Primary School
	Swallownest Primary School
	Thurcroft Infant School
	Treeton CE Primary School
School without F1	Aston All Saints CE Primary
	Aston Fence Junior and Infant School
	Aston Hall Junior and Infant School
	Springwood Junior Academy School**
	Aughton Primary School

Key Findings

- There is a range of registered childcare provision
- Childcare is available before 8am and after 6pm with occasional care available at weekends and overnight
- An out of school pick up service is available to all schools in the area provided both by Childminders and out of school clubs and 10 of the 15 schools provide breakfast clubs
- There is some childcare and early education capacity across all age ranges
- There should be adequate capacity for children eligible for 30 hour places to take up their entitlement
- There have been no recorded instances of unmet demand in this area

4.3 Coleridge Children's Centre Area



The Coleridge Children's Centre reach area includes the Clifton East, Eastwood and part of East Dene areas.

The map above details the Super Output Areas (SOA) within The Coleridge Children's Centre reach area. Detailed information is available at SOA level and analysis of early education is carried out at this level. Analysis of childcare places is carried out at children's centre reach area level.

For the purpose of childcare / early education sufficiency analysis, the following SOAs from Coleridge Children's Centre reach area: East Dene North East, East Dene North West, Clifton East, have been added to the Arnold Centre Reach area. The Coleridge Children's Centre childcare sufficiency data analysis includes the Eastwood area only.

Deprivation

The following table details the different deprivation levels of each of the areas identified in the above map as identified by the national Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015. The lower the percentage figure the more deprived the area is in the country.

National Level of Disadvantage*	Super Output Name
2%	Eastwood East
4%	Eastwood Central
5%	East Dene North East
7%	Eastwood Village
14%	East Dene North West
28%	Clifton East

*In order of most deprived to least deprived

Key:	
	In the 5% most deprived areas
	In the 5-10% most deprived areas
	In the 10- 20% most deprived areas
	In the 20-30% most deprived areas

Ofsted Registered Childcare Provision

There are 3 registered childcare providers in this area offering a range of childcare types:

Provider Type	Provider Total
Childminders	0
Day Nursery	2
Pre-School	1

Since 2016 one provider has changed from pre-school to full daycare delivery.

The table below details the **availability of childcare provision covering unsociable hours in the area**. 'Evenings' relates to care provided after 6pm and 'Early' relates to care provided before 8am.

	Weekends		Evenings		Overnight		Early	
	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally
Childminders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Full Day Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

The table below details the **type of out of school provision which offers a drop off and/or collection service to the schools listed**.

Coleridge Area			
School	Childminder	After School Club	Breakfast Club
Coleridge Primary	✓		✓*
St Ann's Junior and Infant School			✓*
Eastwood Village Primary School			✓*

*Breakfast Club provided by school

There have been no instances of unmet demand in this area.

A figure of 80% occupancy has been used as a childcare sufficiency marker for the purpose of this analysis. If a childcare provider is 80% full they have limited capacity to offer additional places. If a provider is under 80% full it shows capacity to offer places should there be increased demand. The tables below detail the **childcare places available, occupancy levels (demand) and spare capacity**.

All Year round - Full Day Care Providers including childminders offering early education places	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4
Population	232	138	271	641
Total Places	0	10	18	28
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	7	13	20
Current Spare Places	0	4	5	8
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	0%	65%	73%	70%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	0%	5%	5%	3%

Term Time only – Full Day Care Providers	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4
Population	232	138	271	641
Total Places	8	16	16	40
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	5	10	16
Current Spare Places	8	11	6	25
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	5%	31%	64%	39%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	0%	4%	4%	2%

Term time Provision- Pre-schools	2yrs	3-4 yrs	2-4 yrs
Population	138	271	409
Total Places	10	20	30
Demand (number of places taken up)	9	13	21
Current Spare Places	2	8	9
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	85%	63%	70%
Demand as % of Population((% of children taking up a place)	6%	5%	5%

Early Education for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

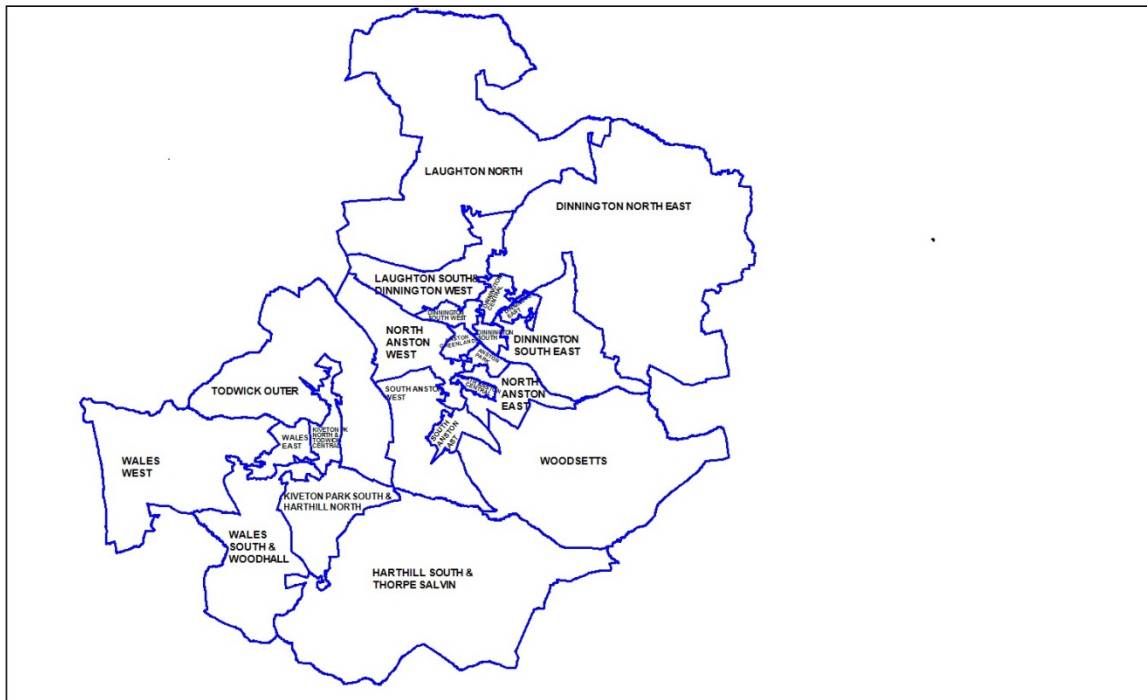
The following schools / providers offer early education places. All schools / providers listed offer places for 3 / 4 year olds. Those marked ‘*’ also offer places for 2 year olds. See Appendices 3 and 4 for details of current early education take-up figures.

Type of Early Education Provider	Name of Provider
Childminder	0
Day Nursery	Lime Tree (Eastwood)*
	Flutterbies Unity*
Pre-School	Coleridge Children’s Centre*
School	Coleridge Primary School
	St Ann’s Junior and Infant School
	Eastwood Village Primary

Key Findings

- The only registered childcare provision is offered by two Day Nurseries and one Pre-school. There are no Childminders or out of school clubs
- Childcare is available before 8am. No childcare is available after 6pm at weekends or overnight
- An out of school pick up service is available to one of the schools in the area provided by a Childminder (from outside of the Children’s Centre area) and all 3 schools provide breakfast clubs
- There is some childcare and early education capacity across all age ranges. There would not be adequate capacity for all eligible children to take up early education however demand in this area is low
- There would not be adequate capacity for children eligible for 30 hour places to take up their entitlement, however demand in this area is low
- There have been no recorded instances of unmet demand in this area

4.4 Dinnington Children's Centre Area



The Dinnington Children's Centre reach area includes the Dinnington, Laughton, North and South Anston, Woodsetts, Todwick and Wales areas.

The map above details the Super Output Areas (SOA) within The Dinnington Children's Centre reach area. Detailed information is available at SOA level and analysis of early education is carried out at this level. Analysis of childcare places is carried out at children's centre reach area level.

Deprivation

The following table details the different deprivation levels of each of the areas identified in the above map as identified by the national Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015. The lower the percentage figure the more deprived the area is in the country.

National Level of Disadvantage*	Super Output Name
4%	Dinnington Central
11%	North Anston Central
11%	Dinnington East
16%	Laughton South & Dinnington North West
31%	Wales East
37%	Dinnington North East
39%	Wales South and Woodall
39%	Dinnington South East
40%	Harthill South & Thorpe Salvin
48%	Dinnington South
49%	Wales West
58%	Laughton North
61%	Anston Greenlands
63%	Todwick Outer
65%	Anston Park
66%	North Anston West
68%	Woodsetts
70%	North Anston East
70%	South Anston West
76%	Dinnington South West
77%	Kiveton Park North & Todwick Central
85%	South Anston East
89%	Kiveton Park South & Harthill North

Key:	
	In the 5% most deprived areas
	In the 5-10% most deprived areas
	In the 10- 20% most deprived areas
	In the 20-30% most deprived areas

*In order of most deprived to least deprived

Ofsted Registered Childcare Provision

There are 56 registered childcare providers in this area offering a range of childcare types:

Provider Type	Provider Total
Childminders	43
Day Nursery	6
Pre-School	7

There has been a significant reduction in the number of Childminders in this area, however 5 childminders are still registered with Ofsted but currently inactive. Inactive childminders are not included in this data analysis.

The table below details the **availability of childcare provision covering unsociable hours in the area**. 'Evenings' relates to care provided after 6pm and 'Early' relates to care provided before 8am.

	Weekends		Evenings		Overnight		Early	
	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally
Childminders	1	5	6	3	0	1	34	1
Full Day Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

The table below details the **type of out of school provision which offers a drop off and/or collection service to the schools listed**.

Dinnington Area			
School	Childminder	After School Club	Breakfast Club
Anston Brook Primary School	✓		✓*
Anston Greenlands Junior and Infant School	✓	✓	✓*
Anston Hillcrest Primary School	✓		✓
Anston Park Infant School	✓	✓	✓*
Anston Park Junior School	✓	✓	✓*
Dinnington Community Primary School	✓		✓*
Harthill Primary School	✓		✓
Kiveton Park Infant School	✓	✓	✓*
Kiveton Park Meadows Junior School	✓	✓	✓
Laughton All Saints CE (A) Primary School	✓		✓*
Laughton Junior & Infant School	✓		✓*
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School (Dinnington)	✓		✓*
Todwick Primary School	✓	✓	✓
Wales Primary School	✓	✓	✓
Woodsetts Primary School	✓	✓	✓*

*Breakfast Club provided by school

There have been no instances of unmet demand in this area.

A figure of 80% occupancy has been used as a childcare sufficiency marker for the purpose of this analysis. If a childcare provider is 80% full they have limited capacity to offer additional places. If a provider is under 80% full it shows capacity to offer places should there be increased demand. The tables below detail the **childcare places available, occupancy levels (demand) and spare capacity**.

All Year round - Full Day Care Providers including Childminders offering early education places	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	627	354	809	1790
Total Places	83	121	177	381
Demand (number of places taken up)	38	65	123	225
Current Spare Places	45	56	54	156
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	45%	54%	69%	59%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	6%	18%	15%	13%

Term Time only – Full Day Care Providers	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	627	354	809	1790
Total Places	0	12	24	36
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	11	23	34
Current Spare Places	0	1	1	2
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	n/a	90%	96%	94%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	n/a	3%	3%	2%

Term time Provision- Pre-schools	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	2-4 yrs
Population	354	809	1163
Total Places	72	80	152
Demand (number of places taken up)	52	55	107
Current Spare Places	20	25	45
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	72%	69%	70%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	15%	7%	9%

Childminders(not delivering early education places)	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	627	354	809	1790
Total Places	15	16	19	50
Demand (number of places taken up)	6	3	3	12
Current Spare Places	9	13	16	38
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	38%	17%	17%	23%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	1%	1%	0%	1%

Out of School	3-4 yrs	5-7 yrs	8-13yrs
Population	809	1230	2366
Total Places	92	333	371
Demand (number of places taken up)	30	112	80
Current Spare Places	62	221	291
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	33%	34%	22%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	4%	9%	3%

Early Education for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

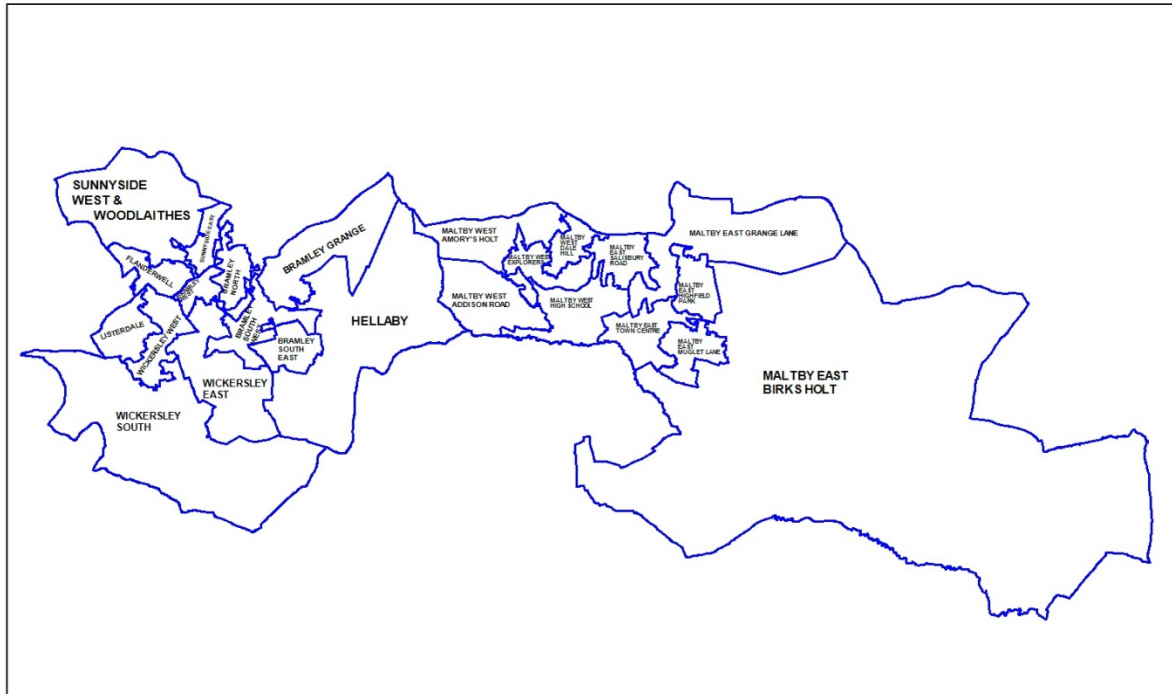
The following schools / providers offer early education places. All schools / providers listed offer places for 3 / 4 year olds. Those marked ‘*’ also offer places for 2 year olds. See Appendices 3 and 4 for details of current early education take-up figures. Schools without F1 marked with ‘**’ have PVI provision on site delivering F1

Type of Early Education Provider	Name of Provider
Childminder	23*
Day Nursery	Bright Skies*
	Kiddiwinks Day Nursery*
	Pollywiggle @ The Hall*
	Little Explorers Day Nursery*
	Kiveton and Wales Nursery*
	Wales Childcare Partnership*
Pre-School	Todwick Early Years*
	Harthill Pre-School*
	Dinnington Pre-School*
	Anston Stones Early Years*
	Hillcrest Early Years*
	Woodsetts Pre-School*
School	Anston Brook Primary School
	Anston Hillcrest Primary School
	Dinnington Community Primary School & Toddlers Room*
	Kiveton Park Infants School
	Laughton Junior and Infant School
	St Joseph’s Catholic Primary School
	Woodsetts Primary School
School without F1	Anston Greenlands Junior and Infant School
	Anston Park Infant School
	Harthill Primary School **
	Laughton All Saints CE Primary School
	Todwick Primary School**
	Wales Primary School**

Key Findings

- There is a range of registered childcare provision
- Childcare is available before 8am, after 6pm and at weekends with occasional care available overnight
- An out of school pick up service is available to all schools in the area provided both by Childminders and Out of School Clubs and 10 of the 15 schools provide breakfast clubs
- There is some childcare and early education capacity across all age ranges
- There should be adequate capacity for children eligible for 30 hour places to take up their entitlement
- There have been no recorded instances of unmet demand in this area

4.5 Maltby Stepping Stones Children's Centre Area



The Stepping Stones Children's Centre reach area includes the Maltby, Hellaby, Sunnyside, Flanderwell, Bramley, Wickersley and Listerdale areas.

The map above details the Super Output Areas (SOA) within The Stepping Stones Children's Centre reach area. Detailed information is available at SOA level and analysis of early education is carried out at this level. Analysis of childcare places is carried out at children's centre reach area level.

Deprivation

The following table details the different deprivation levels of each of the areas identified in the above map as identified by the national Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015. The lower the percentage figure the more deprived the area is in the country.

National Level of Disadvantage*	Super Output Name
4%	Maltby East - Maltby Main
6%	Maltby East - Muglet Lane
9%	Maltby East - Town Centre
10%	Flanderwell
15%	Maltby East - Highfield Park
17%	Maltby East - Salisbury Road
28%	Maltby West - Addison Road
34%	Maltby West - High School
34%	Bramley West
37%	Maltby East - Grange Lane
43%	Listerdale
46%	Sunnyside
49%	Wickersley East
50%	Bramley South West
53%	Bramley Grange
57%	Bramley North
60%	Sunnyside East
60%	Maltby West - Amory's Holt
63%	Maltby West - Dale Hill
64%	Wickersley West
65%	Bramley South East
73%	Maltby West - Explorers
74%	Hellaby
90%	Wickersley South

Key:

	In the 5% most deprived areas
	In the 5-10% most deprived areas
	In the 10- 20% most deprived areas
	In the 20-30% most deprived areas

*In order of most deprived to least deprived

Ofsted Registered Childcare Provision

There are 51 registered childcare providers in this area offering a range of childcare types:

Provider Type	Provider Total
Childminders	41
Day Nursery	6
Pre-School	4

The table below details the **availability of childcare provision covering unsociable hours in the area**. 'Evenings' relates to care provided after 6pm and 'Early' relates to care provided before 8am.

	Weekends		Evenings		Overnight		Early	
	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally
Childminders	0	2	2	8	0	2	34	2
Full Day Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

The table below details the **type of out of school provision which offers a drop off and/or collection service to the schools listed**.

Maltby Area			
School	Childminder	After School Club	Breakfast Club
Bramley Grange Primary School	✓	✓	✓*
Bramley Sunnyside Infant School	✓	✓	✓
Bramley Sunnyside Junior School	✓	✓	✓
Flanderwell Primary School	✓	✓	✓
Maltby Craggs Community School	✓		✓*
Maltby Lilly Hall Primary	✓	✓	
Maltby Manor Academy	✓	✓	✓*
Maltby Redwood Academy	✓	✓	
St Alban's CE Primary School	✓	✓	✓
St Mary's Catholic Primary School (Maltby)	✓	✓	
Wickersley Northfield Primary School	✓	✓	✓*

*Breakfast Club provided by school

There have been no instances of unmet demand in this area.

A figure of 80% occupancy has been used as a childcare sufficiency marker for the purpose of this analysis. If a childcare provider is 80% full they have limited capacity to offer additional places. If a provider is under 80% full it shows capacity to offer places should there be increased demand. The tables below detail the **childcare places available, occupancy levels (demand) and spare capacity**.

All Year round - Full Day Care Providers including Childminders offering early education places	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	777	370	815	1962
Total Places	115	110	158	383
Demand (number of places taken up)	63	76	107	247
Current Spare Places	52	34	51	136
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	55%	69%	68%	64%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	8%	21%	13%	13%

Term time Provision- Pre-schools	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	2-4 yrs
Population	370	815	1185
Total Places	56	78	134
Demand (number of places taken up)	36	55	91
Current Spare Places	20	23	43
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	65%	71%	68%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	10%	7%	8%

Childminders (not delivering early education places)	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	777	370	815	1962
Total Places	9	13	20	42
Demand (number of places taken up)	3	5	9	17
Current Spare Places	6	8	11	25
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	32%	37%	45%	40%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	0%	1%	1%	1%

Out of School	3-4 yrs	5-7 yrs	8-13 yrs
Population	815	1327	2581
Total Places	92	207	148
Demand (number of places taken up)	38	74	41
Current Spare Places	54	133	107
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	41%	36%	28%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	5%	6%	2%

Early Education for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

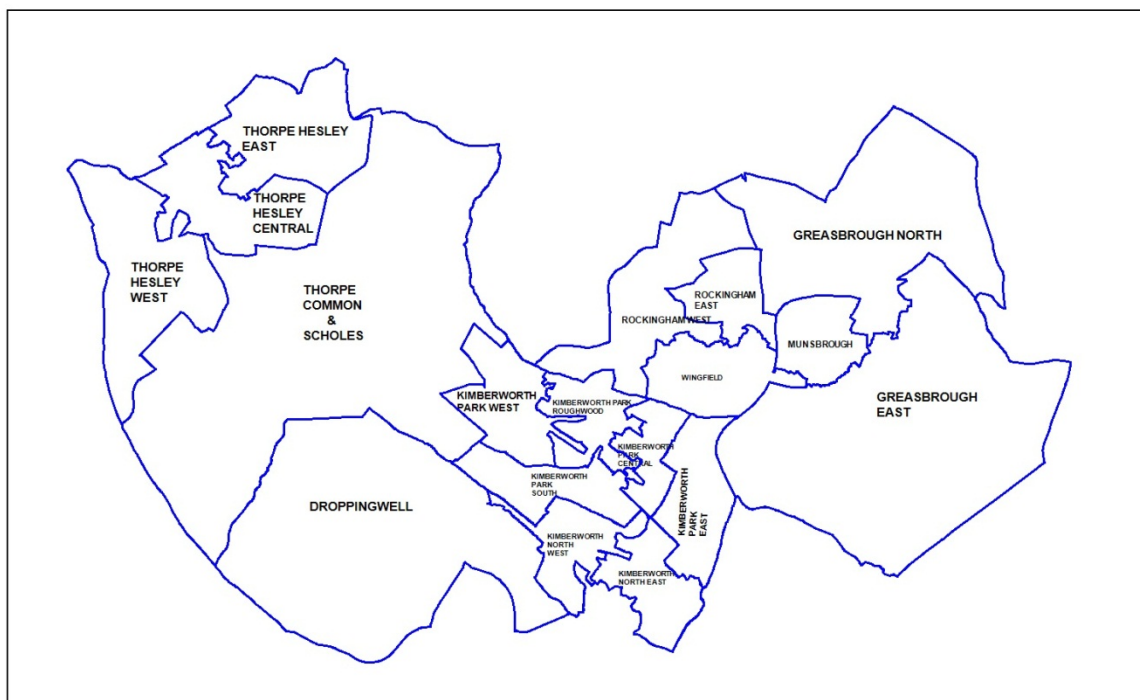
The following schools / providers offer early education places. All schools / providers listed offer places for 3 / 4 year olds. Those marked ‘*’ also offer places for 2 year olds. See Appendices 3 and 4 for details of current early education take-up figures.

Type of Early Education Provider	Name of Provider
Childminder	23*
Day Nursery	Wickersley Nursery*
	Northfield Under 5's*
	Lime Tree Day Nursery
	Granby House Nursery*
	Hopscotch*
	Once Upon a Time*
Pre-School	Wickersley Community Pre-School*
	Linx Pre-School*
	Sunbeams*
School	Bramley Grange Primary School
	Bramley Sunnyside Infant School
	Crags Community School & 2 Year Provision*
	Flanderwell Primary School
	Maltby Lilly Hall Academy
	Maltby Manor Academy
	Maltby Redwood Academy
	St Albans CE Primary School
	St Mary's Catholic Primary School
	Wickersley Northfield Primary School

Key Findings

- There is a range of registered childcare provision
- Childcare is available before 8am and after 6pm with occasional care available at weekends and overnight
- An out of school pick up service is available to all schools in the area provided both by Childminders and Out of School Clubs and 4 of the 11 schools provide Breakfast Clubs
- There is some childcare and early education capacity across all age ranges
- There should be adequate capacity for children eligible for 30 hour places to take up their entitlement
- There have been no recorded instances of unmet demand in this area

4.6 Park View Children's Centre Area



The Park View Children's Centre reach area includes the Kimberworth Park, Rockingham, Wingfield, Greasbrough, Munsbrough, Thorpe Hesley, Dropping Well and part of Kimberworth areas.

The map above details the Super Output Areas (SOA) within The Park View Children's Centre reach area. Detailed information is available at SOA level and analysis of early education is carried out at this level. Analysis of childcare places is carried out at children's centre reach area level.

Deprivation

The following table details the different deprivation levels of each of the areas identified in the above map as identified by the national Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015. The lower the percentage figure the more deprived the area is in the country.

National Level of Disadvantage*	Super Output Name
11%	Rockingham West
12%	Greasbrough South
12%	Kimberworth Park Roughwood
15%	Wingfield
16%	Kimberworth Park West
17%	Kimberworth Park Central
17%	Kimberworth Park East
22%	Rockingham East
35%	Kimberworth North West
36%	Kimberworth Park South
41%	Thorpe Hesley West
42%	Greasbrough North
42%	Greasbrough East
61%	Kimberworth North East
63%	Thorpe Hesley Central
63%	Dropping Well
66%	Thorpe Common & Scholes
79%	Thorpe Hesley East

Key:	
	In the 5% most deprived areas
	In the 5-10% most deprived areas
	In the 10- 20% most deprived areas
	In the 20-30% most deprived areas

*In order of most deprived to least deprived

Ofsted Registered Childcare Provision

There are 24 registered childcare providers in this area offering a range of childcare types:

Provider Type	Provider Total
Childminders	18
Day Nursery	2
Pre-School	4

A number of providers have changed the type of delivery since last year and one pre-school has ceased trading.

The table below details the **availability of childcare provision covering unsociable hours in the area**. 'Evenings' relates to care provided after 6pm and 'Early' relates to care provided before 8am.

	Weekends		Evenings		Overnight		Early	
	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally
Childminders	0	2	2	8	0	2	17	4
Full Day Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

The table below details the **type of out of school provision which offers a drop off and/or collection service to the schools listed.**

Park View Area			
School	Childminder	After School Club	Breakfast Club
Greasbrough Primary School	✓		✓*
Redscope Primary School	✓		✓*
Rockingham Junior and Infant School		✓	✓*
Roughwood Primary School	✓		✓*
St Bede's Catholic Primary School	✓		✓*
Thorpe Hesley Primary School	✓		✓*
Wentworth CE Junior and Infant School	✓		

*Breakfast Club provided by school

There have been no instances of unmet demand in this area.

A figure of 80% occupancy has been used as a childcare sufficiency marker for the purpose of this analysis. If a childcare provider is 80% full they have limited capacity to offer additional places. If a provider is under 80% full it shows capacity to offer places should there be increased demand. The tables below detail the **childcare places available, occupancy levels (demand) and spare capacity.**

All Year round - Full Day Care Providers including Childminders offering early education places	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	434	250	492	1176
Total Places	27	26	25	78
Demand (number of places taken up)	12	17	21	50
Current Spare Places	15	9	4	28
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	43%	67%	84%	64%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	3%	7%	4%	4%

Term Time only – Full Day Care Providers	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	434	250	492	1176
Total Places	0	16	21	37
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	8	11	19
Current Spare Places	0	8	10	18
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	n/a	51%	52%	52%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	n/a	3%	2%	2%

Term time Provision- Pre-schools	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	2-4 yrs
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Population	250	492	742
Total Places	40	56	96
Demand (number of places taken up)	27	52	79
Current Spare Places	13	4	17
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	67%	93%	82%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	11%	10%	11%

Childminders (not offering early education places)	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	434	250	492	1176
Total Places	3	3	3	9
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	1	1	2
Current Spare Places	3	2	2	7
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	6%	33%	18%	19%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	0%	0%	0%	0%

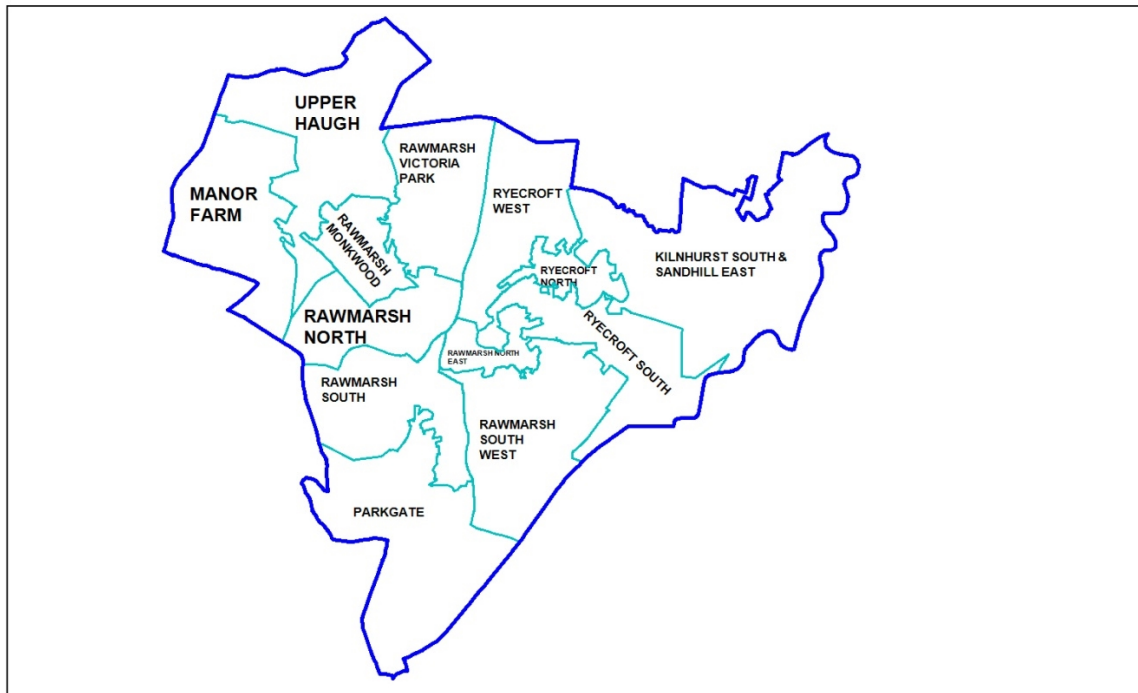
Out of School	3-4 yrs	5-7 yrs	8-13yrs
Population	492	787	1491
Total Places	38	86	77
Demand (number of places taken up)	24	22	20
Current Spare Places	14	64	57
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	63%	26%	26%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	5%	3%	1%

Early Education for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

The following schools / providers offer early education places. All schools / providers listed offer places for 3 / 4 year olds. Those marked ‘*’ also offer places for 2 year olds. See Appendices 3 and 4 for details of current early education take-up figures.

Type of Early Education Provider	Name of Provider
Childminder	13*
Day Nursery	Brookhill Nursery*
	Rockingham Early Years*
Pre-School	Redscope Early Years*
	Little Stars *
	Greasbrough Rising 5's*
	Wingfield Pre School*
School	Redscope Primary
	Rockingham Junior and Infant School
	Roughwood Primary School
	St Bede's Catholic Primary School
	Thorpe Hesley Primary School
Schools without F1	Greasbrough Primary**
	Wentworth CE Junior and Infant School

4.7 Rawmarsh Children's Centre Area



The Rawmarsh Children's Centre reach area includes the Rawmarsh, Upper Haugh, and part of Kilnhurst (Kilnhurst South and Sandhill East SOA) areas.

The map above details the Super Output Areas (SOA) within The Rawmarsh Children's Centre reach area. Detailed information is available at SOA level and analysis of early education is carried out at this level. Analysis of childcare places is carried out at children's centre reach area level.

Deprivation

The following table details the different deprivation levels of each of the areas identified in the above map as identified by the national Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015. The lower the percentage figure the more deprived the area is in the country.

National Level of Disadvantage*	Super Output Name
5%	Rawmarsh North East
12%	Upper Haugh West
15%	Parkgate
16%	Rawmarsh South
18%	Rawmarsh North
19%	Kilnhurst South & Sandhill East
21%	Ryecroft North
23%	Rawmarsh South West
23%	Ryecroft South
23%	Rawmarsh Monkwood
39%	Rawmarsh Victoria Park
52%	Ryecroft West
66%	Upper Haugh East

**In order of most deprived to least deprived*

Key:

	In the 5% most deprived areas
	In the 5-10% most deprived areas
	In the 10- 20% most deprived areas
	In the 20-30% most deprived areas

Ofsted Registered Childcare Provision

There are 17 registered childcare providers in this area offering a range of childcare types:

Provider Type	Provider Total
Childminders	11
Day Nursery	5
Pre-School	1

The table below details the **availability of childcare provision covering unsociable hours in the area**. 'Evenings' relates to care provided after 6pm and 'Early' relates to care provided before 8am.

	Weekends		Evenings		Overnight		Early	
	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally
Childminders	0	1	1	2	0	0	9	3
Full Day Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The table below details the **type of out of school provision which offers a drop off and/or collection service to the schools listed**.

Rawmarsh Area			
School	Childminder	After School Club	Breakfast Club
Monkwood Primary School	✓	✓	✓*
Rawmarsh Ashwood Academy	✓	✓	✓*
Rawmarsh Rosehill Junior School	✓	✓	✓
Rawmarsh Ryecroft Infant School	✓	✓	✓
Rawmarsh Thorogate Junior and Infant School	✓	✓	✓
Sandhill Primary Academy	✓	✓	✓
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School (Rawmarsh)	✓	✓	✓*

*Breakfast Club provided by school

There have been no instances of unmet demand in this area.

A figure of 80% occupancy has been used as a childcare sufficiency marker for the purpose of this analysis. If a childcare provider is 80% full they have limited capacity to offer additional places. If a provider is under 80% full it shows capacity to offer places should there be increased demand. The tables below detail the **childcare places available, occupancy levels (demand) and spare capacity**.

All Year round - Full Day Care Providers including Childminders offering early education places	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	486	219	490	1195
Total Places	86	94	95	275
Demand (number of places taken up)	43	62	90	196
Current Spare Places	43	31	5	79
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	50%	67%	95%	71%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a	9%	29%	18%	16%

Term time Provision- Pre-schools	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	2-4 yrs
Population	219	490	709
Total Places	24	33	57
Demand (number of places taken up)	14	32	46
Current Spare Places	10	1	11
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	59%	98%	81%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	6%	7%	7%

Childminders (not delivering early education places)	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	486	219	490	1195
Total Places	5	5	5	15
Demand (number of places taken up)	1	1	1	2
Current Spare Places	4	4	4	13
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	21%	10%	14%	15%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	0%	0%	0%	0%

Out of School	3-4 yrs	5-7 yrs	8-13 yrs
Population	490	708	1404
Total Places	21	82	64
Demand (number of places taken up)	6	26	26
Current Spare Places	15	56	38
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	28%	32%	40%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	1%	4%	2%

Early Education for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

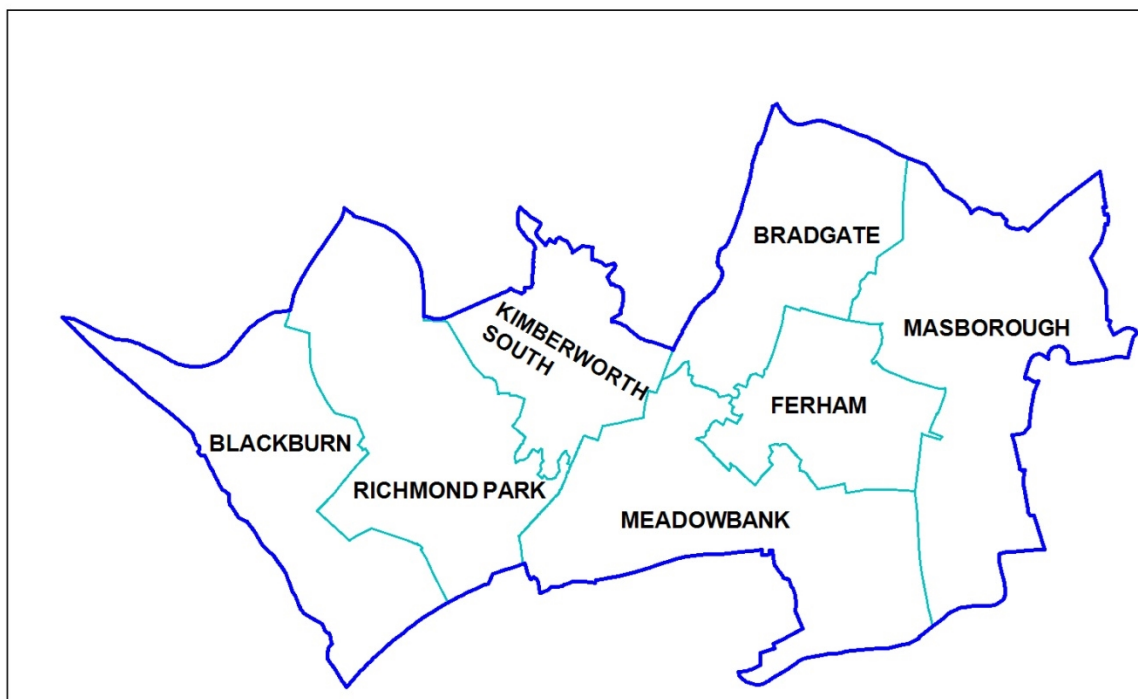
The following schools / providers offer early education places. All schools / providers listed offer places for 3 / 4 year olds. Those marked ‘*’ also offer places for 2 year olds. See Appendices 3 and 4 for details of current early education take-up figures.

Type of Early Education Provider	Name of Provider
Childminder	7*
Day Nursery	Flutterbies*
	Granby House Nursery*
	Rawmarsh Nursery School and Children's Centre*
	Fenwood House Ltd.*
	Youngsters*
Pre-School	Victoria Park Hall Pre-School*
School	Monkwood Primary Academy
	Rawmarsh Ashwood Academy
	Rawmarsh Nursery School and Children's Centre*
	Sandhill Primary Academy
School without F1	Rawmarsh Ryecroft Infant School
	Rawmarsh Thorogate Junior and Infant School
	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School

Key Findings

- There is a range of registered childcare provision
- Childcare is available before 8am and after 6pm with occasional care at the weekends. No overnight care is available
- An out of school pick up service is available to all schools in the area provided both by Childminders and Out of School Clubs and 3 of the 7 schools provide Breakfast Clubs
- There is some childcare for under 2's and 2 year olds however childcare/ early education capacity for 3 / 4 year olds is limited
- There is unlikely to be sufficient capacity for children eligible for 30 hour places to take up their entitlement in the summer term 2018. Action is needed in this area to increase capacity
- There have been no recorded instances of unmet demand in this area

4.8 Rotherham Central Children's Centre Area



The Rotherham Central Children's Centre reach area includes the Masbrough, Thornhill, Bradgate, Richmond Park, Blackburn, Meadowbank and part of Kimberworth areas.

The map above details the Super Output Areas (SOA) within The Rotherham Central Children's Centre reach area. Detailed information is available at SOA level and analysis of early education is carried out at this level. Analysis of childcare places is carried out at children's centre reach area level.

Deprivation

The following table details the different deprivation levels of each of the areas identified in the above map as identified by the national Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015. The lower the percentage figure the more deprived the area is in the country.

National Level of Disadvantage*	Super Output Name
3%	Masbrough East
3%	Masbrough West
7%	Meadowbank
15%	Bradgate
17%	Richmond Park
28%	Kimberworth South
40%	Blackburn

Key:	
	In the 5% most deprived areas
	In the 5-10% most deprived areas
	In the 10- 20% most deprived areas
	In the 20-30% most deprived areas

*In order of most deprived to least deprived

Ofsted Registered Childcare Provision

There are 6 registered childcare providers in this area offering a range of childcare types:

Provider Type	Provider Total
Childminders	3
Day Nursery	3
Pre-School	0

The table below details the availability of **childcare provision covering unsociable hours in the area**. 'Evenings' relates to care provided after 6pm and 'Early' relates to care provided before 8am.

	Weekends		Evenings		Overnight		Early	
	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally
Childminders	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0
Full Day Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The table below details the **type of out of school provision which offers a drop off and/or collection service to the schools listed**.

Rotherham Central Area			
School	Childminder	After School Club	Breakfast Club
Blackburn Primary School		✓	✓*
Ferham Junior & Infant School			✓*
Kimberworth Community Primary School	✓	✓	✓*
Meadow View Primary School	✓		✓*
Thornhill Primary School			✓*

*Breakfast Club provided by school

There have been no instances of unmet demand in this area.

A figure of 80% occupancy has been used as a childcare sufficiency marker for the purpose of this analysis. If a childcare provider is 80% full they have limited capacity to offer additional places. If a provider is under 80% full it shows capacity to offer places should there be increased demand. The tables below detail the **childcare places available, occupancy levels (demand) and spare capacity**.

All Year round - Full Day Care Providers including Childminders offering early education places	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	368	186	382	936
Total Places	22	25	41	88
Demand (number of places taken up)	7	20	26	53
Current Spare Places	15	5	15	35
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	32%	82%	63%	61%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	2%	11%	7%	6%

Term Time only – Full Day Care Providers	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	2-4 yrs
Population	368	186	382	936
Total Places	0	35	33	68
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	25	22	48
Current Spare Places	0	10	11	20
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	n/a	72%	67%	70%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	n/a	14%	6%	5%

Childminders (not delivering early education places)	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	368	186	382	936
Total Places	2	2	2	6
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	1	1	2
Current Spare Places	2	1	1	4
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	10%	58%	30%	33%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	0%	1%	0%	0%

Out of School	3-4 yrs	5-7 yrs	8-13 yrs
Population	382	480	935
Total Places	35	75	82
Demand (number of places taken up)	6	27	18
Current Spare Places	29	48	64
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	17%	36%	22%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	2%	6%	2%

Early Education for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

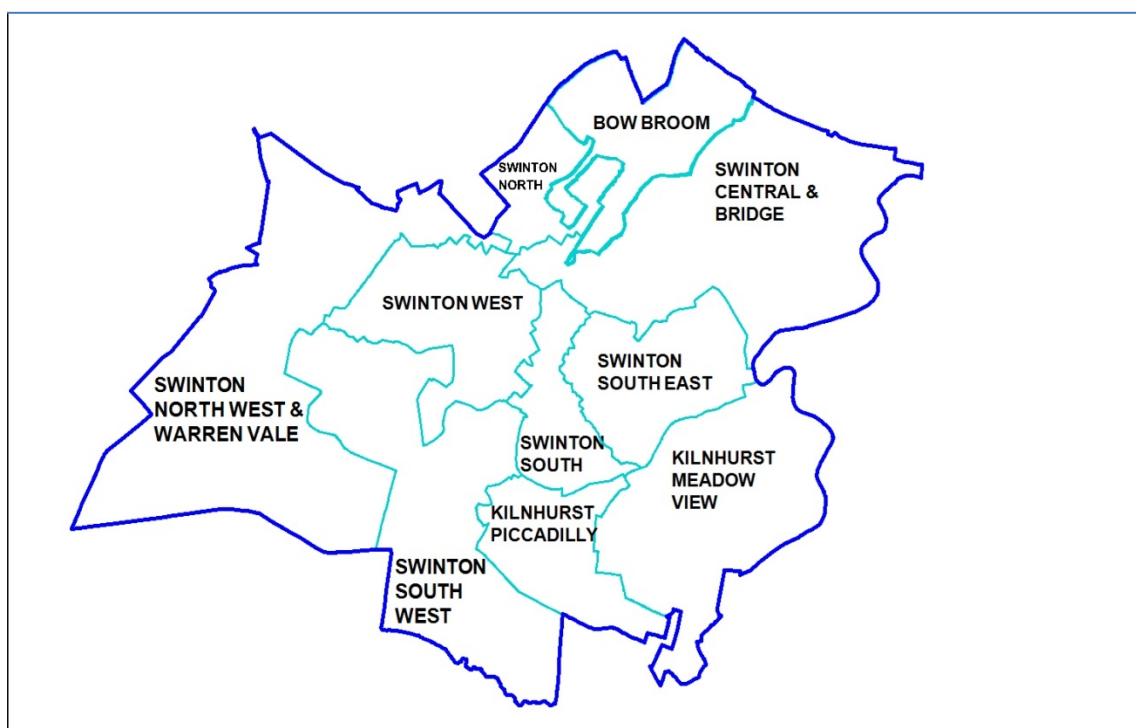
The following schools / providers offer early education places. All schools / providers listed offer places for 3 / 4 year olds. Those marked ‘*’ also offer places for 2 year olds. See Appendices 3 and 4 for details of current early education take-up figures.

Type of Early Education Provider	Name of Provider
Childminder	1*
Day Nursery	Happidayz Day Nursery*
	Kimberworth Early Years*
School	Blackburn Primary School
	Ferham Primary School & Daycare*
	Kimberworth Community Primary School
	Meadow View Primary School
	Thornhill Primary School

Key Findings

- There is a range of registered childcare provision with the exception of Pre-Schools
- Childcare is available before 8am with occasional care after 6pm and at weekends. There is no overnight care
- An out of school pick up service is available to 3 out of the 5 schools in the area provided both by Childminders and Out of School Clubs all of the 5 schools provide Breakfast Clubs.
- There is some childcare capacity across all age ranges however early education capacity for 2, 3 / 4 year olds is limited in the Richmond Park / Meadowbank area
- There is unlikely to be sufficient capacity for children eligible for 30 hour places to take up their entitlement in the summer term 2018 in the Richmond Park / Meadowbank area. Action is needed in this area to increase capacity
- There have been no recorded instances of unmet demand in this area

4.9 Swinton Brookfield Children's Centre Area



The Swinton Brookfield Children's Centre reach area includes the Swinton and part of Kilnhurst areas.

The map above details the Super Output Areas (SOA) within The Swinton Brookfield Children's Centre reach area. Detailed information is available at SOA level and analysis of early education is carried out at this level. Analysis of childcare places is carried out at children's centre reach area level.

Deprivation

The following table details the different deprivation levels of each of the areas identified in the above map as identified by the national Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015. The lower the percentage figure the more deprived the area is in the country.

National Level of Disadvantage*	Super Output Name
9%	Swinton South
15%	Swinton North
21%	Kilnhurst Meadow View
22%	Swinton West
27%	Swinton South West
28%	Swinton Central & Bridge
31%	Bow Broom
54%	Kilnhurst Piccadilly
61%	Swinton South East
66%	Swinton North West & Warren Vale

Key:	
In the 5% most deprived areas	
In the 5-10% most deprived areas	
In the 10- 20% most deprived areas	
In the 20-30% most deprived areas	

*In order of most deprived to least deprived

Ofsted Registered Childcare Provision

There are 15 registered childcare providers in this area offering a range of childcare types:

Provider Type	Provider Total
Childminders	11
Day Nursery	3
Pre-School	1

The table below details the availability of **childcare provision covering unsociable hours in the area**. 'Evenings' relates to care provided after 6pm and 'Early' relates to care provided before 8am.

	Weekends		Evenings		Overnight		Early	
	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally
Childminders	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	0
Full Day Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

The table below details the **type of out of school provision which offers a drop off and/or collection service to the schools listed**.

Swinton Brookfield Area			
School	Childminder	After School Club	Breakfast Club
Brookfield Primary Academy	✓	✓	
Kilnhurst Primary School		✓	✓*
St Thomas CE Primary School (Kilnhurst)	✓	✓	
Swinton Queen Primary School	✓	✓	✓*
Swinton Fitzwilliam Primary School	✓	✓	✓*

*Breakfast Club provided by school

There have been no instances of unmet demand in this area.

A figure of 80% occupancy has been used as a childcare sufficiency marker for the purpose of this analysis. If a childcare provider is 80% full they have limited capacity to offer additional places. If a provider is under 80% full it shows capacity to offer places should there be increased demand. The tables below detail the **childcare places available, occupancy levels (demand) and spare capacity**.

All Year round - Full Day Care Providers including Childminders offering early education places	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	306	138	321	765
Total Places	25	44	58	127
Demand (number of places taken up)	15	25	41	81
Current Spare Places	10	19	17	46
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	58%	58%	70%	63%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	5%	18%	13%	11%

Term time Provision- Pre-schools	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	2-4 yrs
Population	138	321	459
Total Places	8	24	32
Demand (number of places taken up)	6	23	28
Current Spare Places	3	1	4
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	69%	95%	88%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	4%	7%	6%

Childminders (not delivering early education places)	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	306	138	321	765
Total Places	0	1	1	2
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	0	1	1
Current Spare Places	0	1	0	1
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	n/a	0%	58%	29%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	n/a	0%	0%	0%

Out of School	3-4 yrs	5-7 yrs	8-13 yrs
Population	321	499	912
Total Places	13	39	38
Demand (number of places taken up)	8	3	4
Current Spare Places	5	36	34
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	60%	7%	9%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	2%	1%	0%

Early Education for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

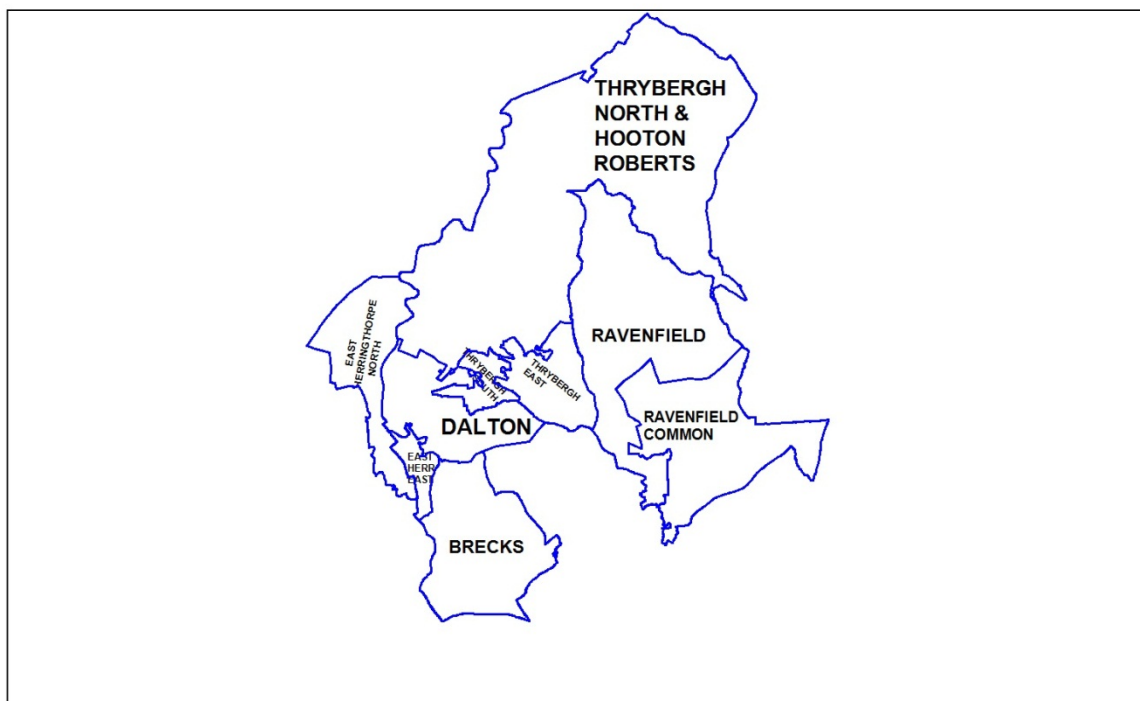
The following schools / providers offer early education places. All schools / providers listed offer places for 3 / 4 year olds. Those marked '*' also offer places for 2 year olds. See Appendices 3 and 4 for details of current early education take-up figures. Schools without F1 marked with '**' have PVI provision on site delivering F1

Type of Early Education Provider	Name of Provider
Childminder	9*
Day Nursery	Fenwood House Community Day Nursery*
	Fenwood House Day Nursery*
	Pollywoggle Day Nursery Swinton*
Pre-School	Kilnhurst St Thomas Pre-School*
School	Brookfield Primary Academy
	Kilnhurst Primary School
	Swinton Fitzwilliam Primary School
	Swinton Queen Primary School
School without F1	Kilnhurst St Thomas CE Primary School**

Key Findings

- There is a range of registered childcare provision with the exception of Out of School Clubs, however, out of school club services are provided by clubs outside this immediate area
- Childcare is available before 8am and after 6pm. No weekend or overnight care is available
- An out of school pick up service is available at all of the schools in the area provided by Childminders and an Out of School Club and 3 out of the 5 schools provides a Breakfast Club
- There is some childcare and early education capacity across all age ranges. Provision
- There should be adequate capacity for children eligible for 30 hour places to take up their entitlement
- There have been no recorded instances of unmet demand in this area

4.10 Thrybergh Dalton Children's Centre Area



The Thrybergh Dalton Children's Centre reach area includes the Thrybergh, Dalton, Ravenfield, part of East Herringthorpe and part of Brecks areas.

The map above details the Super Output Areas (SOA) within The Thrybergh Dalton Children's Centre reach area. Detailed information is available at SOA level and analysis of early education is carried out at this level. Analysis of childcare places is carried out at children's centre reach area level.

Deprivation

The following table details the different deprivation levels of each of the areas identified in the above map as identified by the national Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015. The lower the percentage figure the more deprived the area is in the country.

National Level of Disadvantage*	Super Output Name
1%	East Herringthorpe North
3%	Thrybergh South
7%	Dalton
9%	East Herringthorpe East
9%	Thrybergh East
25%	Thrybergh North & Hooton Roberts
53%	Ravenfield
59%	Brecks East
67%	Ravenfield Common

*In order of most deprived to least deprived

Key:

	In the 5% most deprived areas
	In the 5-10% most deprived areas
	In the 10- 20% most deprived areas
	In the 20-30% most deprived areas

Ofsted Registered Childcare Provision

There are 18 registered childcare providers in this area offering a range of childcare types:

Provider Type	Provider Total
Childminders	15
Day Nursery	0
Pre-School	3

The table below details the availability of **childcare provision covering unsociable hours in the area**. 'Evenings' relates to care provided after 6pm and 'Early' relates to care provided before 8am.

	Weekends		Evenings		Overnight		Early	
	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally
Childminders	0	0	3	2	0	0	9	2
Full Day Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The table below details the **type of out of school provision which offers a drop off and/or collection service to the schools listed**.

Thrybergh/Dalton Area			
School	Childminder	After School Club	Breakfast Club
Foljambe Primary Campus	✓		✓*
High Greave Infant School	✓		✓*
High Greave Junior School	✓		✓*
Listerdale Junior and Infant School	✓	✓	✓
Ravenfield Primary School	✓	✓	✓
St Gerard's Catholic Primary School	✓		
Thrybergh Fullerton CE Primary School	✓		
Thrybergh Primary School	✓		
Trinity Croft CE Junior and Infant School	✓		✓*

*Breakfast Club provided by school

There have been no instances of unmet demand in this area.

A figure of 80% occupancy has been used as a childcare sufficiency marker for the purpose of this analysis. If a childcare provider is 80% full they have limited capacity to offer additional places. If a provider is under 80% full it shows capacity to offer places should there be increased demand. The tables below detail the **childcare places available, occupancy levels (demand) and spare capacity**.

All Year round - Full Day Care Providers including Childminders offering early education places	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	331	150	342	823
Total Places	13	15	16	44
Demand (number of places taken up)	6	5	10	20
Current Spare Places	7	10	6	24
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	43%	33%	60%	46%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	2%	3%	3%	2%

Term time Provision- Pre-schools	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	2-4 yrs
Population	150	342	492
Total Places	43	45	88
Demand (number of places taken up)	30	31	60
Current Spare Places	13	15	28
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	70%	68%	69%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	20%	9%	12%

Childminders	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	331	150	342	823
Total Places	50	4	5	59
Demand (number of places taken up)	1	0	2	4
Current Spare Places	49	4	3	55
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	2%	10%	50%	7%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	0%	0%	1%	0%

Out of School	3-4 yrs	5-7 yrs	8-13 yrs
Population	342	535	941
Total Places	21	58	55
Demand (number of places taken up)	12	6	9
Current Spare Places	9	52	46
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	57%	10%	16%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	4%	1%	1%

Early Education for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

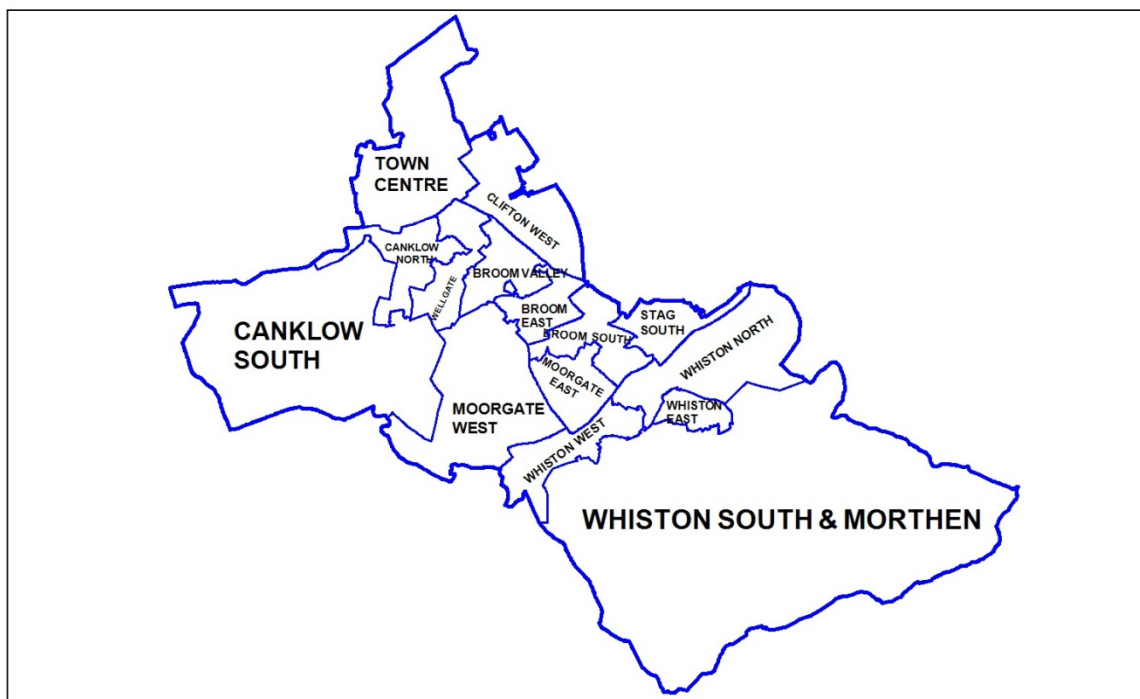
The following schools / providers offer early education places. All schools / providers listed offer places for 3 / 4 year olds. Those marked ‘*’ also offer places for 2 year olds. See Appendices 3 and 4 for details of current early education take-up figures. Schools without F1 marked with ‘***’ have PVI provision on site delivering F1

Type of Early Education Provider	Name of Provider
Childminder	11*
Pre-School (on school site)	Ravenfield Pre-School Playgroup*
	Dalton Willow Tree Centre*
	Thrybergh Rainbow Centre Daycare*
School	Foljambe Primary Campus
	High Greave Infant School
	Listerdale Primary School
	Thrybergh Fullerton CE Primary
	Thrybergh Primary Academy
	Trinity Croft CE Junior and Infant School
School without F1	Ravenfield Primary School**
	St Gerard's Catholic Primary School

Key Findings

- There is a range of registered childcare provision with the exception of Day Nurseries and Out of School Clubs, however, out of school club services are provided by clubs outside this immediate area
- Childcare is available before 8am and after 6pm. No weekend or overnight care is available
- An out of school pick up service is available at all of the schools in the area provided by Childminders and Out of School Clubs and 4 out of the 9 schools provides a Breakfast Club
- There is some childcare and early education capacity across all age ranges
- There should be adequate capacity for children eligible for 30 hour places to take up their entitlement with the exception of the Ravenfield area where there is limited capacity. Action is needed to increase provision in this area
- There have been no recorded instances of unmet demand in this area

4.11 Valley Children's Centre Area



The Valley Children's Centre reach area includes the Canklow, Town Centre (SOA), Clifton West, Broom, Moorgate, Whiston and part of Brecks areas.

The map above details the Super Output Areas (SOA) within The Valley Children's Centre reach area. Detailed information is available at SOA level and analysis of early education is carried out at this level. Analysis of childcare places is carried out at children's centre reach area level.

For the purpose of childcare / early education sufficiency analysis, the Clifton West SOA from Valley Children's Centre reach area has been added to the Arnold Centre Reach area.

Deprivation

The following table details the different deprivation levels of each of the areas identified in the above map as identified by the national Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015. The lower the percentage figure the more deprived the area is in the country.

National Level of Disadvantage*	Super Output Name
1%	Canklow North
2%	Town Centre
11%	Clifton West
20%	South Central and Boston Castle
20%	Whiston East
23%	Canklow South
31%	Broom East
38%	Broom Valley
42%	Whiston West
56%	Whiston South and Morthen
60%	Whiston North
71%	Broom South
77%	Moorgate West
81%	Moorgate East
82%	Brecks South West

Key:

	In the 5% most deprived areas
	In the 5-10% most deprived areas
	In the 10- 20% most deprived areas
	In the 20-30% most deprived areas

*In order of most deprived to least deprived

Ofsted Registered Childcare Provision

There are 14 registered childcare providers in this area offering a range of childcare types:

Provider Type	Provider Total
Childminders	9
Day Nursery	2
Pre-School	3

The table below details the availability of **childcare provision covering unsociable hours in the area**. 'Evenings' relates to care provided after 6pm and 'Early' relates to care provided before 8am.

	Weekends		Evenings		Overnight		Early	
	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally
Childminders	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	0
Full Day Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The table below details the type of **out of school provision which offers a drop off and/or collection service to the schools listed.**

Valley Area			
School	Childminder	After School Club	Breakfast Club
Broom Valley Community School	✓		✓*
Canklow Woods Primary School			
Sitwell Infant School	✓	✓	✓
Sitwell Junior School	✓	✓	✓
Whiston Junior and Infant School	✓		
Whiston Worrygoose Junior & Infant School	✓	✓	✓*

*Breakfast Club provided by school

There have been no instances of unmet demand in this area.

A figure of 80% occupancy has been used as a childcare sufficiency marker for the purpose of this analysis. If a childcare provider is 80% full they have limited capacity to offer additional places. If a provider is under 80% full it shows capacity to offer places should there be increased demand. The tables below detail the **childcare places available, occupancy levels (demand) and spare capacity.**

All Year round - Full Day Care Providers including Childminders offering early education places	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	578	266	587	1431
Total Places	28	26	55	109
Demand (number of places taken up)	20	23	48	91
Current Spare Places	8	3	7	18
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	72%	88%	88%	84%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	4%	9%	8%	6%

Term Time only – Full Day Care Providers	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	578	266	587	1431
Total Places	0	12	39	51
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	10	31	42
Current Spare Places	0	2	8	9
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	n/a	86%	81%	82%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	n/a	4%	5%	3%

Term time Provision- Pre-schools	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	2-4 yrs
Population	266	587	853
Total Places	23	57	80
Demand (number of places taken up)	15	50	65
Current Spare Places	8	7	15
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	66%	88%	81%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	6%	9%	8%

Childminders (not delivering early education places)	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	578	266	587	1431
Total Places	1	3	2	6
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	1	0	2
Current Spare Places	1	2	2	4
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	n/a	39%	20%	26%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	n/a	0%	0%	0%

Out of School	3-4 yrs	5-7 yrs	8-13 yrs
Population	587	861	1670
Total Places	13	28	33
Demand (number of places taken up)	6	3	4
Current Spare Places	7	25	29
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	47%	12%	13%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	1%	0%	0%

Early Education for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

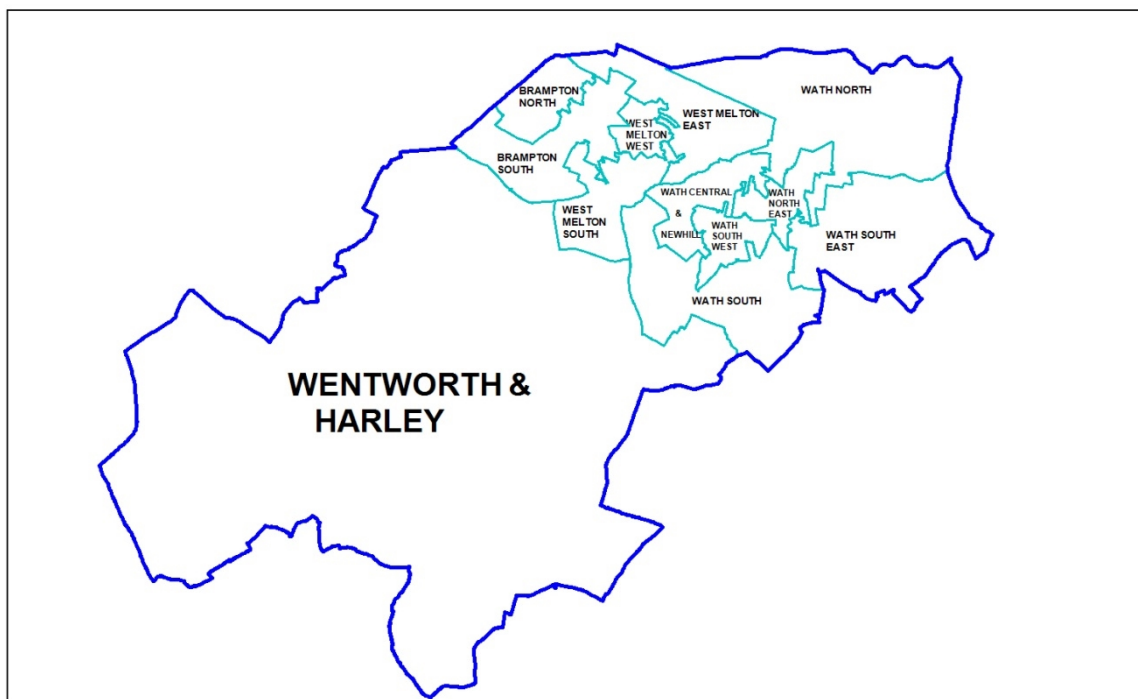
The following schools / providers offer early education places. All schools / providers listed offer places for 3 / 4 year olds. Those marked ‘*’ also offer places for 2 year olds. See Appendices 3 and 4 for details of current early education take-up figures. Schools without F1 marked with ‘**’ have PVI provision on site delivering F1

Type of Early Education Provider	Name of Provider
Childminder	7*
Day Nursery	Busy Bees Day Nursery*
Pre-School	Whiston Pre-School*
	Grange Kindergarten/Rising 5's*
School	Broom Valley Community School & Daycare*
	Canklow Woods Primary School & First Steps Pre-School*
	Whiston Worrygoose Junior and Infant Academy
Schools without F1	Sitwell Infant School
	Whiston Junior and Infant Academy**

Key Findings

- There is a range of registered childcare provision with the exception of Out of School Clubs however out of school club services are provided by clubs outside this immediate area
- Childcare is available before 8am and after 6pm. No weekends or overnight care is available.
- An out of school pick up service is available to 4 out of the 6 schools in the area provided by Childminders and Out of School Clubs and 2 out of the 6 schools provides a Breakfast Club
- There is some childcare capacity across all age ranges however early education capacity for 2 /3 4 year olds is limited across the children's centre area
- There is unlikely to be sufficient capacity for children eligible for 30 hour places to take up their entitlement in the summer term 2018. Action is needed in this area to increase capacity.
- There have been no recorded instances of unmet demand in this area

4.12 Wath Children's Centre Area



The Wath Children's Centre reach area includes the Wath, West Melton, Brampton, Wentworth and Harley areas.

The map above details the Super Output Areas (SOA) within The Wath Children's Centre reach area. Detailed information is available at SOA level and analysis of early education is carried out at this level. Analysis of childcare places is carried out at children's centre reach area level.

Deprivation

The following table details the different deprivation levels of each of the areas identified in the above map as identified by the national Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015. The lower the percentage figure the more deprived the area is in the country.

National Level of Disadvantage*	Super Output Name
10%	Wath Central & Newhill
17%	West Melton West
18%	Brampton North
27%	Wath North East
29%	Wath South West
30%	Wath North
30%	Wath South East
31%	West Melton East
38%	Wath South
44%	Wentworth & Harley
48%	West Melton South
59%	Brampton South

*In order of most deprived to least deprived

Key:

	In the 5% most deprived areas
	In the 5-10% most deprived areas
	In the 10- 20% most deprived areas
	In the 20-30% most deprived areas

Ofsted Registered Childcare Provision

There are 28 registered childcare providers in this area offering a range of childcare types:

Provider Type	Provider Total
Childminders	23
Day Nursery	4
Pre-School	1

1 pre-school has closed in this area in the last year.

The table below details the availability of **childcare provision covering unsociable hours in the area**. 'Evenings' relates to care provided after 6pm and 'Early' relates to care provided before 8am.

	Weekends		Evenings		Overnight		Early	
	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally	Permanent	Occasionally
Childminders	0	1	2	1	0	1	13	5
Full Day Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

The table below details the type of **out of school provision which offers a drop off and/or collection service to the schools listed**.

Wath Area			
School	Childminder	After School Club	Breakfast Club
Brampton Cortonwood Infant School	✓	✓	✓
Brampton the Ellis CofE Primary School	✓	✓	✓
Our Lady and St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	✓	✓	✓*
Wath Victoria Primary School	✓	✓	✓*
Wath CE Primary School	✓	✓	✓*
Wath Central Primary School	✓	✓	✓*
West Melton Junior and Infant School	✓		

*Breakfast Club provided by school

There have been no instances of unmet demand in this area.

A figure of 80% occupancy has been used as a childcare sufficiency marker for the purpose of this analysis. If a childcare provider is 80% full they have limited capacity to offer additional places. If a provider is under 80% full it shows capacity to offer places should there be increased demand. The tables below detail the **childcare places available, occupancy levels (demand) and spare capacity**.

All Year round - Full Day Care Providers including Childminders offering early education places	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	530	262	633	1425
Total Places	60	100	123	283
Demand (number of places taken up)	39	56	80	176
Current Spare Places	20	44	43	107
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	66%	56%	65%	62%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	7%	22%	13%	12%

Term Time only – Full Day Care Providers	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	530	262	633	1425
Total Places	0	16	16	32
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	6	5	11
Current Spare Places	0	10	11	21
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	0%	35%	33%	34%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	0%	2%	1%	1%

Term time Provision- Pre-schools	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	2-4 yrs
Population	262	633	895
Total Places	12	12	24
Demand (number of places taken up)	11	8	20
Current Spare Places	1	4	5
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	93%	70%	81%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	4%	1%	2%

Childminders (not delivering early education places)	Under 2	2 yrs	3-4 yrs	0-4 yrs
Population	530	262	633	1425
Total Places	2	2	5	9
Demand (number of places taken up)	0	0	2	3
Current Spare Places	2	2	3	6
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	17%	21%	50%	36%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	0%	0%	0%	0%

Out of School	3-4 yrs	5-7 yrs	8-13 yrs
Population	633	911	1693
Total Places	61	152	137
Demand (number of places taken up)	34	44	55
Current Spare Places	27	108	82
Demand as % of Places (how full is the setting?)	56%	29%	40%
Demand as % of Population (% of children taking up a place)	5%	5%	3%

Early Education for 2, 3 and 4 year olds

The following schools / providers offer early education places. All schools / providers listed offer places for 3 / 4 year olds. Those marked ‘*’ also offer places for 2 year olds. See Appendices 3 and 4 for details of current early education take-up figures.

Type of Early Education Provider	Name of Provider
Childminder	19*
Day Nursery	Tiny Tots Day Nursery*
	Dearne Valley Day Nursery*
	West Melton Early Years*
School	Brampton Cortonwood Infant School & Smarties Pre-School*
	Brampton The Ellis C of E Primary School
	Our Lady St Joseph’s Catholic Primary School
	Wath Victoria Primary School & Sunbeams*
	Wath CE Primary School
	Wath Central Primary School
	West Melton Primary

Key Findings

- There is a range of registered childcare provision
- Childcare is available before 8am and after 6pm with occasional care overnight care and at the weekend
- An out of school pick up service is available to all schools in the area provided both by Childminders and Out of School Clubs and 4 of the 7 schools provide Breakfast Clubs
- There is some childcare capacity across all age ranges however early education capacity for 2 year olds is limited in the Brampton area
- There is unlikely to be sufficient capacity for children eligible for 30 hour places to take up their entitlement in the summer term 2018 in the Brampton area. Action is needed in this area to increase capacity
- There have been no recorded instances of unmet demand in this area

Section 5 – Appendices

APPENDIX 1 – Childcare Sufficiency Summary Table

Area	There is a Range of Registered Provision	Childcare is available (✓ yes, X no, O occasional)				Childcare Capacity Some across all age ranges	Early Education Capacity		Unmet Demand	
		Before 8am	After 6pm	Week-ends	Over-night		Adequate spare capacity	Limited Capacity for?	No instances recorded	Instances recorded for Out of School care
Arnold	✓	✓	✓	O	X	✓	✓		✓	
Aughton	✓	✓	✓	O	O	✓	✓		✓	
Coleridge	X	✓	X	X	X	✓		2/3/4's & 30 hour places	✓	
Dinnington	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	✓	✓		✓	
Maltby Stepping Stones	✓	✓	✓	O	O	✓	✓		✓	
Park View	✓	✓	✓	O	O	✓	✓	30 hour places	✓	
Rawmarsh	✓	✓	✓	O	X		✓	30 hour places	✓	
Rotherham Central	✓	✓	O	O	X	✓		2/3/4's & 30 hour places in Richmond Park and Meadowbank	✓	
Swinton	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓		✓	
Thrybergh Dalton	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	30 hour places in Ravenfield	✓	
Valley	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓		2/3/4's & 30 hour places	✓	
Wath	✓	✓	✓	O	O	✓		30 hour places in Brampton	✓	

APPENDIX 2 – Potential Housing Developments In Rotherham 2017-2019

Children's Centre Areas	Building Area	No. of Proposed New Dwellings			Total 2017 - 20			
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Potential Additional Children by Age			
					0-1	2	3	Total
Arnold		13.3	2.1	0	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.8
	Herringthorpe	13.3	2.1	0	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.8
Aughton		291.2	241.5	216.3	44.9	22.5	22.5	89.9
	Aston	30.8	3.5	0	2.1	1.0	1.0	4.1
	Aughton	3.5	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
	Brampton en le Morthen	2.8	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
	Brinsworth	23.1	21	0	2.6	1.3	1.3	5.3
	Catcliffe	137.2	146.3	171.5	27.3	13.7	13.7	54.6
	Fence	2.8	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
	Morthen	1.4	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
	North Anston	7	9.1	0	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.9
	South Anston	13.3	7.7	10.5	1.9	0.9	0.9	3.8
	Swallownest	23.8	0.7	0	1.5	0.7	0.7	2.9
	Thurcroft	36.4	51.8	34.3	7.4	3.7	3.7	14.7
	Treeton	7.7	1.4	0	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.1
	Ulley	1.4	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Central		31.5	2.8	0	2.1	1.0	1.0	4.1
	Kimberworth	15.4	2.8	0	1.1	0.5	0.5	2.2
	Masbrough	14	0	0	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.7
	Thornhill	2.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Dinnington		134.4	43.4	7.7	11.1	5.6	5.6	22.3
	Brookhouse	1.4	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Carr	1.4	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Dinnington	28	8.4	0	2.2	1.1	1.1	4.4
	Firbeck	1.4	0.7	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
	Gildingwells	0	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Harthill	17.5	0.7	0	1.1	0.5	0.5	2.2
	Kiveton Park	42.7	28	7.7	4.7	2.4	2.4	9.4
	Laughton Common	9.8	0.7	0	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.3
	Laughton-en-le-Morthen	6.3	0	0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8
	Lindrick	2.8	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
	Thorpe Salvin	4.9	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
	Todwick	8.4	3.5	0	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.4
	Wales	7	0	0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8
	Woodall	1.4	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Woodsetts	1.4	0.7	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Maltby		87.5	15.4	0	6.2	3.1	3.1	12.3
	Bramley	34.3	4.9	0	2.4	1.2	1.2	4.7
	Hooton Levitt	0.7	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Maltby	30.1	2.1	0	1.9	1.0	1.0	3.9
	Wickersley	22.4	8.4	0	1.8	0.9	0.9	3.7
Park view		19.6	0	0	1.2	0.6	0.6	2.4
	Greasbrough	1.4	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Kimberworth Park	2.8	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
	Scholes	4.2	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
	Thorpe Hesley	11.2	0	0	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.3
Rawmarsh		71.4	35	24.5	7.9	3.9	3.9	15.7
	Nether Haugh	0.7	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Parkgate	16.1	2.1	0	1.1	0.5	0.5	2.2
	Rawmarsh	54.6	32.9	24.5	6.7	3.4	3.4	13.4
Swinton		76.3	43.4	24.5	8.7	4.3	4.3	17.3
	Kilnhurst	37.1	37.8	24.5	6.0	3.0	3.0	11.9
	Swinton	39.2	5.6	0	2.7	1.3	1.3	5.4
Thrybergh/Dalton		48.3	37.8	24.5	6.6	3.3	3.3	13.3
	Dalton	1.4	3.5	0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
	Hooton Roberts	0.7	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Ravenfield	6.3	2.8	0	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.1
	Thrybergh	39.9	31.5	24.5	5.8	2.9	2.9	11.5
Valley		141.4	99.4	19.6	15.6	7.8	7.8	31.2
	Broom	4.9	5.6	0	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.3
	Moorgate	36.4	3.5	0	2.4	1.2	1.2	4.8
	Rotherham Town Centre	91	89.6	19.6	12.0	6.0	6.0	24.0
	Upper Whiston	1.4	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Whiston	7.7	0.7	0	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.0
Wath		94.5	12.6	38.5	8.7	4.4	4.4	17.5
	Brampton Bierlow	7.7	1.4	17.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	3.2
	Harley	1.4	0.7	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
	Hoover	1.4	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Wath-Upon-Deane	83.3	10.5	21	6.9	3.4	3.4	13.8
	Wentworth	0.7	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grand Total		1009.4	533.4	355.6	113.9	57.0	57.0	227.8

APPENDIX 3 – Early Education Take-up for 3 & 4 Years Olds: Summer 2017

	Rotherham Children taking up an Early Education Place (within and outside the Borough)												
Reach Area	2016/17 Foundation 1 Year (DOB 01/09/2012 - 31/08/2013)			Additional Children Eligible to Start January 2017 (DOB 01/09/2013 - 31/12/2013)			Additional Children Eligible to Start April 2017 (DOB 01/01/2014 - 31/03/2014)			Totals			Rotherham Children Not Accessing their Early Education Entitlement
	Eligible No.	Take Up No.	Take Up %	Eligible No.	Take Up No.	Take Up %	Eligible No.	Take Up No.	Take Up %	Eligible No.	Take Up No.	Take Up %	Total
Arnold	168	166	99%	53	44	83%	39	27	69%	260	237	91%	23
Aughton	428	435	102%	162	155	96%	125	121	97%	715	711	99%	4
Brookfield	165	163	99%	51	51	100%	32	36	113%	248	250	101%	0
Coleridge	217	180	83%	70	44	63%	59	37	63%	346	261	75%	85
Dinnington	398	374	94%	138	129	93%	115	104	90%	651	607	93%	44
Park View	243	235	97%	74	66	89%	57	50	88%	374	351	94%	23
Rawmarsh	236	242	103%	84	74	88%	56	45	80%	376	361	96%	15
Rotherham Central	183	161	88%	59	48	81%	49	40	82%	291	249	86%	42
Stepping Stones	415	407	98%	126	113	90%	101	82	81%	642	602	94%	40
Thrybergh Rainbow	172	163	95%	58	47	81%	41	37	90%	271	247	91%	24
Valley	307	275	90%	107	94	88%	84	63	75%	498	432	87%	66
Wath	337	305	91%	97	83	86%	70	46	66%	504	434	86%	70
Grand Total	3269	3106	95%	1079	948	88%	828	688	83%	5176	4742	92%	434

APPENDIX 4 – Early Education Take-up for 2 Years Olds: Summer 2017

Reach Area	Rotherham children taking up a place at a Rotherham Provider			Rotherham children taking up a place out of area		Out of area children taking up a place in Rotherham		All Rotherham children taking up a place in or out of the Borough		All children taking up a place in Rotherham		Eligible Rotherham children not taking up a place
	Eligible No.	Take Up No.	Take Up %	Take Up No.	Take Up %	Take Up No.	Take Up %	Take Up No.	Take Up %	Take Up No.	Take Up %	
Arnold	74	58	78%		0%	2	3%	58	78%	60	81%	16
Aughton	173	134	77%	4	2%	6	3%	138	80%	140	81%	35
Brookfield	65	50	77%	1	2%	4	6%	51	78%	54	83%	14
Coleridge	151	84	56%		0%		0%	84	56%	84	56%	67
Dinnington	114	96	84%	1	1%	3	3%	97	85%	99	87%	17
Park View	109	96	88%	2	2%	3	3%	98	90%	99	91%	11
Rawmarsh	115	89	77%	1	1%	1	1%	90	78%	90	78%	25
Rotherham Central	127	100	79%	1	1%	1	1%	101	80%	101	80%	26
Stepping Stones	142	120	85%		0%		0%	120	85%	120	85%	22
Thrybergh Rainbow	84	63	75%		0%		0%	63	75%	63	75%	21
Valley	141	89	63%	1	1%		0%	90	64%	89	63%	51
Wath	100	76	76%		0%	14	14%	76	76%	90	90%	24
Grand Total	1395	1055	76%	11	0.8%	34	2%	1066	76%	1089	78%	329

APPENDIX 5 – Early Education Capacity: Summer 2017

Children's Centre Reach Area	Sufficiency Sub Areas	Early Education for 3 & 4 year olds: under/over supply	Early Education for 2 year olds: under/over supply
Arnold	Herringthorpe/East Dene/Clifton	71	29
Aughton	Aughton / Aston	39	40
	Brinsworth / Catcliffe	56	35
	Thurcroft	76	27
	Treeton	144	64
Coleridge	Eastwood / Town Centre	-19	-15
Dinnington	Dinnington / Laughton / Anston / Woodsetts	152	126
	Harthill	1	2
	Kiveton	32	11
	Wales / Todwick	49	49
Maltby	Bramley / Wickersley	196	24
	Maltby	202	89
Park View	Greasbrough / Rockingham / Wingfield	45	37
	Kimberworth / Kimberworth Park	37	3
	Thorpe Hesley	27	13
Rawmarsh	Rawmarsh	8	92
Rotherham Central	Masbrough / Bradgate / Blackburn / Dropping Well	106	27
	Meadowbank / Richmond Park	-3	-9
Swinton Brookfield	Kilnhurst / Swinton	106	51
Thrybergh / Dalton	Thrybergh / Dalton	45	27
	Ravenfield	4	5
Valley	Broom / Moorgate	-10	-12
	Canklow	7	1
	Whiston	1	-1
Wath	Brampton	30	-2
	Wath	79	135
	West Melton South / West	55	11

APPENDIX 6 - Projected Demand and Capacity for 30 Hour Childcare Places

Children's Centre Reach Area	Sufficiency Sub Area	Potential Number of eligible children (based on 80% take up rate)	Number of 3 & 4 Year Old Children already taking up additional chargeable sessions	Remaining Number of Eligible Children	Potential spare/lack of capacity for 80% take-up (3/4 year old vacancies only)	Potential spare/lack of capacity for 80% take-up (taking into account 2,3 & 4 year vacancies)
Arnold	Herringtonthorpe/East Dene/Clifton	199	52	147	-19	10
Aughton	Aughton / Aston	223	54	169	-9	31
	Brinsworth / Catcliffe / Treeton	133	28	105	-21	14
	Thurcroft	65	20	45	45	72
	Brinsworth / Catcliffe / Treeton	35	7	28	125	189
Coleridge	Eastwood / Town Centre	67	9	58	-61	-76
Dinnington	Dinnington / Loughton / Anston / Woodsetts	273	79	194	21	147
	Harthill	12	5	7	-3	-1
	Kiveton / Wales / Todwick	110	58	52	51	111
Maltby	Bramley / Wickersley	199	50	149	107	131
	Maltby	177	42	135	106	195
Park View	Greasbrough / Rockingham / Wingfield	63	17	46	13	50
	Kimberworth / Kimberworth Park	91	14	77	-7	-4
	Thorpe Hesley	62	14	48	-9	4
Rawmarsh	Rawmarsh	202	39	163	-104	-12
Rotherham Central	Masbrough / Bradgate / Blackburn / Dropping Well	85	13	72	58	85
	Meadowbank / Richmond Park	49	6	43	-35	-44
Swinton Brookfield	Kilnhurst / Swinton	244	27	217	21	72
Thrybergh / Dalton	Thrybergh / Dalton	106	16	90	1	28
	Ravenfield	34	13	21	-10	-5
Valley	Broom / Moorgate	117	38	79	-52	-64
	Canklow	32	3	29	-16	-15
	Whiston	53	28	25	-7	-8
Wath	Brampton	72	12	60	-13	-15
	Wath	185	33	152	-29	106
	West Melton South / West	36	5	31	34	45

APPENDIX 7 – Demographic Information

Worklessness and Benefit Claimants

The Annual Population Survey shows that 20,250 people in Rotherham were either unemployed or long term sick in 2016/17. This is 12.7% of the working age population (16-64), well above the English average of 8.6%. Benefits which can be claimed by working age people who are unable to work or are seeking work include:

- Job Seeker's Allowance
- Income Support
- Employment and Support Allowance
- Incapacity Benefit (being phased out)
- Carer's Allowance

Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in Rotherham numbered 3,070 in February 2017 or 2.6% of the workforce, well above the national average of 1.5%. The number claiming JSA has reduced by two thirds since February 2013 when 8,900 were claiming.

Others on benefits include 13,040 long term sick, 4,830 carers and 2,240 lone parents (November 2016). 40% of the 10,700 children in workless households receiving benefits live in lone parent families on Income Support, 33% have a parent(s) who are long term sick, 16% have a parent(s) who are unemployed (claiming JSA) and 8% have a parent(s) who are full time carers (claiming Carers Allowance).

Since December 2015, Universal Credit (UC) has started to replace Income Support, Job Seeker's Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Housing Benefit and Tax Credits which will become a single payment to a household on a monthly basis. 1,778 households in Rotherham were on Universal Credit in December 2016 but almost none of these included children.

HMRC data for 2015/16 relating to tax credits and benefits showed that there were 6,200 workless families in Rotherham receiving benefits and 14,900 working families receiving tax credits or benefits. Of 12,600 working families receiving child tax

credits, 40% are lone parent families. Of children in families claiming benefits or tax credits, 24,100 live in working families and 12,200 in workless families.

There has been a significant drop in the number of families receiving benefits from 28,200 in 2011/12 to 21,100 in 2015/16, mainly because the removal of the second income threshold means that most families that used to receive the Family Element or less are no longer entitled to receive anything.

Coleridge reach area has the highest proportion of lone parent households (10.7% of households compared to the borough average of 7.3%) and a higher associated proportion of young people with 26% of the population under 15 years old. In Coleridge, 30% of households with dependent children are lone parents whereas in Valley the figure is only 19%.

Family Composition and Size

Table 1 indicates that 48.3% of families with children in the Borough have only one child and 36% have two children. Only 15.7% of families have three or more children and these are concentrated in central Rotherham, with 30% in Coleridge, 22% in Valley and 21% in Rotherham Central. 30% of children live in families with 3 or more children although in many central areas, the figure exceeds 50%, being highest in Ferham (59%). In some suburban areas, less than 15% of children live in large families.

Table 1. Family Size 2016 (from Child Benefit data)

Children's Centre Reach Area	All Families with children	1 Child	2 Children	3+ Children
Arnold	1,465	670	500	290
Aughton	4,605	2,250	1,790	555
Brookfield	1,735	900	635	205
Coleridge	1,600	640	485	465
Dinnington	4,185	2,045	1,575	575
Park View	2,845	1,440	1,050	350
Rawmarsh	2,505	1,280	850	380
Rotherham Central	1,750	830	545	365
Stepping Stones	4,560	2,185	1,755	620
Thrybergh Rainbow	1,745	870	570	290
Valley	2,830	1,240	965	630
Wath	2,935	1,435	1,085	420
Rotherham Borough	32,795	15,840 (48.3%)	11,810 (36.0%)	5,145 (15.7%)

29.8% of Rotherham households include dependent children, the highest proportion being in the Coleridge reach area (35.9%) and the lowest being in Brookfield (27.7%). Of households with dependent children, the Valley reach area (56.7%) has the highest proportion based on married couples where the Rotherham average is 49.5%. The highest proportion based on co-habiting couples is in Rawmarsh (20.5%) and the lowest is in Valley (12.2%).

Ethnicity

Table 2. Young Children by Ethnic Group in Rotherham 2011 & 2017

Ethnic Group	Children aged 0-4 (2011)	Percent of all aged 0-4 (2011)	Percent of Primary Pupils (2017)
White British	13,398	85.1%	81.5%
Other White	327	2.1%	4.8%
Multiple Heritage	515	3.3%	3.2%
Pakistani / Kashmiri	817	5.2%	6.5%
Other Asian	309	2.0%	1.6%
Black African / Caribbean	242	1.5%	1.7%
Other ethnic group	130	0.8%	0.7%
Total aged 0-4	15,738	100%	100%

The Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population of Rotherham more than doubled between 2001 and 2011 to reach 8.1% of the population. Coleridge (36.3% BME), Valley (25.8% BME) and Rotherham Central (23.9% BME) were the most ethnically diverse reach areas in 2011. The percentage of BME residents in Rotherham in 2016 is estimated at around 10%, based on changes in the school population.

Table 3 shows a high level of variation in ethnicity across the reach areas. In the three inner reach areas of Coleridge, Valley and Rotherham Central, 46% of children aged 0-4 were BME in 2011, with 21% of Pakistani ethnicity. Only one other reach area, Arnold (20% BME), had a higher proportion of children aged 0-4 from BME communities than the Borough average of 15%. In 8 of the 12 reach areas, the proportion of BME children under 5 was less than 8%.

Table 3. Ethnic Groups by Reach Area 2011 Census

Reach Area	Children 0-4	White British	Other White	Pakistani	Other Asian	Black	Other	Percent BME
Arnold	697	558	6	68	10	13	9	19.9%
Aughton	2,208	2,050	18	23	21	27	12	7.2%
Brookfield	778	747	5	0	4	3	1	4.0%
Coleridge	910	453	86	163	71	45	28	50.2%
Dinnington	1,903	1,811	26	3	11	5	1	4.8%
Park View	1,164	1,093	13	6	7	8	3	6.1%
Rawmarsh	1,212	1,120	16	2	22	12	3	7.6%
Rotherham Central	952	555	43	191	23	55	18	41.7%
Stepping Stones	2,316	2,202	24	20	16	8	8	4.9%
Thrybergh Rainbow	857	801	8	7	5	12	2	6.5%
Valley	1,466	781	65	334	115	50	43	46.7%
Wath	1,275	1,227	17	0	4	4	2	3.8%
Rotherham Borough	15,738 (100%)	13,398 (85%)	327 (2%)	817 (5%)	309 (2%)	242 (2%)	130 (1%)	14.9%

Over recent years there has been a considerable migration of East European Roma people from Slovakia, Czech Republic and Romania, mainly into the reach areas of Coleridge (Eastwood), Rotherham Central (Ferham/Masbrough) and Valley (Wellgate) but overall they remain a relatively small percentage of the population (about 2.5% of those aged 0-4).

Table 3 shows that children aged 0-4 are more ethnically diverse than the overall population with 15% being from BME groups in 2011, almost twice the average for all ages of 8%. Continued growth in the number of BME children is illustrated by the school census (see Table 2) which shows that BME pupils increased from 13.7% in 2011, to 17.2% in 2017, reaching 18.5% in the case of primary pupils. The school census showed a significantly higher proportion of “Other White” and Pakistani children than the 2011 Census, many of the former being Roma children.

Employment and Average Earnings

The economic recession in 2008/09 caused high unemployment in Rotherham although this has reduced significantly over recent years. In 2016/17, Rotherham’s average unemployment rate of 7.4% remained above the national rate of 5.1%.

Rotherham's employment rate has risen from 65.5% in 2011/12 to 67.5% in 2016/17, still below the English average of 74.2%.

Average gross weekly earnings in Rotherham fell from £358 in 2010 to £353 in 2011 but have since recovered to £388 in 2016, 88% of the English average. Average weekly full time earnings in the Borough were £451 per week in 2011 and have increased to £485 in 2016, 89% of average earnings in England.

Rotherham women's full time earnings averaged £411 per week in 2016, only 74% of men's full time earnings locally and 85% of women's full time earnings nationally. For all workers in Rotherham, men averaged £506 per week compared with £273 for women who earned just 54% of male earnings. Nationally, women earn 66% of male earnings so female workers in Rotherham are clearly at a relative disadvantage.

Table 4. Median Full Time Earnings

2014 Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings	Median FT Earnings	Median Male FT Earnings	Median Female FT Earnings	Female Earnings as % of Male
Rother Valley Constituency	£566	£628	£424	68%
Rotherham Constituency	£433	£468	£351	75%
Wentworth & Dearne Constituency	£471	£495	£418	84%
Rotherham Borough	£485	£552	£411	74%
England	£545	£585	£483	83%

Average earnings data is not available by reach area but Table 4 shows that earnings in Rotherham Constituency (central urban area) are the lowest in the Borough, only 77% of earnings in Rother Valley (south of the Borough). Male full time earnings in Rother Valley are higher than the English average but female earnings are lower. The discrepancy between male and female full time pay is greatest in Rother Valley where women only earn 68% of male earnings. Male earnings in Wentworth & Dearne (north of the Borough) are below the borough average but female earnings are above average.

Deprivation in Rotherham

According to the Indices of Deprivation 2015, Rotherham is the 52nd most deprived district in England, amongst the 16% most deprived areas. 19% of the population lives in poverty (deprived of income), including 24% of children.

- Deprivation in Rotherham has become increasingly concentrated in the most deprived parts of the Borough
- There is a great range of inequality of income and other life chances within Rotherham
- 35% of Rotherham workers earn less than the national living wage including 27% of full time workers.

The main drivers of deprivation in Rotherham are high worklessness, low qualification levels, poor health and high rates of disability. The number of Rotherham people living in areas amongst the 10% most deprived in England has increased from 30,400 in 2007 to 50,400 in 2015. Whilst education deprivation in Rotherham has reduced slightly overall, there have been increases in the most deprived areas where attainment and participation post 16 are low. Within Rotherham, the highest deprivation rankings are in the Education and Skills domain, with 5 areas amongst the most deprived 0.2% in England.

Child Poverty

24.7% of children aged 0-15 in Rotherham were living in relative poverty in 2014 (the latest available HMRC data), an increase compared with 22.8% in 2013. Based on this measure, there were 12,340 children under 16 living in relative poverty in Rotherham in 2014 (HMRC data published in 2016). At ward level, child poverty ranges from 11% in Hellaby to 42% in Rotherham East (Coleridge and Arnold), 35% in Rotherham West (Rotherham Central) and 34% in Valley (Thrybergh Rainbow).

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) from the Indices of Deprivation 2015 shows 12,050 (24.3%) children aged 0-15 in Rotherham affected. This is based on 2012 data with a slightly different definition than used by HMRC. 8,400 Rotherham children, 17% of the total, live in areas within the 10% most deprived nationally using the IDACI. Within these areas, 4,170 children (50%) are living in poverty.

Map 1 below shows the distribution of child poverty, as measured by the IDACI across the Borough. This shows a high concentration of child poverty within the reach areas of Coleridge (Eastwood), Arnold (East Dene), Thrybergh Rainbow (East Herringthorpe & Thrybergh), Rotherham Central (Ferham & Masbrough) and Valley (Canklow). Other reach areas have pockets of high child poverty in Wath, Swinton, Rawmarsh, Maltby, Dinnington, Aston and North Anston. There are 9 neighbourhoods where over 50% of children are affected by income deprivation, the highest being Canklow in Rotherham Central, at 62.5%.

Compared to other South Yorkshire districts, Rotherham has very similar levels of child poverty to Barnsley, Doncaster and Sheffield, all around 25% (0-15).

Map 1. Income Deprivation Affecting Children 2015

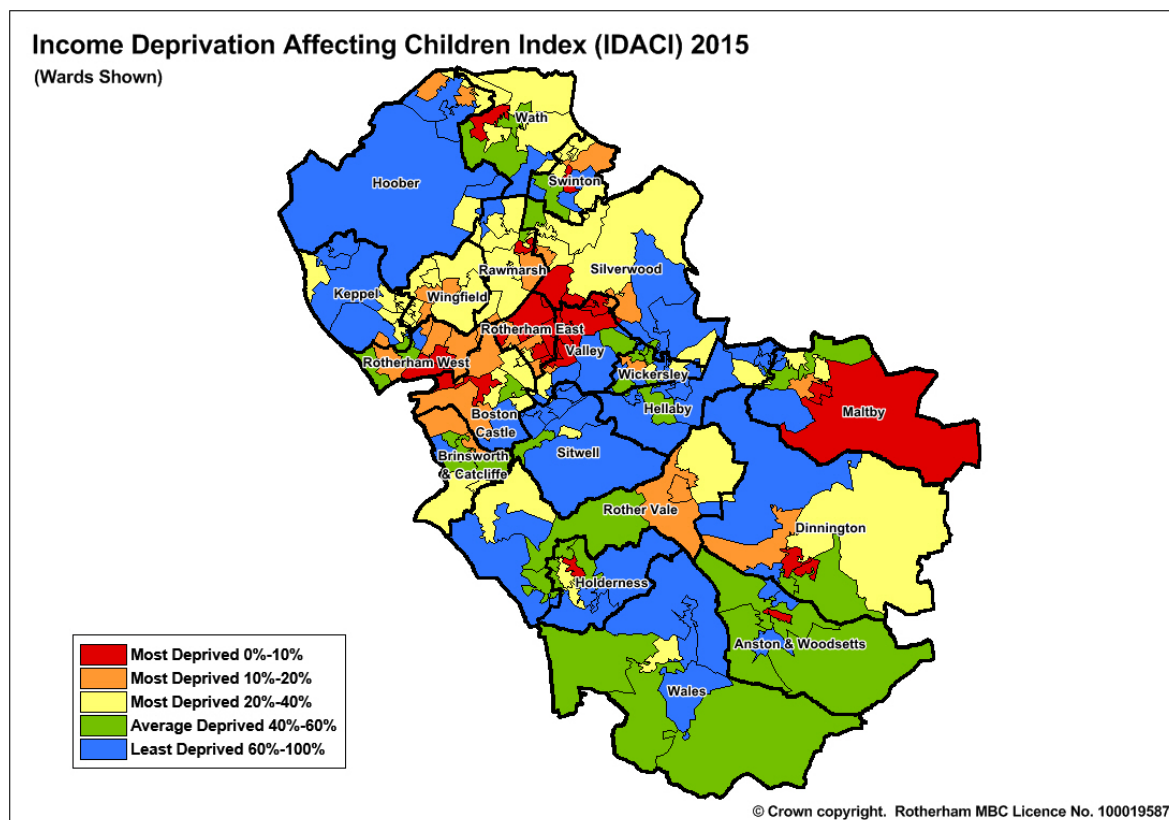


Table 5. Families in receipt of Child Tax Credits 2014/15

Reach Area	Total Families	Families not in work	Couples with Children	Lone Parents	Total Children
Arnold	1,205	410 (34%)	660	230	2,065
Aughton	2,660	750 (28%)	1,635	685	4,470
Brookfield	1,205	350 (29%)	715	310	1,920
Coleridge	1,465	585 (40%)	705	235	2,760
Dinnington	2,395	690 (29%)	1,450	595	4,095
Park View	2,020	580 (29%)	1,160	530	3,115
Rawmarsh	1,800	560 (31%)	1,055	430	2,975
Rotherham Central	1,470	500 (34%)	800	295	2,660
Stepping Stones	2,810	785 (28%)	1,730	780	4,715
Thrybergh Rainbow	1,260	480 (38%)	640	275	2,130
Valley	2,070	515 (25%)	1,215	350	3,760
Wath	1,925	580 (30%)	1,145	485	3,250
Rotherham Borough	22,215	6,765 (30.5%)	12,935 (58.2%)	5,195 (23.4%)	37,915 (65.7%)

Child Tax Credits are paid to families on low to average incomes. 37,915 Rotherham children lived in families in receipt of child tax credits in 2014, 66% of the 57,700 dependent children in the Borough. Coleridge was the reach area with the highest percentage of children in such families at 86%, showing that low incomes predominate in the area, reflected in the highest percentage of families not in work (40%). Across Rotherham, 970 lone parents (19%) and 590 couple families (5%) benefitted from the Childcare Element of Working Tax Credit.

Over recent years there has been a marked increase in the number of families resorting to using food banks and using doorstep or payday lenders. Rotherham mirrors the national picture whereby families with young children, large families and lone parent families are most at risk of poverty. Table 6 shows that a child aged 0-4 is 35% more likely to live in poverty than a child aged 16-19. Some families with young children are workless whilst other parents reduce their hours of work when children are young. This can be compounded by increased costs including childcare. Larger families have higher costs such as higher rent for larger homes and lone parents are often unable to work as many hours as couples who can share childcare.

Table 6. Children Living In Poverty by Age, 2014

Rotherham Borough	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-19	Total
Children (child benefit count)	15,650	18,675	14,755	8,620	57,700
Children in Poverty	4,535	4,480	3,330	1,850	14,195
Percentage of children	29.0%	24.0%	22.6%	21.5%	24.6%

Table 7 shows that Coleridge has the highest level of child poverty of the 12 reach areas, both for young children and all children. Rotherham Central has the second highest rate of child poverty and both Arnold and Thrybergh Rainbow have levels well above average. Southern parts of Rotherham generally have lower levels of child poverty with Dinnington being the reach area with the lowest rate.

Table 7. Child Poverty by Reach Area 2014 (HMRC)

Reach Area	Children aged 0-4	Children aged 0-4 in Poverty	Dependent Children 0-19	Children in Poverty
Arnold	710	260 (36.6%)	2,720	865 (31.8%)
Aughton	2,180	520 (23.9%)	7,760	1,515 (19.5%)
Brookfield	785	220 (28%)	3,000	650 (21.7%)
Coleridge	950	440 (46.3%)	3,275	1,435 (43.8%)
Dinnington	1,960	440 (22.4%)	7,515	1,350 (18%)
Park View	1,230	325 (26.4%)	4,865	1,090 (22.4%)
Rawmarsh	1,165	385 (33%)	4,230	1,165 (27.5%)
Rotherham Central	945	370 (39.2%)	3,335	1,210 (36.3%)
Stepping Stones	2,045	510 (24.9%)	8,260	1,515 (18.3%)
Thrybergh Rainbow	855	315 (36.8%)	3,205	975 (30.4%)
Valley	1,415	345 (24.4%)	5,600	1,385 (24.7%)
Wath	1,410	390 (27.7%)	5,090	1,105 (21.7%)
Rotherham Borough	15,650	4,535 (29%)	57,700	14,195 (24.6%)

Early Years Achievement

The Early Years are central to the life chances of children and Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) assessments show that the Borough's performance continues to improve year on year.

Since 2013, Early Years achievement has been measured against a new benchmark indicating a Good Level of Development (GLD). From 2013 to 2017 Rotherham has achieved better than nationally for a 'good level of development', with an upward trajectory each year.

The Local Authority average for a 'good level of development' has increased by 14.7% from 57.7% in 2013 to 72.1% in 2017. This is 1.4% above the national average at 70.7%. 2017 GLD outcomes for Rotherham are ranked 1st against our statistical neighbour comparisons and joint 2nd against other Local Authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber region.

APPENDIX 8 – Definitions of Childcare**What is childcare?**

Childcare is defined in Section 18 of the Childcare Act 2006 as “any form of care for a child” including “education ... and any other supervised activity.”

This childcare analysis in this report looks specifically at Ofsted registered childcare plus out of school provision delivered on a school site.

The early education analysis in this report includes early education delivered by childcare providers and nursery schools and nursery / foundation 1 classes.

Childminder

Registered Childminders look after children, usually in their own home. They are self-employed and they decide on working hours and as such can be flexible in offering early mornings, evenings and weekends, as well as part-time. All registered Childminders must meet the requirements within the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS)

Day Nursery (Full Daycare)

A Day Nursery provides care and education for children between the ages of 6 weeks and 5 years. (Many may also offer out of school care for 5 to 11 year olds.). They must meet the requirements within the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage. Opening times are from around 8am to 6pm (hours vary but some nurseries may start before 8am), some are open all year round while others offer term time only provision. There are usually a range of sessions available which enable parents to send their child full or part time.

Pre-School / Playgroup (Sessional)

Pre-schools or Playgroups provide care and most offer early education for children between 2 and 5 years old. They offer sessions from 2^{1/2} hours to 5 hours, during term time. Some are developing their services to offer longer sessions or full-time day care in line with the extended entitlement to Early Education Funding. They must meet the requirements within the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage.

Breakfast Clubs and After School Clubs

Breakfast clubs are normally open from 8am and After-School clubs are typically open from 3.30pm and up to 6pm. These services can be based in a range of venues including on school sites, youth clubs, community centres or nurseries. Some schools organise the childcare themselves, but others will work with local voluntary groups, or private providers who will provide staff and sometimes facilities.

Holiday Play Schemes

Holiday Play Schemes tend to be open from 8am to 6pm and run outside of term time.

These services can be based in a range of venues including on school sites, youth clubs, community centres or nurseries.

Maintained Nursery School / Maintained/Academy Nursery classes

Nursery schools and Nursery classes provide early education (Foundation 1) for children between 3 and 4 years old. Nursery schools / classes are open during school hours in term time. Many offer full or half-day sessions. Many have extended their provision to cater for the needs of working parents. Some may also offer out of school care before or after school during term time and in the school holidays. They must meet the requirements within the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage.

Maintained/Academy Foundation Stage Units

Foundation units provide early education (Foundation 1) for children between 3 and 4 years old in provision which also includes Foundation 2/Reception age children. Foundation units are open during school hours in term time. Many offer full or half-day sessions. Many have extended their provision to cater for the needs of working parents. Some may also offer out of school care before or after school during term time and in the school holidays. They must meet the requirements within the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage.

Maintained/Academy 2 year old provision

Some schools have lowered their age range to provide early education for children from the age of 2 years. 2 year old provision in schools is open during term time. Many offer full or half day sessions. They must meet the requirements within the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage, including the relevant staffing requirements for 2 year olds. The 2 year old provision is inspected as part of the main school inspection.

APPENDIX 9 – Ofsted Registration

The Childcare Act 2006 says childcare is ‘any form of care for a child, including education or any other supervised activity’.

Most childcare providers caring for children under eight years old must register with Ofsted, unless the law says they do not need to.

- Anyone who cares for children under the age of eight **for more than two hours a day** in England must register with Ofsted or as applicable, a Childminder agency unless they are exempt. It is an offence to provide such childcare without being registered or on premises that have not been approved.

There are two registers:

- **the Early Years Register** – for providers caring for children aged from birth to 31 August following their fifth birthday; providers on this register must meet the ‘Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage’¹
- **the Childcare Register**, which has two parts:
 - Part A: Compulsory – for providers caring for children from the 1 September after the child’s fifth birthday up until their eighth birthday
 - Part B: Voluntary – for providers caring for children aged eight and over, and other providers who are exempt from compulsory registration, such as nannies.
- The registration requirements and the processes will differ depending on the type of childcare provided and the ages of the children looked after.

¹ *Statutory framework for the early years foundation stage*, Ofsted, 2014;
www.gov.uk/government/publications/early-years-foundation-stage-framework.

Type of childcare	Definition
Childminding	<p>Childminding is provided on domestic premises where up to a maximum of three people work together at any one time. They look after one or more children to whom they are not related, for reward.</p> <p>'Domestic premises' means premises which are wholly or mainly a private dwelling.</p> <p>It does not count as Childminding if it is the home of one of the children being cared for, unless the care is for more than two different families at the same time.</p> <p>A Childminder can spend up to 50% of their time working on approved non-domestic premises under their Childminding registration.</p>
Childcare on domestic premises	<p>Childcare on domestic is where there are four or more people working together, for example four Childminders, or two Childminders and two assistants, or one Childminder and three assistants.</p> <p>These providers can spend up to 50% of their time working on approved non-domestic premises.</p>
Childcare on non-domestic premises	<p>This is where childcare is provided on premises which are not somebody's home, for example in purpose-built premises, village halls, and school premises.</p> <p>Such childcare normally includes nurseries, pre-/after-school clubs and holiday clubs.</p>
Home childcarer (sometimes known as a nanny or au pair)	<p>Home childcarers care for children from birth upwards in the child's own home. Home childcarers may care for children from two different families at the home of one of the families.</p> <p>If more than two families use the care at the same time, then it is classed as Childminding.</p>

Ages of children being cared for	Type of register
Birth to 31 August after their fifth birthday	The Early Years Register
From 1 September after their fifth birthday up to their eighth birthday	The compulsory part of the Childcare Register
Eight years and over	The voluntary part of the Childcare Register
Children from birth up to age 17 where the provision is exempt from registration	The voluntary part of the Childcare Register

Ofsted Inspections

- Once a provider is registered on the Early Years Register, Ofsted carries out regular inspections to evaluate the overall quality and standards of the early years provision, in line with the principles and requirements of the 'Statutory framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage'. Ofsted will normally inspect providers within 30 months of their registration and at least once in every inspection cycle thereafter. Information on how Ofsted inspects providers on the Early Years Register is provided in the 'Early Years inspection handbook'.
- Providers registered on the Childcare Register are inspected on a 10% sample basis each year, using a proportionate and risk based approach. Childminders and childcare on domestic premises who operate on non-domestic premises for up to 50% of the time will have their provision inspected at either of the premises depending on where they are operating at the time the inspection is arranged. Information on how Ofsted inspects providers registered on the Childcare Register is provided in the guidance 'Conducting Childcare Register inspections'.

Providers on the Early Years Register, will usually be inspected within the first 30 months of [registration](#) and then at least once in every inspection cycle. The current Early Years inspection cycle finishes on 31 July 2020 and the previous inspection cycle ran from 1 September 2012 to 31 July 2016.

Providers could be inspected at any time if they are only on the Childcare Register.

If a providers in on both registers they will be inspected for the Childcare Register only when they are inspected for the Early Years Register. They could also be inspected if someone reports concerns about the childcare they are providing.

Providers do not have to register with Ofsted in the following cases (for full details see the Early years and childcare registration handbook)

- If they care for children who are aged eight and over.
- If they provide care where a child does not stay with them for more than two hours a day, even if the childcare service is open for longer than two hours.

- If they only care for a child or children aged under eight who they are related to. A relative means a grandparent, aunt, uncle, brother or sister of a child (or half-brother or sister) or someone they are related to through marriage or civil partnership.
- If they are a school or academy that provides education or care for children aged two and over, where at least one child being cared for is a pupil of the school.

APPENDIX 10 – Local Authority Support for Parents / Providers:**Families Information Service:**

The Families Information Service (FIS) provides free and impartial advice on childcare, early education and activities for children and young people as well as support services and benefits. They hold details of all registered and unregistered childcare across Rotherham to support parents in finding childcare provision to meet their needs. The FIS also offers extra support to families experiencing difficulty finding suitable childcare, for example, if short term/emergency, overnight or out of hours childcare is needed, children with SEND, parents/carers for whom English is a second language or if no suitable childcare was found from their initial request. The FIS help by offering support such as providing one-to-one support, advice and guidance, contacting providers to find out whether they are able to offer the service the family requires and where appropriate, arranging for parents/carers to be accompanied on their initial visits.

The service is available via a Freephone helpline, email, or website www.rotherhamfis.co.uk providing parents and professionals with access to information on a wide range of subjects.

The FIS also carry out the eligibility checks for all 2 year old early education places. Parents can apply for the funding via the freephone helpline, postal application or online form. The FIS notify parents of the eligibility check outcome and give support to access their free place (for example, by providing details on local early education providers, explaining the process to access the place and referring to the Inclusion Officer for support for children with SEND).

Support for Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND):

The Families Information Service (FIS) offers 'brokerage' assistance to families with children with additional needs by offering the support needed to find the right childcare for the child and family. The support offered varies depending on individual circumstances; for example, the FIS may contact childcare providers on a parent's behalf to check if the provision is suitable or search for childcare with particular experience and/or training of children with additional needs. The FIS has links with the Disabled Children's Information Officer who promotes access to childcare to all parents/ carers of children who are undergoing a medical assessment at the Child

Development Centre. The FIS also work closely with the Early Years Inclusion team who then support the family and the childcare provider to ensure the child's individual needs are met. The Early Years Inclusion team support settings to be inclusive to all children and families. Specialist transitions are put in place for children with SEND into childcare or an early education place.

Individualised support is offered to childcare settings and parents of children with complex SEND to identify specialist needs and ensure that settings are equipped with the resources and specialised training needed to meet the child's individual needs. This may include medical care plans, specialist equipment needed, individualised risk assessments and individual fire evacuation plans.

Settings and schools are also supported to ensure some children with SEND are in a setting with specialist enhanced support through an Inclusion Support Grant. Disability Access funding is available for settings who have children aged 3 and 4 years whose parents are in receipt of Disability Living Allowance for a child with SEND this can then be used to purchase resources or support from specialist services.

Support for Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) families:

Additional support to access childcare and early education can be offered to BME families. The Families Information Service offers a telephone translation service to ensure that the family's needs are clearly understood and the information and advice given is clear and that the family's needs have been met. If further support is required a referral to a Children's Centre Outreach Worker is made to offer supported visits to local childcare providers. Children's Centre staff work closely with local communities and organisations to increase the awareness of childcare and early education, working with families to remove barriers by visiting families at home, engaging them in Children's Centre services, building trust and relationships between families and local childcare and early education providers.

Support for Childcare and Early Education Providers:

A range of support is provided to early years childcare providers to ensure quality standards are maintained and increased on an ongoing basis. This support is targeted at new providers and those with a 'Requires Improvement' or 'Inadequate' Ofsted grade, or where the setting is identified as at risk of not getting at least a

Good Ofsted outcome at their next inspection. This risk is identified through an annual evaluation conversation between setting leader(s) and the setting's allocated Early Years Specialist Teacher.

Childcare Officers provide a range of support to registered Childminders and Out of School Clubs. Support is available throughout the Ofsted registration process and also in preparation for Ofsted inspections. Childcare Officers offer support visits to providers, in particular those providers who are due an Ofsted inspection, to offer advice and guidance on Ofsted requirements and the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS). Follow up visits are carried out as necessary to ensure all actions have been implemented and provide further support as required prior to Ofsted inspections.

A Childminder Pre-registration Course is delivered in-house through the Early Years and Childcare Service to potential Childminders before they register with Ofsted. The Childminder Pre-registration Course is an 8 week course that aims to provide a wider knowledge and understanding of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) and Ofsted requirements to support the Childminder Ofsted registration process.

Each early years group setting is allocated an Early Years Specialist Teacher to complete the annual evaluation conversation which identifies their likelihood of achieving a good or better Ofsted outcome at their next inspection, support with meeting the requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Framework and the development of high quality provision and practice. Where a setting has 0-3 year provision that is identified as needing support by the Early Years Specialist Teacher this support is then provided by the Early Years Lead Practitioner (Birth to 3 years).

In addition, a range of networking and training events are offered to group settings to keep them up to date with early years developments and expectations and support the development of effective practice. For good and outstanding settings this is the main source of support offered to them.

Settings may also receive support from the Inclusion Outreach Service to support complex need children during transition into F1. Inclusion Outreach workers enable a wide range of mainstream schools and childcare settings to consider and

implement inclusive strategies to meet children's' needs. Access to this service is via a multi-agency referral.

All registered providers with an Outstanding, Good or Requires Improvement Ofsted grade can now offer early education places to 3 / 4 year olds and those with a 'Good or Outstanding' Ofsted grade can offer place to eligible 2 year olds. All new providers awaiting their first inspection can also offer early education places for eligible 2 year olds and 3/4 year olds. Support for all new providers is given to ensure that they fully understand the contractual requirements.

One to one support is available for childcare providers to enable them to understand and produce electronic Personal Education Plans for looked after children.

Summary Sheet

Name of Committee and Date of Committee Meeting

Cabinet and Commissioners Decision Making Meeting – 19 February 2018

Report Title

Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND), Sufficiency and increase in educational provision - Phase 1

Is this a Key Decision and has it been included on the Forward Plan?

Yes

Strategic Director Approving Submission of the Report

Ian Thomas, Strategic Director of Children and Young People's Services

Report Authors

Paula Williams, Head of Inclusion

Dean Fenton, Head of School Planning, Admissions and Appeals

Steven Harrison, Strategic Commissioning Manager – CYPS

Robert Holsey (Children and Young People's Services Asset Manager - Regeneration and Environment)

Ward(s) Affected

All

Summary

This report outlines the outcome of the consultation and seeks approval in relation to the proposals to increase Special Educational Needs and Disability SEND provision across the Borough following the SEND Sufficiency report to Cabinet on 16th October 2017. Consultation was undertaken in line with the requirements of the Department for Education (DfE) – Special Provision Capital Fund guidance which states that Local Authorities need to plan how to invest their allocation and other funding to achieve the best outcomes for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities.

Recommendations

1. That approval be given to the increase in educational provision for Special Education Needs and Disability (SEND) across the Borough following consultation.
2. That approval be given to the projects that are to be linked to the Capital Programme within the Formal Budget & Council Tax 2018-19 report.

List of Appendices Included

Appendix 1 – Consultation summary

Background Papers

Report to Cabinet on 16th October 2017 seeking approval to consult on proposals to increase capacity of provision across the Borough.

SEND Sufficiency report (appendix 1 to the above report)

Consideration by any other Council Committee, Scrutiny or Advisory Panel

No

Council Approval Required

No

Exempt from the Press and Public

No

Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND), Sufficiency and increase in educational provision – phase 1

1. Recommendations

- 1.1 That approval be given to the increase in educational provision for Special Education Needs and Disability (SEND) across the Borough following consultation.
- 1.2 That approval be given to the projects that are to be linked to the Capital Programme within the Formal Budget & Council Tax 2018-19 report.

2. Background

- 2.1 Approval was given by Cabinet on 16th October 2017 to commence a period of consultation in relation to proposals to increase SEND capacity of provision across the Borough by 125 places by 2021.
- 2.2 The report outlined the growth in the general pupil population in recent years and the subsequent increased need for school places for pupils with a range of SEND needs.
- 2.3 The report further outlined that following completion of the SEND sufficiency report, an additional 125 SEND places will be needed across the Borough to meet current and expected future demand up to 2021. 75 places are required to reduce out of authority placements by half and 50 places to add additional capacity and provision within the Borough to support future increase in demand from population increase.
- 2.4 The implications of not having enough SEND provision in the Local Authority area are that there are rising numbers of Rotherham children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities having their needs met in provisions outside Rotherham. This means some of the most vulnerable children have to travel the furthest distance to school. The number of pupils currently placed outside the Local Authority is approximately 150 which fluctuates fortnightly as a result of Education, Health and Care Plans being finalised following panel decisions.
- 2.5 The Dedicated Schools Grant (High Needs Budget) is significantly overspent in this area. Indications are that there will continue to be significant increases in out of authority placements should 'in authority' capacity not be increased, leading to further demand on high needs funding allocation as 'out of authority' placements are significantly more expensive than 'in authority' placements.
- 2.6 The Table below outlines the proposed projects required to create the additional 125 places needed to accommodate current demand for SEND places and reduce the financial burden on the high needs funding allocation in future years. The table also outlines proposals for moving forward to create additional places post 2021 for anticipated future cohort number increases and also outlines the project costs.

2.7 Key to acronyms:

ASC	Autism Spectrum Condition
EY	Early Years
CLD	Complex Learning Difficulties
SEMH	Social, Emotional and Mental Health
SLD	Severe Learning Difficulties
HNB	High Needs Block funding

Phase 1 – 2018 to 2021 SEND sufficiency of provision

Type of provision required and number of places	Location and rationale	Priority and Timeline for building works start	Cost and Funding Stream
10 primary ASC places	New Waverley Junior Academy Outlined in prospectus seeking a sponsor	New school scheduled to open in September 2020	Part of the Waverley new school capital project
10 SLD places	Cherry Tree House / Nexus Trust Building on existing expertise	High priority Year 1	£113k DfE Grant First £166k allocation
10 primary ASC places (replacement for Flanderwell)	Rowan Centre Refurbishment of existing building Building on existing expertise	High Priority Year 1	£50k DfE First £166k allocation
20 complex needs primary / secondary places	Abbey School Nexus Trust x 2 classrooms Building on existing expertise	High Priority Year 1	£3k DfE First £168k allocation £195k Capital Programme
15 High level SEMH therapeutic places (Primary and Secondary)	Rowan Centre Refurbishment of existing building Building on existing expertise	High Priority Year 1	£100k Capital Programme

10 secondary ASC places	Wales High School x 1 classroom Building on existing expertise	Medium Priority Year 2	£200k DfE Second allocation £166k + £34k Capital Programme
10 EY transition places	Newman Special school Refurbishment of existing building Building on existing expertise	High Priority Year 1	200k Capital Programme
15 High Level SEMH therapeutic places (Primary and Secondary)	Aspire Refurbishment of setting Building on existing expertise	Medium Priority Year 2	£75k Capital Programme
10 Complex Needs primary / secondary places	Milton School x 1 classroom Building on existing expertise	Medium Priority Year 3	£200k DfE Grant Third allocation £166k + £34k Capital Programme
10 Complex LD/ASC places	The Willows School x 1 classroom Building on existing expertise	High Priority Year 1	£200k Capital Programme
5 possibly 10 commissioned places for highest level of SEMH provision	Private provider Sub -regional forum to offer security of place funding to the settings Commissioned specialist places	Medium Priority Year 2	Commissioned places from high needs funding
32 place SEMH special provision	CLPT Sub -regional forum to offer security of place funding to the settings Building on existing expertise within the Trust	Medium Priority Year 3	Local Authority to support a free school bid from Central Learning Partnership Trust to create a provision for the region

Post 16 provision Commissioned place provision	Private providers Commissioned specialist places	High Priority Year 1	Commissioned places from high needs funding
Total funding			£500k – DfE Allocations (over 3 years) £838k a bid for inclusion in the Capital programme

3. Key Issues

- 3.1 The increase in SEND provision within the Authority is necessary due to the increased pupil population since 2010 as outlined in section 2.1 of the report approved by Cabinet on 16th October 2017.
- 3.2 The creation of additional in borough provision will lead to a longer term saving on high needs funding as in borough placements cost on average £17.5k per annum as opposed to an out of authority placement which costs £35K on average but can rise significantly up to £60k and beyond per annum dependant on the type of provision required.
- 3.3 Due to a national rise in Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP's), the sufficiency plan will be reviewed annually. With this in mind a review of the current figures from the December 2016 report has taken place which revises the number of new SEND places required, upwards by 13 (to 138 places) as of December 2017. This will be reviewed and monitored annually to assist forward planning in relation to the phase 2 identification of additional provision needed from 2021 onwards.
- 3.4 Partnership working with schools and a government agenda to support mental health needs in schools, is likely to affect the ability of the education sector to better support children in schools. This will mean that in the coming years the volume of requests for EHCPs should reduce in this area, so affecting the number of planned special provision places needed.

4. Options considered and recommended proposal

- 4.1 The report approved by Cabinet on 16th October 2017 considered options available including the recommended option to consult on proposals to increase provision in borough to ensure pupils are able to access high quality provision close to home reducing the longer term demands on the high needs block was approved.
- 4.2 Following a period of consultation, section 2.7 of this report details the recommended options to create in Borough solutions to the need for additional high quality SEND provision and also create longer term savings on the demands being placed on the high needs block of the Dedicated Schools Grant.

4.3 Beyond the financial benefits to the high needs budget there are additional benefits to creating further high quality SEND provision within Rotherham:

- Less travelling for our most vulnerable children
- Greater involvement in quality assurance of provision
- The opportunity for dual placement and inclusive opportunities for young people with their locality mainstream school where appropriate

5. Consultation

5.1 As the individual projects outlined in section 2.7 of this report fall below the threshold for completion of 'prescribed alterations', under the School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013 a period of consultation with relevant stakeholders is required to be completed to ascertain the views and opinions of stakeholders on proposals. This is also required as part of the SEND grant funding allocation from DfE of £500K referenced in section 7.1 of this report and the consultation requirements set by DfE are outlined in the quoted guidance below in section 5.2 and 5.3 of the report.

5.2 DfE - Special provision capital fund Guidance (extract):

Local authorities need to plan how to invest their allocation and other funding to achieve the best outcomes for children and young people with SEN and disabilities.

Local authorities will need to:

- **Consult with parents and carers.** *Effective engagement with parents and carers is crucial in building and implementing a strategy that develops support for changes. This helps local authorities ensure that services will meet the needs of children and families.*
- **Consult with schools, FE colleges and other institutions, which offer special educational provision.** *Local authorities should work with providers to identify how capital investment can best improve the quality of provision available for children and young people with EHC plans.*
- **Consider how to invest revenue and capital funding strategically** *to maximise the benefit of both in the context of the current infrastructure and programmes. This might include looking at how to expand participation in an existing learning programme by making capital adjustments so that children and young people with SEN and disabilities can also attend.*
- **Collaborate with other local authorities** *to form partnerships to work effectively across borders.*

5.3 DfE - Special provision capital fund Guidance (extract):

Before receiving the SEND funding allocation, local authorities need to:

- *Consult with parents and carers of children with SEN and disabilities and young people with SEN and disabilities.*
- *Work with education providers to agree how the capital can best be targeted.*

- *Fill in the short plan template, confirming that the requirement to consult with parents, carers and young people has been met and including information about the other groups that they have consulted.*
- *Publish a plan on their local offer page showing how they plan to invest their funding, before the deadline specified below.*

Note:

- *Where local authorities work collaboratively on projects, these must be listed on each local authorities' plan with an explanation of which other local authorities they have collaborated with and how.*
- *Where a project will both create additional places and improve facilities for current and future pupils, local authorities should show on the plan how much funding will be spent on each of the two objectives. This may involve estimating how much of the project's investment would go towards each of these two aims.*

*Local authorities do **not** need to send the completed form to the Department for Education.*

*Local authorities **should not** include costings where this would have a negative commercial impact. Where not all costings are included in the first publication of the plan, local authorities should re-publish the plan as soon as it is no longer commercially sensitive to publish this information.*

5.4 Consultation took place between 23rd October 2017 and 8th December 2017 and consultees included:

- SEND specialists including Autism Communication Team, Inclusion Support Services, Educational Psychology Service, Special School leadership, Mental Health Services and the Children's Disability Team.
- Focus / parent groups, specialist groups, Parents and Carers and children including - Rotherham Parents Forum, SEND Information and Advice Support Service, Rotherham Private, Voluntary and Independent Consortium, Young Person's Consultation Forum and Autism Stakeholders Group.
- Elected Members including Borough Councillors, Parish Councils and Members of Parliament for the three Rotherham Area constituencies.
- Schools, Further Education Colleges and private providers within the Borough.
- Neighbouring Local Authorities.
- Other interested parties and stakeholders.

5.5 The purpose of the consultation was to raise awareness of the proposal to increase the number of SEND school places and provide an opportunity to all interested stakeholders to contribute, with the aim of establishing any concerns and issues affecting the local community and the longer term development of the SEND provision.

- 5.6 The range of responses received during the consultation process were broadly very positive and supportive. Responses were received from The Parents forum, Young People's forum and 12 individual responses were received via email from Schools, members of the public, neighbouring local authority, private providers and specialist support service. The responses were used to inform the provision requirements and locations to maximise existing synergies and expertise.
- 5.7 Stakeholders were consulted directly via email as well as Parents Forum and Young Persons Forum. Responses were noted and included in the Consultation report at Appendix 1.

6. Timetable and Accountability for Implementing this Decision

- 6.1 Timeline for implementation (as set by DfE in their guidance)

By Wednesday 14 March 2018	Local authorities must publish the short plan on their local offer page (template provided)
Summer 2018	local authorities that have published the plan and consulted with parents, carers and young people will receive the first tranche of funding
March 2019	local authorities should update and republish their plan to show what they have spent on so far
Summer 2019	local authorities will receive the second tranche of funding
March 2020	local authorities should update and republish their plan again
Summer 2020	local authorities will receive the second tranche of funding
March 2021	local authorities should update and republish their plan a final time, to show how all money was eventually spent

- 6.2 Individual capital projects will be project managed by the Council's Asset Management Service with accountability for delivery to the Strategic Director of Regeneration and Environment.
- 6.3 Project implementation work with respective schools and Academy Trusts to implement the proposals will be led by Officers in Education and Skills and overseen by the Strategic Director of Children and Young People's Services.

7. Financial and Procurement Implications

- 7.1 A new grant funding allocation of £500k in total has been allocated to the Council from the Department for Education and payable in 3 equal instalments for the 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21 financial years to support the development of SEND strategies and provision, subject to meeting the requirements to consult on and publish proposals as outlined above.
- 7.2 The total cost of the projects as detailed in paragraph 2.7 is £1,338k and this is forecast to be split between the three years £863k, £275k and £200k respectively. It should be noted that the initial indicative costs of £1.2m in the report to Cabinet on 16th October 2017 has increased by £138k following more detailed analysis of individual projects. The £500k grant will be applied evenly across the three-year period leaving a shortfall of £696k, £108k and £34k, a total of £838k.

- 7.3 The October Cabinet report also made reference to using £240k of funding from the Special Educational Needs capital grant allocation. However additional works required within the capital projects for the redevelopment of the SEND hub and SEMH provision mean that this allocation has now been fully utilised.
- 7.4 To address the £838k shortfall in funding, the Budget & Council Tax 2018-19 report to Cabinet and Council in February recommends that the scheme is added to the Capital Programme with the balance of funding to be met from corporate capital resources.
- 7.5 The projected annual savings on the High Needs budget made possible from this programme of spend is estimated to be in the region of £3.5m. These savings will offset spend allocated to the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) High Needs budget and will not fall on the Council's revenue budget. The savings will be achieved in two ways. Firstly, through reducing the need for high numbers of newly assessed children and young people to be educated outside Rotherham, and being able to offer high quality provision in borough. Secondly, for those children and young people currently placed in provision outside Rotherham, investigation with families about whether a child's needs can be better met in a Rotherham provision at annual review of the Education Health and Care plan. This will significantly reduce the escalating costs to the Dedicated Schools Grant High Needs budget.
- 7.6 The proposals would also have a positive impact on the Councils Home to School Transport budget and provision, as the proposals and the proposed changes to transport provision would reduce budget pressures as the increased number of places in borough, would reduce reliance on out of authority placement and the additional transport costs incurred.

8. Legal Implications

- 8.1 None of the individual proposals meet the requirement threshold to complete a full prescribed alteration under, the School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013 (guidance dated April 2016). The regulations however require a minimum period of 4 weeks consultation with relevant stakeholders be undertaken when proposals are below the threshold.
- 8.2 The guidance is set out to ensure that alterations can be made quickly where they are needed; that Local Authorities and governing bodies do not take decisions that will have a negative impact on other schools in the area, and that changes can be implemented quickly and effectively where there is a strong case for doing so.

- 8.3 The specific proposals set out in this report are limited changes which fall outside of the statutory process. Despite this, however, part 4 of the guidance requires Local Authorities and / or governing bodies to adhere to the usual principles of public law. They must:
- act rationally;
 - take into account all relevant and no irrelevant considerations; and
 - follow a fair procedure.
- 8.4 Section 14 Education Act 1996 requires a local authority to have regard to securing SEN provision is made for pupils with SEN Needs. Following enactment of The Children and Families Act 2014, the local authority retains responsibility for commissioning services for vulnerable children and young people with SEN and to keep such provision for children and young people with SEN and disabilities under review including its sufficiency (s.315 Education Act 1996), and to promote wellbeing and improve quality, working in concert with parents, young people, and providers. The Act is clear that, when considering any re-organisation of provision, decision makers must be clear how they are satisfied that the proposed alternative arrangements will lead to improvements in the standard, quality and/or range of educational provision for children with SEN.
- 8.5 Consultation has taken place with relevant stakeholders and a summary of consultation outcomes has been published on the Local Offer website as a requirement by the DfE as part of the SEND grant funding allocation.

9. Human Resources Implications

- 9.1 The proposals will create teaching and learning and support staff employment opportunities and recruitment to these posts will be required following Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council recruitment procedures for Local Authority maintained provision and Academy Trust recruitment procedures where proposals are linked to Academy status schools.

10. Implications for Children and Young People and Vulnerable Adults

- 10.1 The additional SEND places created within the borough will give more children and young people the opportunity to access high quality provision closer to home to meet their educational needs.

11. Equalities and Human Rights Implications

- 11.1 Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires that public bodies, in exercising their functions, have due regard to the need to:
- i. eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other unlawful conduct under the Act,
 - ii. advance equality of opportunity and
 - iii. foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

- 11.2 An Equalities Impact Assessment has been undertaken on the proposed increase in SEND provision. The assessment has not identified any potential for unlawful conduct or disproportionate impact and concludes that all opportunities to advance equality are being addressed. The increase in SEND provision within Rotherham will help to ensure sufficient provision for the increasing numbers of children within Rotherham and ensure that appropriate provision is made within mainstream education where this accords with parental preference. By acting to ensure children in Rotherham have access to a high quality school place, RMBC is promoting equality of opportunity for all children and young people.
- 11.3 The Council must ensure it meets its public law duties when making decisions, including meeting its public sector equality duty. It must consider all relevant information, disregard irrelevant information, act in accordance with the statutory requirements and make its decision in a fair and transparent manner. The Council has consulted on this strategy with the various interested parties cited above. When determining whether to approve the increase Cabinet must take account of these views.
- 11.4 The additional specialist provision will allow more parents and carers to access education for their child within the local area in future years, in an inclusive and innovative learning environment.

12. Implications for Partners and Other Directorates

- 12.1 There will need to be further involvement and engagement with Planning Department, Asset Management Services, Transport services, SEND Specialist Services, Finance Section and Schools and Academies, who will all be engaged and involved in the development of the new provision. This will be overseen by the Strategic School Organisation Group and SEND Board, reporting to the Strategic Director of Children and Young People's Services, Chief Executive and Elected Members as necessary and appropriate.

13. Risks and Mitigation

- 13.1 There are always risks and uncertainties when school place provision is considered, since future pupil numbers are based on estimations. Over provision at one school could influence pupil numbers at other schools. However, current provision is full or over-subscribed and this trend is set to continue, meaning that more pupils are being placed in provision out of authority increasing the financial burden on the High Needs Block.
- 13.2 Local Authorities are obliged, under the requirements of the School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013, to provide sufficient education places, promote diversity and increase parental preference.

14. Accountable Officer(s)

Ian Thomas, Strategic Director of Children and Young People's Services

Approvals obtained on behalf of:-

	Named Officer	Date
Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services	Michael Wildman	21.12.2017 31.01.2018
Assistant Director of Legal Services	Ruairi Wilson Neil Concannon	12.01.2018

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This report is published on the Council's website or can be found at:-
<http://moderngov.rotherham.gov.uk/ieDocHome.aspx?Categories=>

Appendix 1**SEND Sufficiency Consultation Report****Overview****a) Area**

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council commissioned an independent organisation, SEND4CHANGE, to undertake a sufficiency exercise concerned with specialist provision for pupils with special educational needs and/or disability (SEND). Data was gathered by SEND4CHANGE in close collaboration with key officers of the Council from the Inclusion, Pupil Place Planning and School High Needs Finance teams. The main focus of the project has been to assist with projecting future demand for SEND educational provision in the Borough of Rotherham from 2017 to 2021.

b) Introduction

This consultation statement provides the details of the consultation process undertaken as part of the Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (RMBC) proposal to increase the Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) provision in the borough, as set out in the SEND Strategy 2017/18

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council have undertaken work on the SEND Sufficiency development program since April 2015 and have undertaken a range of consultation activities as outlined below.

The consultations elicited a range of responses which have all been recorded and considered as part of the development of the RMBC SEND Sufficiency program

c) Consultation undertaken

RMBC's aim was to involve all stakeholders internal, external and in the community as much as possible through this consultation stage and to engage as wide a range of people as possible.

- To involve all stakeholders internal, external and in the community as much as possible through this consultation stage and to engage as wide a range of people as possible using a variety of approaches and communication and consultation techniques.
- To ensure that the consultation events take place at critical points in the process where decisions need to be made.

- To ensure that the results of consultation are fed back to local people and available as soon after the consultation events.
- As part of the requirement to consult and to publish details, a frequently asked questions page will also be added to the local offer site.

The purpose of the consultation was to raise awareness of the proposal to increase the number of SEND school places and provide an opportunity to all interested stakeholders to contribute, with the aim of establishing any concerns and issues affecting the local community and the longer term development of the SEND provision.

Consultation took place from 23rd October 2017 to 8th December 2017.

d) Details of stakeholders consulted

- SEND Specialists including; Autism Communication Team, Inclusion Support Services, Educational Psychology Service, Special School Leadership, Mental Health Services, Childrens Disability Team.
- Focus/Parent Groups, Specialist Groups and Parents 7 Carers including; Rotherham Parents Forum, SEND Information and Advice Support Service, Rotherham PVI Consortium, Young Person's Consultation Forum, Autism Stakeholders Group
- Elected Members, MP's, Parish Councils, Unions
- Schools/FE Colleges/ Private Providers
- Neighbouring Local Authorities and other interested parties

e) How

Stakeholders were consulted through various medium and events via the following:

Consultation Activity Date	Consult with	Consultation Method & Activities
27th October 2017	SEND specialists: Autism Communication Team, Inclusion Support Services, Educational Psychology Service, Special School leadership, Mental Health Services, Children's Disability Team	Email
23rd October	Focus / parent groups, specialist groups, Parents and Carers:	Email - for information to RPCF; SENDIASS; VAR – (Face to Face consultation with

2017	Rotherham Parents Forum, SEND Information and Advice Support Service, Rotherham PVI Consortium Young Person's Consultation Forum, Autism Stakeholders Group	parents and young people sent to CYP Consortium 'Different But Equal Board' Request made to SENDIASS for a child friendly version.
23rd October 2017	Elected Members, MP's, Parish Councils, Unions	Email sent Members All MPs Parish Councils – with follow up letter to Committee Services. Unions email sent via Committee Service
23RD October 2017	Schools All / FE Colleges / Private providers/ Diocesan colleagues	Email - Schools All mainstream FE colleges and private providers Early Years providers – SENT to Nursery School settings and Children's Centres
26th October 2017	Neighbouring Local Authorities	
26TH October 2017	Other interested parties and stakeholders	SEND Local Offer
29th November	Parent Carer Forum	Consultation event

Consultation Responses

The responses from this consultation and focus groups were collated and are captured below:

12 Email responses received from the following areas:

2 Professionals
1 Provider
4 Schools
4 Public
1 Other – Local Authority

The SENDIASS Consultation involved **45 young people aged 3 to 19 (and 23 accompanying parents or staff)** at:

School (8 children, 4 parents, 4 staff members)
School (22 children, 4 staff members)
Resource (6 children)
Telephone consultations (4 children, 4 parents)
SEND Youth Forum Meeting (5 children, 3 parents, 4 staff members)
A separate report has been produced.

Parent Carer Forum Consultation

10 Parents (including members from Parents Forum)

The following responses were recorded from the above;

'Firstly, I think it that having a plan around sufficiency, and that it is so well structured is excellent.

I would urge that taken into account is staff specialism and ensuring all the right therapeutic services are commissioned to support with regard to the provision is also taken into account. Having specialist speech and language therapists, occupational therapists and educational psychology support can make a massive difference and ensure that needs can be considered holistically by a robust team around the child. When new local specialist provision has been opened in the past this has not always been the case and some of our provisions have needed to close – my view is this has been a factor.

I would cite as a good example of a holistic approach working; the external specialist support and specialism from staff has been thought about carefully. There is also real commitment to partnership with families and creative, sensitive outreach.

I do feel these are vital factors to be incorporated into the new provisions.'

'Fantastic news! '

'I am writing to support the proposals for the additional places across Rotherham so that we can better meet the needs of students in the borough. This makes economical sense for the LA but more importantly social and emotional sense for the children and their families.'

'Youth and community leaders are paid far to much '

'It is a good idea to have more local educational provision.'

'However the information only mentions locations and 'types' of provision but there are many other important considerations in my view.

One of the (important) things on offer in many of the independent out of area schools in which our local children and young people are placed (out of area) are appropriately trained therapists (sensory trained occupational therapists, general occupational therapists, speech and language therapists, psychologists to name a few). If these new provisions do not have these staff (even if not on site all time they will need to be enough capacity to visit each site regularly) as well as teachers and TA's, then they will not be replacing like for like provision, and these in area 'units' will not be providing all of what the young people need. The type of support and advice provided in the independent schools will not be available from the NHS provision (OT, SALT, psychologist) in our area.

I hope that if the units are attached to mainstream schools, then the budgets will be protected and not absorbed into everyday running of the whole school; and also that children will not be forced into mainstream classrooms before they are ready.

I also wonder about post 16 provision. This is an area for which there is very little available at present, particularly for those with more complex needs.

Consideration also needs to be given to the design of the new provisions and I hope that input will be sought from children, young people and families as well as local practitioners e.g. autism communication team as to what would be a more suitable environment for someone with e.g. autism '

'There doesn't seem to be any provision for physically disabled children who need 1 to 1 support in mainstream settings. The Academy chains are making it impossible for children within this group to have the correct provision and support within a mainstream setting. No one is overseeing the inadequate provision provided or even policing it as the Education authority have no jurisdiction over the Academies. Because of this mainstream schools are failing Disabled children even though EHCP plans are in place as they are not being adhered to. Sadly I speak from personal experience and believe this is another group of children who are being failed as mainstream schools battle to keep funding for these children separate to other funding so they can spend on what they want.'

'The overall response from participants to the proposals was positive. All participants thought increasing the number of places within Rotherham was good and necessary, and that the proposal of increasing provision in a number of locations throughout the borough had some benefits. Some wondered if less locations, with more children at each, might improve access staff expertise, and to friendship groups (in and out of school) which was the priority for almost all participants.

Whilst we expected the topic of transport to the settings to be a major factor, this was rarely raised. Young people did feel that a long journey should be avoided where possible, but were pragmatic about the need to travel to the right school, and therefore this subject does not feature significantly in the report.

Participants volunteered their opinions and ideas willingly. Art activities enabled young people with limited verbal capacity to contribute. Participants in general seemed to enjoy the opportunity to communicate their ideas directly to the local authority and were impressed that they were able to ask questions with a promise of an answer.

For some children and young people, this consultation may have been their first taste of being asked to share their opinions and thoughts about something such as SEND provision. As such, there were some comments such as "I do think we should have animals but they won't really do it." Some young people showed an awareness of financial and practical restrictions, making comments like "I have loads of ideas, but they will just do whatever's cheapest."

The young participants had high aspirations for themselves, and wanted their schools to be places where they might be encouraged to believe their ambitions were possible. The atmosphere was one of hope that this might happen, and an acceptance that this might not. "Don't just say it. Do it"

'..... have read the information about supporting children with additional needs and extending their support.

The info only seems to relate to children who are of full time school age and does not include or discuss children who are in Early Years. Is there a reason for this?'

'The proposals below are an outline and do not constitute the full detail to do with the proposals by to support RMBC with the Sufficiency Plan. We see the value of additional provision in Rotherham based on a site with 70 years of experience and staff fully trained and adaptable. There is a need to retain and extend our provision and we also see the opportunity to widen the scope for pupils to mix and support each other and to be able to develop staff to meet internally a wider level of need and externally to advise and support educational provision to assist them with the challenges in their setting.

Newman has pioneered the value, efficiency and quality of additional provision within a Specialist setting. Theis not only a high quality, well managed provision but it is also efficiently run and integrated with the main school at School. It provides Rotherham with an exemplar provision and for School it also provides a chance to make a difference with the educational provision across the school, shared expertise in behavioural management and an inclusive approach which is having a major impact on pupil development in both areas of the school. The I believe it would work better and more efficiently if we were able to offer a separate Primary provision for up to 10 places for Complex Needs/ASC adjacent to the current building and run as with within the school setting, but also separate to ensure pupil safety and familiarity. Within this additional provision I think there is capacity to extend beyond 20 the numbers for, within a remodelling of provision on site.

I think the sufficiency report for EYFS places is off the mark with 10 places, however more importantly it is off the mark in not addressing the process change around placement that is required. is keen to build upon its excellent EYFS provision and we would welcome a revised brief not only to extend provision to include the additional 10 additional places but to have an assessment role for a number of young people on a short term basis with eventual signposting to either mainstream (with on-going support and outreach) to MLD Special School with an established relationship with for example or for continuity in School. The proposed EYFS provision would be in thewhich is a separate building and would facilitate quality continuous provision inside and outside. It would offer a separate entrance and would allow a separation between a Special School offer and one similar to a PVI type setting. I have worked with an assessment model before

and believe linking with at RMBC we can offer outstanding, integrated and personalised provision. It would also facilitate the opportunity to move our existing provision from the inadequate area and changing facilities to a fit for purpose building.

Post 16 and post 19.

..... has traditionally accepted young people from a variety of schools whose needs do not fit within an FE provision model. I am committed to developing positive and dynamic 16-25 provision in Rotherham for the long term needs of Employability and Independent Living. Far too many of our young people see the answer to out of area or part-time repetition at FE Colleges in provision which does nothing to provide good outcomes for their adult life in terms of work or independent housing. I would aim for to be the centre of a partnership to facilitate provision with outstanding outcomes for young people. The partnership goal would be to ensure that our young people are always less dependent and where possible fully independent. Costing will always be less if economies of scale are accepted. Therefore the proposal would include MLD, SLD, ASC as well as some PMLD pupils. The provision would be for about 70 16-19 year olds and about 50 19-25 year olds, costings would be at the levels within a school setting or slightly higher if staffing levels are higher for a particular activity. It would include a Supported Internship model and would have strong links to the adult disability team for independent living skills. In addition the provision would include both a social centre for pupils to support their social life and out of college activities and would also enable parents to visit to get advice, support and signposting if and when required. Using ESFA funding the Element 1 and 2 costs would be paid and would represent excellent value for money. I personally have experience in establishing a 19-25 Employability College, a model and working with adult social care to reduce dependency in independent living.

In conclusion the offer of to develop EYFS provision, to extend and expand and to lead and co-ordinate 16-25 provision meets the needs of RMBC and offers tremendous value for money for the HNB. It would build on current practice and skills and offer pupils and parents security. It would mean that we could work with RMBC to enhance the building environment to better meet the current pupils as well as expand to meet the new needs of the pupils. We have set out three areas, but we feel that the approach of the school and the Governors mean we are happy to engage in a dialogue to see whether the needs of RMBC and the opportunities at could go beyond the outline case of these three areas.'

'It is certainly clear that specialist provision for pupils with special educational needs and/or disabilities in Rotherham is oversubscribed with places in high demand. We recognise this at and would be happy to contribute towards future planning to ensure sufficient places are available to those pupils who require specialist provision. The benefit of extending a current provision is that pupils would benefit from the outstanding elements of an established provision, such as experienced and skilled staff. could offer to increase pupil places by 17% to create an additional 20 places for pupils with ASD and/or complex needs. This would require an initial capital investment for building costs and continued funding in line with current/proposed school funding. On the we have large playground spaces, with large grassed areas and a substantial field that is mainly only used through the spring and summer months due to the ground often being damp. These spaces could potentially be utilized better. In addition to the above suggestions we would also like to move the..... After a recent site visit and discussions with an independent buildings

manager we identified potential areas of school that could either be built around or where new buildings could be added. Potentially the two developments could both alleviate the difficulties of a split site school and help to accommodate some of the growth in numbers of pupils with special educational needs and/or disabilities. School is keen to work with RMBC to improve local capacity to meet the needs of a growing population. We are happy to discuss these proposals further if they offer any possible solutions to the provision required as identified in the sufficiency plan. ‘

‘Sounds great to have more childrens services. However my concern is that having a son (12) who has been diagnosed asd by Rotherham camhs and discharged because they can only offer a diagnose service, there is no other clear provision for help and support within the borough..... How is situation to change so my son gets his means met? ‘

Parents Carer Forum Consultation made a number of points that they wanted to be taken into consideration as work on improving and increasing SEND provision progressed. These were;

- *There is a legacy of scepticism from some parents due to past experiences but they want to work closely with the Local Authority to improve provision moving forward*
- *There should be more challenge to and accountability from mainstream schools and colleges who are not delivering a graduated response for all types of need.*
- *Schools receiving funding for special education should be held accountable for that funding*
- *There is a need for more training as parents feel that some mainstream teachers do not understand the needs of SEND children, in some cases, the basic knowledge of a need is absent.*
- *There needs to be a culture change around education so that inclusive schools are recognised for their work, in the same way that schools are recognised for their work to improve academic standards*
- *There is a strong feeling amongst parents that the system within mainstream needs to change or the need for specialist places will continue to rise.*
- *Children should be able to access provision which ensures they can reach their academic potential, even if they have additional or special needs.*
- *Would like to do a piece of work that investigates what improved and ‘good’ SEND provision would look like for parents and children.*
- *There is no mention of bespoke packages in the plan to increase places and how they fit in*
- *There was no description in the plan of what staffing in the increased provision will look like*
- *Access to therapies is vital for schools to put in place for children*
- *There was agreement in the room that more provision is needed for children and young people with autism who are able.*
- *Too much of an increase in special provision will look like segregation rather than inclusion*
- *Parents stated they would be happy with less ‘special’ provision if the offer within mainstream was of higher quality.*

- *There needs to be more work on the post 16 offer which is felt to be very poor in Rotherham by parents*
- *Parents need to know the LA is listening to their concerns about mainstream education*
- *Is there any scope for schools who provide good inclusive education to be financially rewarded?*
- *There is no mention of any additional provision for severe dyslexia*
- *We need to consider how the use of personal budgets can contribute to a better offer*
- *Parents wished to express their concern over the challenges faced by mainstream schools in relation to academic outcomes, and the difficulty this can cause when trying to be inclusive.*
- *We should use this opportunity to replicate good practice within and outside the LA to ensure children can access quality in borough.*
- *There is an acknowledgement from parents that to make the culture change that is needed to improve the whole system will take some time but they are keen to work together to do this.*

Public Report
Cabinet and Commissioners' Decision Making Meeting

Summary Sheet

Name of Committee and Date of Committee Meeting

Cabinet and Commissioners' Decision Making Meeting – 19 February 2018

Report Title

Renewal of agreement with Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd, known as Rotherham Phoenix Rugby Club

Is this a Key Decision and has it been included on the Forward Plan?

No, but it has been included on the Forward Plan

Strategic Director Approving Submission of the Report

Damien Wilson, Strategic Director of Regeneration & Environment

Report Authors

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Ward(s) Affected

Boston Castle

Executive Summary

The Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd (the Club) aims to improve the drainage and surface of 3 rugby pitches on Herringthorpe Playing Fields with the help of funding from Sport England (the funder). The pitches are currently leased by the Club from the Council through an Asset Transfer Lease (the lease) for a yearly rent of £1 (if demanded), which runs until 2038. The lease is for land only; there are no other Council assets on the site (see Appendix A and B).

In order to protect their proposed investment, the funder requires a minimum 25 year lease with no break clause during that period. This will make necessary the Club's surrender of their current lease agreement and the creation of a new 25 year Asset Transfer Lease, which would come to an end in 2042. The Club has requested that the Council assists them in overcoming this funding obstacle.

Recommendations

1. That approval be given to the surrender of the existing Asset Transfer Lease and the grant of a new 25 year Asset Transfer Lease with Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd without any break clauses.
2. That the Assistant Director of Planning, Regeneration and Transport be authorised to negotiate the terms of the lease; and the Assistant Director Legal Services be authorised to complete the necessary documentation.
3. That the Assistant Director of Culture Sport and Tourism be authorised to negotiate a new Service Level Agreement to monitor activities relating to sports development, community engagement and equalities.

List of Appendices Included

Appendix A: Site Location to show Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd lease area

Appendix B: Site Plan to show Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd lease area

Appendix C: Phoenix Rugby Club Community Activity

Background Papers

None

Consideration by any other Council Committee, Scrutiny or Advisory Panel

No

Council Approval Required

No

Exempt from the Press and Public

No

Renewal of agreement with Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd, known as Rotherham Phoenix Rugby Club

1. Recommendations

- 1.1 That approval be given to the surrender of the existing Asset Transfer Lease and the grant of a new 25 year Asset Transfer Lease with Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd without any break clauses.
- 1.2 That the Assistant Director of Planning, Regeneration and Transport be authorised to negotiate the terms of the lease; and the Assistant Director Legal Services be authorised to complete the necessary documentation
- 1.3 That the Assistant Director of Culture Sport and Tourism be authorised to negotiate a new Service Level Agreement to monitor activities relating to sports development, community engagement and equalities.

2. Background

- 2.1 In 2013 Cabinet agreed to lease an area of land at Herringthorpe Playing Fields to the Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd for use by their amateur teams (junior and adult) for training, competitive matches and community development purposes. The lease is for land only at a yearly rent of £1 (if demanded); there are no other Council assets on the site. The Club's requirements were for a secure site that could accommodate 3 full size rugby pitches. The Council also approved a proposal from the Rugby Club to fence off the leased area and to install floodlighting, work that has now been completed.
- 2.2 Through a Service Level Agreement with the Council, the Club is required to make the facility available to local schools and other amateur clubs, and to work with the Council's Sports Development Team (Active Rotherham) to organise and promote wider sport and physical activity opportunities. Following consultation with residents in 2012, the lease does not allow the facility to be used by the Rotherham Titans, in order to prioritise community usage.
- 2.3 The Club is an amateur club providing training and playing opportunities for adults and young people of a wide range of ages and abilities. There are over 100 adult members and officials; the Mini/Junior section has almost 300 boys and girls taking part from 7 to 17 years old; there are a large number of volunteers. The Club has also facilitated wider community access to the site, which includes a number of Rotherham Primary and Secondary schools (see Appendix C).
- 2.4 The Club has already made improvements to the site mainly through external funding (approximately £300,000 for fencing and floodlights). In addition to this they have invested in grass reinforcing between the highway and the leased area to help reduce mud being taken on the footway between the playing fields and the Titans' ground.

3. Key Issues

- 3.1 Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd has secured a grant of £60,000 in order to install improved drainage to the pitches and improve the playing surface. This can only be accessed if the funder (Sport England) has the security of a 25 year lease without breaks. Cabinet agreement is required in order to achieve this.
- 3.2 There is clearly a need to improve the quality of the playing pitches and ensure that community sports teams are able to play and train throughout the year. In relation to the decision to approve the renewed lease, there are two significant issues:
- The Club's compliance with the existing lease and any concerns related to the management of the site and the activities of the Club.
 - The wider development plans for the Herringthorpe Leisure Site and how these may be affected by a revised agreement.
- 3.3 In consultation with the Cabinet Member for Culture and Neighbourhood Working and local Ward Members in February 2017, a number of issues relating to the Club's management and use of the site were raised. These included:
- a. Site management related to parking, littering and mud on pavements
 - b. Community engagement related to low usage of the site by local people compared to those from outside Rotherham;
 - c. Equalities related to low usage of the facilities by BME communities.
- 3.4 The response from officers to the concerns has been to monitor the conduct and activities of the club as follows:
- a. Site management: 16 site visits were carried over a 4 month period from August to November 2017. On each occasion inspection sheets were completed, identifying litter, grass, parking, bins, pavement condition and 'other' as acceptable or unacceptable. Where appropriate relevant comments were made.
 - There was evidence of low levels of litter on two occasions.
 - There was evidence of mud on paths around the site on four occasions but for two of these it was not possible to determine that the mud was directly related to the Club.
 - Green Spaces officers received one complaint of noise relating to music "bass" levels on site during an event.
 - The Council's Transportation Department confirmed that they had not received any complaints from the public with regard to parking issues at the site during the monitoring period.The Club also removed mud and litter promptly when they were made aware.

- b. Community Engagement - The Club have undertaken work to ascertain where their current members / players reside and this has shown that the majority are from Rotherham borough (92%). Of these, the main users are from postcode areas closest to the grounds: 22% from S60 (Central, Broom, Whiston, Treeton), 17.9% from S65 (Herringthorpe and Eastwood) and 21% from S66 (Maltby, Bramley and Wickersley).
 - c. Equalities - The Club have made special efforts to engage with local schools, including those with a high ethnic mix. These include Clifton Learning Partnership and St Bernard's. As a result they have reported an increase in the numbers of young people from BME sectors of the community. The Club recognise that this is an aspect of their work that they will need to continue to address proactively.
- 3.5 Officers have had regular contact with the Club's management and are confident that there is a commitment to continued active management of the site, to continued engagement with residents within the local community and to diversifying the ethnic profile of their users.
- 3.6 Nevertheless, these issues will continue to be monitored through a new Service Level Agreement.
- 3.7 The Council has previously developed plans to improve the whole of the Herringthorpe Leisure Site including the playing fields, although these are now out of date and it would require significant work and consultation to update them. The current lease agreement with the Club means that should the Council choose to progress plans for the site at some point in the future, it could either do this with the agreement of the Club and integrate their needs and activities into the plans or it could use the 15 year break clause (now 11 years away in 2028) to terminate the agreement and develop the site in a different way. If a new 25 year lease is approved, without any break clause then the Council would not be able to develop the leased site in any way without the agreement of the club and / or until the full 25 year term was reached in 2042. It is important to note that in either situation should the Council develop the site in a different way it is possible that the relevant external funders would seek compensation for their investment.

4. Options considered and recommended proposal

- 4.1 Option 1 - Do not grant Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd the requested lease and require them to continue in occupation on the existing agreement. Maintaining the existing lease with an initial break clause at 15 years enables the Council to terminate the lease at this point in the event that the land is required for other purposes. This option has been discounted, as without the required lease in place the grant funding will not be forthcoming and the benefits to both Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd and other users of the site will not be realised. Furthermore, refusal may also have a negative impact on the Council's relationship with Sport England.

- 4.2 Option 2 - Grant the requested 25 year lease without break options, along with an updated Service Level Agreement to monitor site management, community engagement and equalities. The agreement will also set out the monitoring, reporting and advocacy arrangements. This option is the recommended option, as it will allow the Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd to improve the three pitches on the playing fields to the benefit of the club and others who benefit through the Service Level Agreement. Any plans for the future development of Herringthorpe Leisure Site will require extensive consultation with a wide range of stakeholders and (based on existing usage levels) likely include the continuation of playing pitches for community sports. On that basis, the need for a termination of the lease and the subsequent repayment of grant investment is viewed as a very low risk.

5. Consultation

- 5.1 Consultation was undertaken with the Cabinet Member for Culture and Neighbourhoods and Local Ward Members in February and March 2017. As a result of this feedback, the Assistant Director for Culture, Sport and Tourism met with the Phoenix Club's management to discuss concerns raised and a monitoring plan was put in place.
- 5.2 Additional consultation to share the findings of the new monitoring arrangements and the proposed amendments to the Service Level Agreement took place in December 2017, with the findings informing the development of the new Service Level Agreement from April 2018.

6. Timetable and Accountability for Implementing this Decision

- 6.1 Once approval has been granted to recommendations 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 above, negotiations to agree the terms of the lease will commence immediately. The intention is to have the new lease and Service Level Agreement in place by April 2018.
- 6.2 The Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd has indicated that this approval will enable the funding to be drawn down and works to be carried out before the offer of the grant runs out.

7. Finance and Procurement Implications

- 7.1 There are no financial implications to the Council directly arising from this report. Approval to issue a new Asset Transfer Lease, terminating in 2042, will remove any flexibility that the Council has over the site under the terms of the current Asset Transfer Lease, which has a break clause in 2028. However, this is considered to be outweighed by the investment that will be made in the facilities by the Club (with Sport England funding) and the wider community benefits that will ensue.

- 7.2 The Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd will pay the Council's Legal and Surveyor's fees for the surrender of the existing lease and the grant of the new lease agreement. It is anticipated that this will cover all costs incurred by the Council on the granting of the lease.
- 7.3 Under the terms of the existing agreement, the Club is responsible for all costs associated with the playing pitches, including the cost of grounds maintenance. This will continue in the proposed new lease agreement.

8. Legal Implications

- 8.1 Without any break clauses contained within the lease, the Council will be unable to terminate the agreement before the expiry of the fixed 25 year term, in the eventuality that it is ever required for wider community development directly (the asset or surrounding site itself) or indirectly (for the benefit of a capital receipt). The Council will only be able to terminate the lease if the club is in breach of its obligations under the terms of the agreement. Breaches will include not delivering on the planned investment, which is the main reason for establishing a new lease and failure to manage the site to a satisfactory standard. Legal will also ensure that the new lease is excluded from the security of tenure provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 in order to mitigate this limitation to expiry of the new lease in 2043.
- 8.2 The Service Level Agreement is a legally binding agreement between the parties. The Council would be able to take action for any breach in keeping with the terms of the current, and any new, lease agreement.
- 8.3 The new lease will be on the same financial terms as the existing lease
- 8.4 It will be the Club's responsibility to provide the land back to the Council at the end of the lease in at least as good of condition as it was when the lease was granted including removing any fixtures or fittings.
- 8.5 There should be no claim by the proposed funders to the Council or the club after the 25 year lease term has ended.
- 8.6 If the Council were to take back the land under forfeiture of the lease or the Club themselves served notice on the Council to end the lease agreement before the 25 year expiry, the club would solely be responsible for any funding repayments that may exist.

9. Human Resource Implications

- 9.1 Not applicable

10. Implications for Children and Young People and Vulnerable Adults

- 10.1 The granting of the lease agreement without the inclusion of break-clauses will enable The Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd to secure grant funding to allow for drainage works to be undertaken to the site that will improve the facility for the benefit of children, young people and adults.
- 10.2 The new Service Level Agreement will also include a stronger focus on safeguarding as part of a wider commitment to strengthening policy and practice in this area and in particular, how the Council works with third parties.

11. Equalities and Human Rights Implications

- 11.1 Through the work already being undertaken by the Club and the new Service Level Agreement, membership will be monitored, along with their efforts to increase diversity in the take up of their activities in order to ensure engagement from under represented sectors of the community.

12. Implications for Partners and Other Directorates

- 12.1 Planning, Regeneration and Transport will be required to negotiate the terms of the lease and Legal Services will be required to complete the necessary documentation

13. Risks and Mitigation

- 13.1 If The Rotherham Rugby Club Ltd is not granted a 25 year lease without breaks they will be unable to draw down the necessary funding from Sport England. This could jeopardise the long term community aims and objectives of the group, and would also hinder their attempts to obtain funding from alternative sources. This could, in turn, have a negative impact on the Council's relationship with Sport England and other funders.
- 13.2 Granting of a new lease may attract complaints from some local residents. There is an opportunity to consider and address reasonable concerns as part of the consultation process related to the new Service Level Agreement.
- 13.3 Whilst the Club has worked hard to address the concerns raised by the Cabinet Member and Ward Members, once the new agreement is in place, the Club's performance could deteriorate. The development of a new Service Level Agreement, along with new monitoring arrangements which include consultation with residents, creates a formal mechanism to address ongoing issues. Should the Club not comply, then it would be possible for the Council to issue notice of termination.

- 13.4 The granting of the new lease agreement without a break clause may create a barrier to the wider development of the Herringthorpe Leisure Site. Any plans for the future development of Herringthorpe Leisure Site will require extensive consultation with a wide range of stakeholders and (based on existing usage levels) will likely include the continuation of playing pitches for community rugby and other field sports. On that basis, the need for a termination of the lease and the subsequent repayment of grant investment is viewed as a very low risk.

14. Accountable Officer(s)

Steve Hallsworth, Leisure, Tourism and Green Spaces Manager.
Damien Wilson, Strategic Director Regeneration and Environment

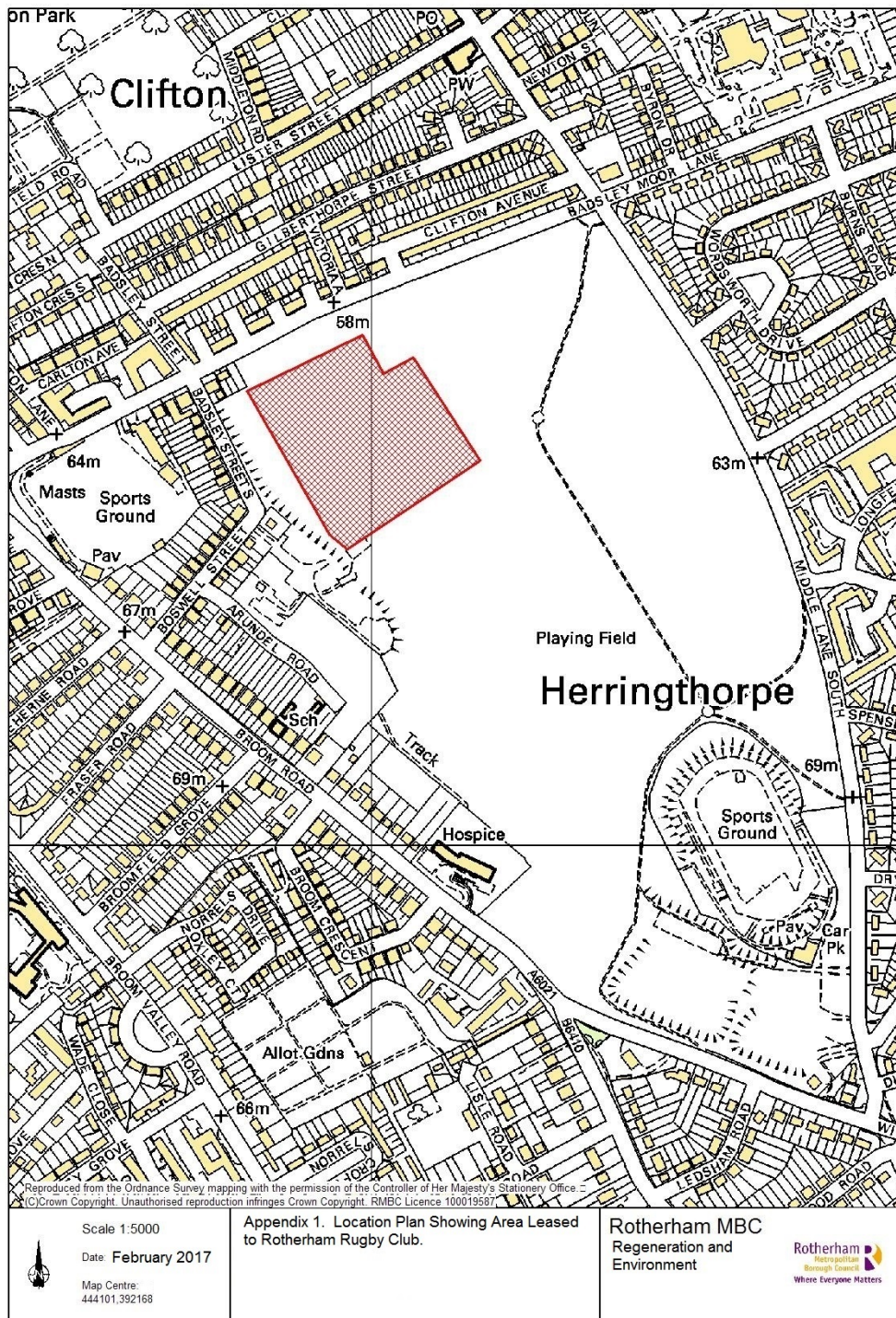
Approvals obtained on behalf of:-

	Named Officer	Date
Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services	Judith Badger	01.02.2018
Assistant Director of Legal Services	Dermot Pearson	01.02.2018
Head of Procurement (if appropriate)	N/A	
Head of Human Resources (if appropriate)	N/A	

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This report is published on the Council's website or can be found at:-
<http://moderngov.rotherham.gov.uk/ieDocHome.aspx?Categories=>





Appendix A**Phoenix Rugby Club Community Activity**

	Organisations	Type	Activity	Date
1	<i>Eg; Clifton School</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Cross Country Running</i>	<i>1st March 2017</i>
2	Wickersley Oakwood Wales Schools	Education	Rugby	9th March 2016
3	Wickersley Oakwood Wales Schools	Education	Rugby	16th March 2016
4	East dene Primary School	Education	Sports Day	11th April 2016
5	Primary Schools Golf	Education	Golf	25th April 2016
6	Rotherham United Community Trust	Comm. Trust	"Keeping Warm"	14-15th May 2016
7	Wickersley Oakwood Wales Schools	Education	Rugby	18th May 2016
8	Primary Schools Sports Day	Education	Sports Day	19th May 2016
9	East Dene Primary School	Sports Day	Sports Day	7th June 2016
10	Six local Primary Schools	Education	Rounders competition	13th June 2016
11	Six local Primary Schools	Education	Rounders competition	4th July 2016
12	Local Primary Schools	Education	Football	3rd October 2016
13	Local Primary Schools	Education	Football	10th October 2016
14	Wickersley Oakwood Wales and Rawmarsh Schools	Education	Rugby	14th October 2016
15	Local Primary Schools	Education	Hockey	7th November 2016
16	Wickersley Oakwood Wales, Wath and Rawmarsh Schools	Education	Rugby	16th November 2016
17	Rotherham Irish 50 + group	Community	Music and Social	Once a Month
18	Rotherham Stroke Association	Community	Multi Activity	Once a Week
19	Rotherham Neuro Support Group	Community	Social	Once a Week
20	GROW	Community	Confidence Classes	Once a Week
21	Women's Refuge (counselling service)	Community	Fundraising	Various dates
22	Daniel Barnett Arts Foundation	Community	Fundraising	Various dates
23	Teenage Cancer Trust	Community	Fundraising	Various dates
24	RUCST	Community	NCS Events	
25	Rotherfed	Community	work with YSF	Weekly
26	CSE Project - GROW & Active Regen	Community	Work with YSF	Weekly
27	PE Consultant Rotherham and SGO's	Schools /ed.	Schools and comm. use	When required
28	Parents at events	Schools/ com.	Various	

Public Report
Cabinet and Commissioners' Decision Making Meeting

Summary Sheet

Name of Committee and Date of Committee Meeting

Cabinet and Commissioners' Decision Making Meeting – 19 February 2018

Report Title:

Budget and Council Tax 2018/19

Is this a Key Decision and has it been included on the Forward Plan?

Yes

Strategic Director Approving Submission of the Report

Judith Badger, Strategic Director of Finance and Customer Services

Report Author(s)

Graham Saxton, Assistant Director Financial Services
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Ward(s) Affected:

All

Executive Summary

This report proposes the Council's Budget and Council Tax for 2018/19 based on the outcome of the Council's Provisional Local Government Financial Settlement, budget consultation and the consideration of Directorate budget proposals through the Council's formal Budget and Scrutiny process (Overview and Scrutiny Management Board) alongside a review of the financial planning assumptions within the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

In setting the proposed 2018/19 Budget, Cabinet are asked to recommend to Council an increase of 2.99% in the Council's basic Council Tax and a further 3% increase for the Adult Social Care precept; a combined increase of 5.99% for 2018/19.

Although this report contains proposals to balance the revenue budget for 2018/19, work is ongoing to bring forward proposals to address the challenging financial position for future years and to enable the Council to establish a clear and sustainable financial plan which addresses the estimated £30m financial gap that remains over the next two years (2019/20 to 2020/21).

This Budget has focussed on continuing to protect and support Rotherham's most vulnerable children and adults whilst trying to ensure that a wide range of services continue to be provided to all residents. As such there are no new savings to come from Adult Social Care and a continuation of the investment in Children's

safeguarding as approved by Council in 2017 with no savings required from Children's safeguarding services. The Budget recognises the ongoing demand pressures on both Children's and Adult Social Care services but also that to continue to spend at current levels on these services is unaffordable in the long term. There is therefore no additional base budget funding for these services and the current demand pressures are to be managed within the Council's overall resources until such time as the costs can be reduced to levels more representative of other authorities.

The Budget provides sufficient funding to maintain payment of the Joseph Rowntree Foundation Living Wage rate for the Council's own lowest paid staff and continues to provide funding to help to partially mitigate the impact of Welfare Reform on the most vulnerable through the provision of a budget for food parcels and crisis loans. Whilst changes to the Council Tax Support Scheme have been recently approved by Council, the amended scheme continues to protect those on the very lowest incomes.

There have been substantial savings from central and corporate budgets and also a range of general efficiencies identified following a thorough review of all budgets. There are also a number of investment and income generation proposals including the development of a caravan park at Rother Valley Country Park to complement the Gullivers development.

The Budget includes the maximum Adult Social Care Precept in order to maximise resources to directly support Adult Social Care and the maximum Council Tax increase allowable in order to minimise adverse impact on services and also to ensure there are resources set aside to enable genuine consideration of the feedback from the public on the recent Waste Review. The Budget also maximises the allowable flexibilities in the use of capital receipts to support the revenue budget. The Capital Programme has funding allocated to allow for the continuation of annualised and essential investment and also includes the addition of a small number of highways schemes plus funding for items that will make a difference to residents in terms of public realm such as improvements in pavements, CCTV cameras to deal with fly tipping and other environmental crime and the provision of larger or different public litter bins.

The Budget has been exceptionally challenging given the requirement to save £162m over the last 7 years since 2011/12, mainly as a result of a reduction in Government funding. Given that over half of the Council's budget is spent on Children's and Adults Services with increasing demand nationally in these services, the need to eliminate the current overspends in these areas and to find a further £30m over the following 2 years, the next few years will prove very challenging for the Council.

Recommendations

That Cabinet recommend to Council:

- Approval of the Budget and Financial Strategy for 2018/19 as set out in the report and appendices, including the need to deliver £15.1m of budget savings and a basic Council Tax increase of 2.99%.

- Approval that the £965k additional Council Tax income generated from 1% of this increase is earmarked for kerbside collection of plastic waste and that the final decision on the operational model for waste services be determined by Cabinet following analysis of the public responses to the consultation and related options.
- Approval of the Government's proposals for the maximum Adult Social Care precept of 3% on Council Tax for 2018/19 to fund additional costs in relation to Adult Social Care Services.
- Approval that the precept figures from South Yorkshire Police Authority, South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority and the various Parish Councils within the Borough be incorporated, when known, into the recommendation to the Council on 28th February 2018.
- That an updated Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) is brought back to Cabinet in 2018/19 after the accounts for 2017/18 have been closed.
- Approval of the proposed use of reserves as set out in Section 3.5, noting that there may be a variation subject to the Final Local Government Finance Settlement and that the final determination will be approved as part of reporting the outturn for 2017/18.
- Approval that any changes resulting from the Final Local Government Finance Settlement be reflected in the Budget report to Council on 28th February with the balance of any change being reflected in a change in the required use of reserves.
- That it notes and accepts the comments and advice of the Strategic Director of Finance and Customer Services (Section 151 Officer), provided in compliance with Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003, as to the robustness of the estimates included in the Budget and the adequacy of reserves for which the Budget provides (Section 3.9).
- That it notes the consultation feedback from the public, partners and trade unions following publication of Directorate budget savings proposals on the Council's website for public comment from 6th December 2017 to 4th January 2018 (Section 5).
- Approval that all Council Fees and Charges are increased for 2018/19 by the September CPI increase of 3% other than Fees and Charges which are determined by national statute and that lists of all proposed fees and charges for 2018/19 are submitted to Cabinet in March for approval.
- Approval to the proposed increases in Adult Social Care Provider contracts as set out in Section 3 of the report.
- Approval to use £200k of the Local Welfare Provision balance of grant funding to continue arrangements for Crisis Loan Support as set out in Section 3 of the report.

- Approval to the carry forward into 2018/19 of any unspent balances of funding for the Community Leadership Fund and Delegated Ward Revenue Budgets.
- Approval of the use of in-year Capital Receipts up to 2020/21 to maximise capitalisation opportunities arising from service reconfiguration to deliver efficiencies and improved outcomes for clients and residents, and thereby minimise the impact of costs on the revenue budget as included in the Flexible use of Capital Receipts Strategy 2018/19 (Appendix 4).
- Approval of the proposed Capital Strategy and Capital Programme as presented in Section 3.7 and Appendices 2A to 2E, to a value of £248m for the General Fund and £177m for the HRA. This requires prudential borrowing of £65m to fund non-HRA schemes over the five year period, for which provision has been made in the revenue budget for the associated financing costs.
- That the approved Capital Strategy budget be managed in line with the following key principles:
 - (i) Any underspends on the existing approved Capital Programme in respect of 2017/18 be rolled forward into future years, subject to an individual review of each carry forward to be set out within the Financial Outturn 2017/18 report to Cabinet.
 - (ii) In line with Financial Regulation 13.8, any successful grant applications in respect of capital projects will be added to the Council's approved Capital Programme on an ongoing basis. .
 - (iii) Capitalisation opportunities and capital receipts flexibilities will be maximised, with capital receipts earmarked to minimise revenue costs.
 - (iv) Decisions on the financing of capital expenditure for individual capital projects are delegated to the Council's Section 151 Officer.
- Approval of the Treasury Management Matters for 2018/19 as set out in Appendix 3 of this report including the Prudential Indicators, the Minimum Revenue Provision Policy, the Treasury Management Strategy and the Investment Strategy

List of Appendices Included

- Appendix 1 – Summary of Directorate Budget Savings Proposals 2018/19 – 2019/20
- Appendix 2A – Capital Strategy and Capital Programme 2017/18-2020/21- Proposed additions to the General Fund Capital Programme
- Appendix 2B/C – Detailed General Fund Capital Programme 2017/18 – 2021/22 by Project and funding summary

- Appendix 2D/E – Detailed HRA Capital Programme 2017/18 – 2021/22 by Project and funding summary
- Appendix 3 – Treasury Management Matters
- Appendix 4 – Flexible use of Capital Receipts Strategy 2018/19
- Appendix 5 – Statutory Resolution of Council Tax 2018/19. *(This information is not available in time for the Cabinet Report but will be included in the Budget Report to Council on 28 February 2018).*
- Appendix 6 – Reserves – value and use
- Appendix 7 – Consultation Report

Background Papers

- Council Tax Base Report 2018/19 – Council 24th January 2018
- Housing Rents 2018/19 – Council 24th January 2018
- Provisional Local Government Financial Settlement – 19th December 2017
- Budget and Council Tax 2017/18 Report – Council 8th March 2017
- October Financial Monitoring Report and Update on the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy 2019/20 – Cabinet 11th December 2017
- December 2017/18 Financial Monitoring report – Cabinet 19th February 2018
- Mid-Year Treasury Management and Prudential Indicators Monitoring Report 2017/18 – Audit Committee 21st November 2017
- CIPFA – The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities 2011 (as amended 2012) and related Guidance Notes 2013
- Service Budget Options Documents

Consideration by any other Council Committee, Scrutiny or Advisory Panel

Overview and Scrutiny Management Board (OSMB) meetings – 7th, 14th & 20th December 2017, 10th January and 14th February 2018
Council – 28th February 2018

Council Approval Required:

Yes

Exempt from the Press and Public:

No

Budget and Council Tax 2018/19

1. Recommendations

That Cabinet recommend to Council:

- 1.1 Approval of the Budget and Financial Strategy for 2018/19 as set out in the report and appendices, including the need to deliver £15.1m of budget savings and a basic Council Tax increase of 2.99%.
- 1.2 Approval that the £965k additional Council Tax income generated from 1% of this increase is earmarked for kerbside collection of plastic waste and that the final decision on the operational model for Waste Services be determined by Cabinet following analysis of the public responses to the consultation and related options.
- 1.3 Approval of the Government's proposals for the maximum Adult Social Care precept of 3% on Council Tax for 2017/18 to fund additional costs in relation to Adult Social Care Services.
- 1.4 Approval that the precept figures from South Yorkshire Police Authority, South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority and the various Parish Councils within the Borough, be incorporated, when known, into the recommendation to Council on 28th February 2018.
- 1.5 That an updated Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) is brought back to Cabinet in 2018/19 after the accounts for 2017/18 have been closed.
- 1.6 Approval of the proposed use of reserves as set out in Section 3.5, noting that there may be a variation subject to the Final Local Government Finance Settlement and that the final determination will be approved as part of reporting the final outturn for 2017/18.
- 1.7 Approval that any changes resulting from the Final Local Government Finance Settlement be reflected in the Budget report to Council on 28th February with the balance of any change being reflected in a change in the required use of reserves.
- 1.8 That it notes and accepts the comments and advice of the Strategic Director of Finance and Customer Services (Section 151 Officer), provided in compliance with Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003, as to the robustness of the estimates included in the Budget and the adequacy of reserves for which the Budget provides (Section 3.9).
- 1.9 That it notes the consultation feedback from the public partners and trade unions following publication of Directorate budget savings proposals on the Council's website for public comment from 6th December 2017 to 4th January 2018 (Section 5).
- 1.10 Approval that all Council Fees and Charges are increased for 2018/19 by the September CPI increase of 3% other than Fees and Charges which are

determined by national statute and that lists of all Fees and Charges proposed for 2018/19 are submitted to Cabinet in March for approval.

- 1.11 Approval to the proposed increases in Adult Social Care Provider contracts as set out in Section 3 of the report.
- 1.12 Approval to use £200k of the Local Welfare Provision balance of grant funding to continue arrangements for Crisis Loan Support as set out in Section 3 of the report.
- 1.13 Approval to the carry forward into 2018/19 of any unspent balances of funding for the Community Leadership Fund and Delegated Ward Budgets
- 1.14 Approval of the use of in-year Capital Receipts up to 2020/21 to maximise capitalisation opportunities arising from service reconfiguration to deliver efficiencies and improved outcomes for clients and residents, and thereby minimise the impact of costs on the revenue budget as included in the Flexible use of Capital Receipts Strategy 2018/19 (Appendix 4).
- 1.15 Approval of the proposed Capital Strategy and Capital Programme as presented in Section 3.7 and Appendices 2A to 2E, to a value of £248m for the General Fund and £177m for the HRA. This requires prudential borrowing of £65m to fund non-HRA schemes over the five year period, for which provision has been made in the revenue budget for the associated financing costs.
- 1.16 That the approved Capital Strategy budget be managed in line with the following key principles:
 - (i) Any underspends on the existing approved Capital Programme in respect of 2017/18 be rolled forward into future years, subject to an individual review of each carry forward to be set out within the Financial Outturn 2017/18 report to Cabinet.
 - (ii) In line with Financial Regulation 13.8, any successful grant applications in respect of capital projects will be added to the Council's approved Capital Programme on an ongoing basis.
 - (iii) Capitalisation opportunities and capital receipts flexibilities will be maximised, with capital receipts earmarked to minimise revenue costs.
 - (iv) Decisions on the financing of capital expenditure for individual capital projects are delegated to the Council's Section 151 Officer.
- 1.17 Approval of the Treasury Management Matters for 2018/19 as set out in Appendix 3 of this report including the Prudential Indicators, the Minimum Revenue Provision Policy, the Treasury Management Strategy and the Investment Strategy.

2. Background

This section of the report incorporates the following financial matters related to the Budget and Financial Strategy for 2018/19 and the medium term, which need to be considered by Council.

- 2.1 Local Context – Government Intervention & the impact on the Council of Public Sector Funding Cuts.
- 2.2 Revenue Budget Position 2017/18 – as at December 2017.
- 2.3 Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2018/19.
- 2.4 Approach to the Budget Strategy for 2018/19 and the Medium Term Financial Plan to 2020/21.
- 2.5 Fees and Charges.

2.1 Local Context

- 2.1.1 The Council has made significant progress since the findings of Professor Alexis Jay were reported in August 2014 followed by an 'Inadequate' Ofsted report in November 2014 and the devastating findings of the Corporate Governance Inspection reported in February 2015. With significant progress made against the Improvement Plan, the Government appointed Commissioners now only retain responsibility for Children's Social Care with a 'Power of Direction' over Adult Social Care and Domestic Abuse. All other services are back under the democratic control of the Council. In September 2017 the Council's external auditors gave the Council an unqualified Value for Money opinion for the first time in 3 years reflecting the strengthened Governance arrangements within the Council and in January 2018 the Council received an Ofsted rating of 'Good' demonstrating the significant improvement in the Council's approach and practice over recent years in relation to Children's Social Care. The intervention is due to end completely in March 2019.
- 2.1.2 However, this improvement has come at a high financial cost. Over £20m p.a. has been invested in Children's Social Care and whilst it can be demonstrated that the investment is achieving what was intended, the service continues to overspend on this increased budget as more children than anticipated have been identified as requiring care and protection by the local authority, many with particularly complex needs. This has had a knock on impact on legal costs and led to a need for more childcare solicitors, putting additional pressure on corporate budgets. The current high cost of Adult Care arrangements and the progression of the modernisation of this service alongside an aging population has meant that Adult Care budgets are also under severe pressure and the timing for delivery of previous savings plans have had to be re-profiled across a longer period of time. The demand pressures on care services in Rotherham reflect the national picture being experienced across the country with these services consuming an increasing proportion of the Councils' available resources. Whilst the national picture reflects Rotherham's position, this knowledge does not resolve the problem or change the fact that resources are insufficient to sustain the demand without severe impact on services provided by other areas of the Council in the future.
- 2.1.3 All of these factors have been taken into consideration in the development of the Budget for 2018/19 and the setting out of the Medium Term Financial Plan

to 2020/21. The Council remains committed to protecting the most vulnerable Children and Adults and to delivering improved value for money but cannot sustain such high costs beyond the short to medium term. Therefore this budget reflects an expectation that social care services will, over time, need to be delivered within a financial envelope that more closely reflects the national unit cost position and bring down unit costs significantly.

- 2.1.4 Over the last 7 years from 2011/12 to 2017/18, the Council has had to make ongoing savings of £162m, mainly as a result of the financial reductions imposed on local government as part of the Government's austerity programme. For 2018/19 the Council is required to save a further £15.1m. This report contains the budget proposals to meet the significant challenge in 2018/19 and sets the direction for further savings through to 2020/21.
- 2.1.5 In developing this Budget, much work has been carried out to target efficiency savings and also to maximise income generation opportunities in order to minimise the impact on front line services to the public. There has been an in-depth review of all financial planning assumptions, a line by line assessment of all corporate budgets and consideration of budget risk. As a result only £5.3m of the £15.1m proposed savings are from service change or reduction. These are set out in summary in Table 4 and listed at Appendix 1 with the individual documents available as background papers.
- 2.1.6 The expected outturn financial position for 2017/18 has been taken into account along with the level of reserves and opportunities to manage risk within the budget. The final position will not be known until after the financial year end so following closure of the 2017/18 accounts by 31st May, a financial update report will be brought to Cabinet.
- 2.1.7 One of the Council's key priorities within its budget strategies in recent years has been to limit the impact of the cuts on services for the most vulnerable people and those in need whilst continuing to ensure delivery of universal services. This remains a priority, but it is also important to recognise that this commitment is becoming increasingly difficult to sustain in the face of the ongoing funding reductions. The Council's vision, as set out in the Corporate Plan, sets out four headline priorities, all of which aim to protect the most vulnerable in Rotherham and provide greater opportunities for more people to prosper, namely: *every child making the best start in life; every adult secure, responsible and empowered; a strong community in a clean, safe environment; and extending opportunity, prosperity and planning for the future*. This vision remains in place and relevant for this Budget.
- 2.1.8 The further cross-cutting theme, to be a *modern and efficient Council*, also remains valid and applies to service change and improvement work across the Council. The Customer Services and Efficiency Programme is one of the key drivers to this development alongside the specific work being carried out in the Social Care Services.
- 2.1.9 In meeting the year on year significant financial challenges presented, the Council has previously demonstrated a successful track record in delivering its financial plans. However, over the current year (2017/18) it has become clear that this is becoming increasingly difficult to sustain without impact on

services to residents and whilst the Council will continue to drive savings through continued modernisation and efficiency and improving value for money for Rotherham residents, it is not possible to commit to future delivery of the full range of services currently provided.

2.2 Revenue Budget Position 2017/18

- 2.2.1 The December revenue financial monitoring position, reported elsewhere on this Cabinet agenda, shows a forecast outturn of £992k. The financial monitoring report notes that further reviews of all central services budgets and provisions will take place as part of finalising the Council's financial position for 2017/18. It is anticipated that these final reviews alongside continued strong controls on spend for the remainder of the financial year will achieve a balanced financial outturn for 2017/18.
- 2.2.2 Total Directorate budget savings agreed for 2017/18 were £17.3m. Some of these savings totalling £6.8m have not been able to be delivered as planned in the current year and have been re-profiled for future years.
- 2.2.3 Whilst some alternative savings have been identified to mitigate the impact of the delayed delivery of these savings, a combination of the shortfall in savings and a continuation of escalating demand within Children's and Adults Services has resulted in a forecast £10m overspend on Directorate budgets.
- 2.2.4 The 2017/18 budget remains under close scrutiny with monthly monitoring reports and updates being provided to the Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) and Cabinet Members.

2.3 Provisional Local Government Settlement 2018/19

- 2.3.1 Table 1 below shows the Provisional Local Government Settlement for the Council announced on 19th December 2017. The Final Settlement is anticipated early February.

Table 1 – Provisional Settlement 2018/19

	Provisional Settlement
	£'000
Revenue Support Grant	21,923
Business Rates Top Up	28,295
Provisional Settlement – Government Funding	50,218
Business Rates Retained – Council's Estimate	34,623
Provisional Settlement – Total RSG & Business Rates	84,841

- 2.3.2 Within the Provisional Settlement figures the Government has recalculated the values of Business Rates Top Up grants to reflect updated information from the Valuation Office Agency with regard to the impact of the 2017 revaluation of Business Rates. This has resulted in a reduction of £222k to the

Council's top-up grant for 2018/19 which is reflected in the above figures. The government is also applying this adjustment retrospectively to 2017/18 top up grants and will claw back a further £222k grant related to 2017/18 in 2018/19. A provision for this clawback will be made in the 2017/18 financial accounts.

- 2.3.3 The Government has also restricted the increase in Business Rates for 2018/19 to the September year on year increase in the Consumer Prices Index (3.0%) rather than the standard application of the Retail Prices Index which showed a 3.9% increase. Councils are being compensated for the impact of the difference between the indices on both Business Rates Income Retained and Top Up Grant by means of a S31 Grant payment and is included within the total S31 grant payments below.
- 2.3.4 Other Provisional Settlement related resources are shown in Table 2 below. The Final Settlement for 2018/19 is expected to be announced in early February. Any variations to the Provisional Settlement will be dealt with through reserves.

Table 2 - Further Provisional Settlement Resources 2018/19

Funding Source	£'000
New Homes Bonus	3,013
Business Rates: Section 31 Grants and Multiplier Cap compensation	4,135
Business Rates: Renewable Energy	168
Business Rates: Enterprise Zone	543
Business Rates Administration	300
Public Health Grant (ring-fenced)	16,304
Improved Better Care Fund	10,104
Housing Benefit Administration Grant	985
Local Council Tax Support Administration Subsidy	409
TOTAL	35,961

- 2.3.5 In addition to the above the Council also receives funding for allocation to schools. From April 2018 there are a number of significant changes to the schools funding system. The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) is now split into four blocks and each block will be determined by a separate national funding formula:
- The Schools Block for 2018/19 is based on pupil numbers taken from the October 2017 census with funding calculated by separate primary and secondary units of funding, plus an amount based on historical information for growth, premises and mobility. The Primary unit of funding is £3,958.54 and the Secondary unit is £5,462.37.
 - The rate per pupil for the Early Years Block remains unchanged at £4,085.00 following the introduction of a new national Early Years funding formula in 2017/18.

- The High Needs Block is now calculated by the following :
 - A basic entitlement per pupil, using pupils who attend special schools and academies in the local authority, and;
 - A historic spend factor plus proxy indicators of deprivation, health and disability and low attainment relating to the 2-18 year old population.
- The Central Services Block is a newly created block for 2018/19 and comprises of funding for ongoing statutory responsibilities of the local authority.

2.3.6 School's Pupil Premium is additional funding provided to schools, the value of which is based on 3 elements:

- 'Disadvantaged Premium' will continue to be £1,320 per pupil for Primary School children and £935 for Secondary School children, the same as in 2017/18. Pupils who have been eligible for Free Schools Meals in the last 6 months will attract this premium.
- The Looked After Children Premium for children who have been looked after for one day or more, and including children who have been adopted from care or who leave care under a special guardianship or residence order (referred to as Pupil Premium Plus), will be £2,300 per eligible pupil, up from £1,900 in 2016/17.
- The Service Child Premium which funds children of Armed Services personnel remains at £300 per pupil.

2.3.7 Year 7 Literacy and Numeracy Catch-up Premium is an additional resource for schools directed at additional literacy and numeracy catch-up support during Year 7. In 2017/18 schools were allocated £500 for each pupil not achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in reading and/or maths. The rate per eligible pupil is to be confirmed early in 2018.

2.3.8 Devolved Formula Capital funding for Schools is estimated at £348k for 2017/18. The allocation for 2017/18 was £1.949m.

2.3.9 Sixth form funding from the Education Funding Agency (EFA) is yet to be confirmed. (2016/17 was £2.667m).

2.4 Approach to the Budget for 2018/19 and the Medium Term Financial Strategy to 2020/21

2.4.1 During 2016/17 the Council set the strategic framework to support the development of the budget for 2017/18 through to 2019/20, and in particular the approach to developing investment and savings options to address the funding gap to 2019/20. The proposed approach was designed to ensure that investment and savings options are not considered in isolation or directorate silos, but instead contribute to the principles and priorities as set out within the Corporate Plan and Medium Term Financial Strategy. Throughout 2017/18 this approach has been developed further and has helped in the development of budget options for 2018/19 and beyond. The approach remains valid into the future and is described further below.

- 2.4.2 Rotherham MBC has previously had a track record of delivering significant savings but the challenge has increased considerably in recent years with the service and governance improvements required and implemented since the Jay and Casey reports of 2014 and 2015 and with the continuing trajectory of increasing demand on social care services. This has meant that the cost of maintaining and improving services has increased whilst funding has reduced. Since 2011 the Council has had to make savings of £162m and has reduced its headcount by 1,800 staff (over 1,000 full time equivalent staff), whilst minimising the tax burden on households as much as possible when real term incomes for Rotherham residents have not been increasing. As set out below, the Council, like other Councils, is facing ongoing and increasing financial challenges. Further reductions in Government funding as a result of its deficit reduction plans; rising cost pressures such as the National Living Wage; increasing demand for services as a result of a growing population and changing demographics in Rotherham; and the impact of inflation all contribute to the financial challenges ahead.
- 2.4.3 This budget challenge means that the Council must be responsible in its budget setting approach, prioritising investment and savings proposals that best contribute to the Council's priorities and the needs of Rotherham's residents, and ensure that best value is demonstrated across the breadth of Council services.
- 2.4.4 However, whilst the Council is inevitably becoming *smaller in size*, the strategy for the future continues to ensure that the Council is *bigger in influence*. This means a changing role for the Council. Stronger civic leadership, greater collaboration, integration and shared services with other public services are all progressing and will continue to do so. It also means a new social contract between residents and the Council that builds on individual and community assets to enable people to live more independently, for longer, with the support of their family, social networks and local neighbourhood resources. It also means a clear focus and prioritisation of resource – and in some cases stopping doing things that the Council has traditionally done before.
- 2.4.5 It is also important to underline the continuing spending power of the Council despite funding cuts. With a current proposed revenue budget of £215.070m in 2018/19, the Council will remain a key lever for growth and investment in Rotherham and the wider Sheffield City Region. The challenge is to ensure the sustainability of the Council to deliver services, keep the Council Tax rate as low as possible for residents and deliver against the Council's stated priorities. This means making carefully considered investment and savings decisions through to 2021 and in some cases making real cuts and reductions in service provision. The Capital Programme updated within this report includes £425m of capital investment over the 5 years 2017/18 to 2021/22.
- 2.4.6 This budget strategy is set against the particular demand pressures and cost challenges facing Rotherham. In part these pressures arise from the good news that more new homes are being built in Rotherham, attracting more people into the area. But this impacts on the provision of universal services such as environment and waste services. Residents are living longer, but with more long term conditions which is stretching already squeezed health

and social care budgets. Rotherham's schools are performing well but this is placing strain on the school budgets and much work has been done and continues to develop a sustainable approach for the dedicated schools grant budget which has also been under increasing pressure.

2.4.7 The particular challenges factored into the budget strategy for investment and savings include:

- **Demographic changes** – Using ONS population projections, Rotherham's population is forecast to grow by 4,500 or 1.7% between 2017 and 2022. However this population growth is within particular age groups likely to increase pressure on Council services, especially social care. This includes a significant rise in the over 75 population, by 19% from 22,600 to 27,000, including a rise in the over 85 population by 17% from 6,000 to 7,100. Within the older population a significant proportion are living with frailty and other long term conditions. For example, on average Rotherham men live for 18 years and women 26 years with poor health. At the other end of the age spectrum, there is a forecast increase of 1,300 (or 3.9%) of the predominantly school age (5-15) population. Only by changing the way the Council delivers support to older people in Rotherham, particularly focusing on connecting people to community assets to keep people as independent as possible for as long as possible and integrating care pathways with the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and acute service providers, will it be possible to respond to this increasing demand and deliver high quality care. This means joining up health, housing and social care services more effectively and much work has progressed in this regard with strong relationships developed to ensure better outcomes for residents.
- **Increasing safeguarding costs, particularly with children and young people** – As the Council has transformed the way it delivers children's services and has pressed ahead with becoming a child centred borough, there has been a corresponding increase in the numbers of Looked After Children in Rotherham and this increase is continuing. Analysis last year suggested that without further investment and intervention the LAC population would continue to rise from 489 (as at December 2016) by 48 per year. At the time of writing this number has reached 605 despite the investment and interventions which have prevented this figure being even higher. The budget challenge remains to safely and sustainably reduce the LAC population through the investment agreed in 2016 and 2017 and to provide coordinated early help, targeted and evidence based early intervention, and drive down the unit costs of high cost placements where it is safe to do so.
- **Poor health, low incomes and worklessness** – Rotherham is one of the 20% most deprived districts/unitary authorities in England and about 24% (12,340) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average and within the Borough, life expectancy is 9.5 years lower in the most deprived areas compared with the least deprived areas. Worklessness is concentrated in particular local neighbourhoods of the Borough predominantly near the town centre. Today, Rotherham has 13,040 residents claiming sickness

benefits, of which 75% have been claiming for more than 2 years (9,780), despite the economic gains in the City Region. Within these claimants, almost half are as a result of mental and behavioural disorders. The budget challenge is to leverage the investment at a city region and national level directed at employment support, including the forthcoming Work and Health Programme. Similarly, the Council must make the most of its investment in public health interventions (such as drug and alcohol and mental health services) and other levers at its disposal (including housing) to ensure that employment is at the front and centre of wider health and social support services in Rotherham.

- **A productivity gap, predominantly due to low skills, with competitor Boroughs and regions** - Skills already account for the significant gap in productivity between Rotherham and the Sheffield City Region and the South East of England. Within Rotherham, 35% of people aged 16-64 have no qualifications or are qualified to below NVQ level 2 (Dec-16). Forecast employment patterns suggest that the move towards higher level skills requirements will only increase over the next ten years. The Rotherham Together Partnership is ensuring the coordination of all partners to develop a skills and employment strategy to support this overall approach. The budget challenges include continuing to drive educational attainment in Rotherham schools so that young people are equipped with the skills in demand by the workforce of tomorrow and to maximise the benefit gained from the £700k Apprenticeship Levy contribution. This Government levy has been introduced with a target that 2.3% of the workforce (for organisations with more than 250 employees) should be apprentices. For the Council this would be around 125 apprentices.
- **Changing expectations and perceptions of public services** – Residents and communities are becoming more informed, and more assertive, demanding more flexibility and in some cases choice of provider. Expectations for public services now mirror features typically attributed to private sector services – delivery, timeliness, information, professionalism, and staff attitude, often on a 24/7 basis. The budget challenge is to respond to these changes through a faster paced transformation of the Council's corporate core, building the enabling functions to make the council more efficient and effective. Much work has been undertaken over the last year and will continue into 2018/19. However, there must also be an increase in the active involvement of local residents and communities so that they are better able to help themselves and each other, through a strength and asset based approach to delivery of services such as adult social care and children's services.
- **Changing access routes and shift to different technology and media** – The speed of development of new forms of communication, information sharing and data processing enables people to work, learn, socialise and connect in different ways. Public services are struggling in many cases to keep pace with different ways of choosing, accessing and using public services but the Customer Services and Efficiency Programme launched during 2017/18 will be an important mechanism for delivering on this challenge. The budget challenge is to drive the pace of change to digital

and digital assist, rationalising out-dated delivery models whilst ensuring accessibility for all.

2.4.8 The budget strategy for 2018-2021 also reflects the potential impact of the devolution deal, which includes a commitment from Government to provide an additional £30m per year for 30 years to the SCR, as well as wider funding and powers. Whilst the position in relation to this remains uncertain it is anticipated that a devolution agreement would positively impact on the budget in terms of:

- Increasing funding in the drivers for growth, including skills, infrastructure, housing and transport, directly benefiting Rotherham residents, enabling Rotherham's regeneration resources and budget to go further.
- Stronger City Region working and collaboration, which, when taken on a case by case basis, will enable efficiency gains to be made where services are duplicated or where centres of excellence can be established.
- Increased (and retained) business rate income as a result of faster economic growth facilitated by better business support and infrastructure, such as ultra-fast broadband.

2.4.9 Whilst these upside opportunities as a result of the devolution agreement are unquantified at the moment, the Council will continue to work closely with the LEP and City Region colleagues to factor forecasts into the ongoing budget work where possible. Similarly, work continues to identify further collaboration / shared services opportunities where it makes sense for Rotherham to do so.

2.4.10 The health and social care landscape continues to evolve at a City Region level, with a greater focus on the integration of health and social care to improve outcomes and address the considerable system wide budget challenge. Within Rotherham, work remains focused on locality working to ensure that the health and social care system is safe and sustainable, and addresses key budget challenges such as unplanned admissions to residential care and delayed discharge.

2.4.11 Last year a set of 5 budget principles were developed to guide decision making and ensure the budget and associated investment/savings options are focused, coherent and reflect the wider priorities of the Borough. During 2017 an additional principle was identified making 6 principles in total and this has been included in this section of the report. The principles are outlined below, including the particular strategic priorities in developing options to address the funding gap, ensuring that Rotherham's public services are sustainable, affordable and fit for the future.

1) Keep residents, particularly vulnerable children and adults, safe from harm and enable more people to live independently for longer

2.4.12 The biggest areas of spend in the Council are adult and children's social care services. Significant investment has been made in the delivery of the Children's Improvement Plan and this has already produced significant improvements but demand continues to increase negating some of the impact of these investments. LAC numbers will only begin to decrease in the medium term as the impact of early help and more targeted earlier

intervention takes effect. The demographic pressures highlighted above will continue to put pressure on adult care services. However unless demand for high cost care packages can be reduced, particularly reactive and unplanned spend, the Council will be unable to deliver the wider budget priorities. This requires increased collaboration across different areas of Council spend, including specialist housing, public health and the role of the voluntary and community sector. The strategic approach is therefore to:

- Continue to strengthen early help and early intervention work with both children and adults to prevent complex problems escalating, collaborating with partner agencies in Rotherham to deliver support in a joined up, sequenced and integrated way;
- Collaborate with City Region and CCG commissioning partners to integrate health and social care work at a locality and local neighbourhood level, reducing unplanned admissions to residential care and strengthening step down care provision;
- Further develop an asset and strength based approach to engaging and supporting residents and communities, working with children and families rather than doing things for them, providing high support and high challenge and empowering children and families to make positive decisions about their lives;
- Focus on identifying alternative delivery models for very high cost cohorts across learning disabilities, children and adults, ensuring best value is achieved from commissioned services and explore the latest commercial vehicles such as social investment and outcome based contracting;
- Ensure public health provision is integrated with the wider health, care and wellbeing priorities of the Council, including for example ensuring sufficient prioritisation and focus on employment as a meaningful outcome. The Council will also explore alternative investment and delivery models to ensure maximum value is gained from our contracted provision where this is in place;
- Increase the volume and quality of housing options for older people (reflecting the Rotherham Housing Strategy 2016-19 and the Older People Housing Delivery Plan), including building more new specialist homes in the right locations; increasing the use of assistive technology; pilot a 'health village' service offer within people's homes; and improve hospital discharge and step down accommodation from hospital;
- Increase the pace and scale of alternative delivery models such as telehealth and telecare, to enable more older people with long term conditions to live independently in their homes, joining up housing support and adult care services; and
- Manage (and regularly report on) key risks to the budget, particularly monitoring the transition from children's to adult services.

2) Drive inclusive growth and ensure Rotherham's residents are connected to local good quality job opportunities

2.4.13 The Rotherham Growth Plan 2015-2025 maps out a programme of investment in economic growth and infrastructure including transport, housing, the town centre, skills and business support. This will be delivered through a capital investment strategy which will prioritise investment in these drivers for growth, particularly critical infrastructure and housing, and a focus on strategic development projects / sites including the Advanced Manufacturing Innovation District; widening the network of Business Incubation Centres and driving the pace of the Town Centre Master Plan with the Forge Island development. This investment will facilitate increased income to the Council through the New Homes Bonus, Council Tax income and retained Business Rates. To make this happen, the strategic budget priorities are to:

- Continue to strengthen the Corporate Enabling Services to provide more capacity and capability to lead the growth agenda in Rotherham, particularly the work required to influence and negotiate with SCR partners and investors;
- Continue to invest resources to work closely with the LEP and wider Sheffield City Region colleagues to influence strategic investments and commissioned programmes that best benefit Rotherham. This includes for example devolved responsibilities within employment and skills support to better connect residents to growth opportunities, particularly targeting people on long term sickness related benefits;
- Build homes of a high standard that meet the needs of Rotherham's growing population, accelerating delivery of three strategic housing areas at Waverley, Bassingthorpe Farm, and Dinnington East. This means shifting from delivering 600 homes a year to 900 homes as indicated in the HRA Business Plan;
- Work with SCR and LEP colleagues to ensure that Work and Health Programme provision directly benefits Rotherham's residents, and work closely in the design of devolved employability and skills programmes within SCR; and
- Make the most of the Council's £700k Levy commitment for Apprenticeships, ensuring the delivery of high quality Apprenticeship provision linked to the Council's priorities.

3) Protect Rotherham's green spaces and improve the quality of the public realm, ensuring our streets are clean and safe

2.4.14 Economic growth is not only about investing in bricks and mortar – the strategy is to promote Rotherham as good place to live and work, which means a vibrant cultural sector, good quality green spaces, clean and tidy streets and neighbourhoods that residents are proud to call home. The strategic budget priorities are therefore to:

- Ensure the effective delivery of the additional £10m investment in the quality of roads in Rotherham, removing pot holes and responding to resident feedback on high priority street scene improvements;

- Ensure that street, waste and environment services are delivered through the most effective and efficient delivery models. This includes reviewing the infrastructure and rationalising the estate (including depots) required to meet future population needs;
- Provide a high quality, comprehensive library service to Rotherham residents that shifts money from property to tangible resources that benefit users directly including books, technology, and research;
- Complete the review of waste management arrangements including opportunities to maximise income from commercial waste and residential waste; and
- Complete the review of corporate transport and fleet arrangements to identify cost savings, income generation opportunities and methods of improving customer outcomes. This will include passenger transport arrangements; fleet; and staff travel.

4) Become a smaller, more efficient, more connected organisation, working as one Council with a stronger leadership and influencing role

2.4.15 Over the last six years the Council has experienced a significant fall in overall funding with a corresponding reduction in staffing, with good strides made towards greater efficiency savings. However, more needs to be done to become a leaner, more efficient organisation – ensuring that precious resources are spent where they are needed most. This means stripping out unnecessary cost and duplication in buildings and services; developing the behaviours within the council away from departmental silos; changing the way the Council works to be more digitally enabled; investing in functions that will enable the Council to perform better at lower cost; and ensuring value for money from the considerable commissioned spend in Rotherham. To achieve this, the strategic approach to the budget is to:

- Complete the review of procurement activity within the Council to identify where, how and when better value can be created from the £240m of addressable spend (recognising both committed and uncommitted spend) across Social Care, Public Health, Capital Projects, Housing Improvement and General Revenue Funds;
- Work with managers, staff and unions to develop a more flexible workforce, recognising the greater integration of services and the shift towards more generic competencies and skills across previous departmental silos such as family based working; asset and strength based approaches; and more commercially aware decision making.
- Centralise enabling functions and areas of spend to improve strategic fit and oversight of impact and value for money, including workforce development and communications;
- Continue to identify and strip out unnecessary agency and consultancy spend, further strengthening the more robust recruitment and approval

mechanisms introduced during 2017 to ensure that where consultancy/agency staff are used it is business critical;

- Ensure the infrastructure and estate is fit for purpose for a smaller, leaner organisation and offers good value for money. This includes estate and property rationalisation, facilitated by digital access to Council services;
- Continue to strengthen the enabling services, building capacity and capability to enable the council to lead and influence within Rotherham and the Sheffield City Region; drive the quality and performance of front line services; and build on the good work already carried out to improve governance and accountability. Progress the re-direction of spend from transactional to strategic resources including performance, commissioning, research and intelligence; and
- Continue the progress made towards having more digitally assisted services, increasing the pace of transformation to enable more residents to access services online across multiple access points.

5) Adopt a more commercial, outward facing approach to doing business, generating income and leveraging the resources and assets of our partners in Rotherham

2.4.16 As the role of Rotherham MBC evolves, and the Council becomes a smaller, more focused organisation, so the way in which the Council collaborates with other public sector partners in Rotherham and Sheffield City Region must develop and change. The devolution agreement and opportunities to collaborate presents new opportunities to make savings *and* secure income. Similarly, the Council must better lever the assets, resources and capacity of the thriving voluntary and community sector that has weathered the storm of significant budget cuts across the public sector. There are clear opportunities to generate increased income to the Council by adopting a more commercial approach, ensuring the best possible deal for Rotherham's tax payers is achieved. The Council will look to capitalise on new and emerging alternative delivery models and funding vehicles to share risk and reward linked to long term economic and social outcomes. The strategic priorities for the budget are to:

- Continue to invest in building the capacity of the voluntary and community sector, streamlining funding, ensuring grant and application processes are proportionate, and prioritising investment in those areas that help to build community capacity, resources and assets;
- Ensure a commercial approach to housing and development that secures a good deal for the Council and enables the re-investment of surplus. Similarly, implementing the housing strategy will ensure the housing stock profile better meets demographic changes and alternative specialist housing options including extra care developments are accelerated to meet demand and reduce cost for high cost residential care placements;
- Build on the existing collaboration with other local authorities and public service partners in the SCR to increase the scope and level of collaboration where it makes sense to do so for Rotherham. This includes

potential strategic projects linked to high cost social care services such as SCR-wide adoption services; different areas of Adult Social Care; and strategic planning and transport;

- Consider alternative delivery vehicles and funding models across the Council where there is a strong evidence base, exploring the role of social investment, outcome based contracting and risk/reward contracting models; and
- Complete a comprehensive review of traded services and charged for services, developing options for more enterprising, commercially focused traded service models, including services delivered to schools; the level of subsidy and/or cost recovery from residents for particular services.

6) *Work with communities and local neighbourhoods to develop independence, wellbeing and resilience*

2.4.17 As the council's resources continue to diminish it is critical that the strengths of communities and neighbourhoods are utilised to maximum effect. Communities can contribute significantly to the future direction of the Council and the needs of local neighbourhoods will drive service delivery and prioritisation going forwards. The Council needs to embrace the knowledge and skills held by residents and organisations across the borough in order to ensure that future services are tailored appropriately within the resources available. The strategic priority for the budget is to:

- Ensure that communities are at the heart of all decisions. In this sense this additional budget principle is not a standalone item but is one which will be embedded within and across all the others;

2.4.18 Taken together, the above principles and priorities give a strong sense of the strategic direction of the budget and the associated investment/saving requirements to both deliver the Council's priorities and achieve a balanced budget, including addressing the £30m funding gap going forwards beyond this budget.

2.4.19 Some of the work set out in last year's Budget has been completed and forms part of the proposals in this report whilst other items are underway. recognising that some areas require significant, complex and detailed analysis whilst others are more straightforward quick wins.

2.5 Fees and Charges

2.5.1 It is proposed to increase all Council fees and charges by the September 2017 CPI rate of inflation of 3%.

2.5.2 Some specific increases to charges fees and charges were consulted on as part of the 2018/19 Budget consultation including:

- Planning Fees
- Riverside House Cafe

- Civic Theatre
- Parks & Country Parks

2.5.3 Detailed schedules of fees and charges proposed for each service for 2018/19 will be submitted to Cabinet in March 2018 for approval.

3. Key Issues

This section of the report incorporates the following financial matters related to the Budget and Financial Strategy for 2018/19 and the medium term, which need to be considered by Council.

- 3.1 Budget Proposals 2018/19 to 2019/20.
- 3.2 Future Challenges for Services and the Impact of Spending Reductions and Savings Plans.
- 3.3 Council Tax Proposals for 2018/19.
- 3.4 Financing the proposed 2018/19 Revenue Budget.
- 3.5 Reserves and Balances within the Council's Budget Strategy.
- 3.6 Medium Term Financial Plan 2018/19 – 2020/21.
- 3.7 Capital Strategy / Capital Programme Update.
- 3.8 Treasury Management Matters.
- 3.9 Report of the Strategic Director of Finance and Customer Services (the Council's Responsible Financial Officer).

3.1 Budget Proposals 2018/19 to 2020/21

Budget Savings

- 3.1.1 The Council's updated Medium Term Financial Strategy as reported to Cabinet in December 2017 identified a Budget Gap of £15.1m for 2017/18. £9.8m of this Budget Gap has been met from a range of corporate initiatives and savings as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Corporate Budget Savings 2018/19

Budget Savings Proposal	Budget Saving £000
Treasury Management Strategy	1,500
Efficiencies on General Non-Pay Spend	1,000
Budget realignment – General Fund/Housing Revenue Account	1,000
Remove provision to fund salary increments – services contain any costs	824
Capitalisation	632
Increase all Fees and Charges for inflation	1,000
Review of Council Tax Support Scheme	450
Reduction in South Yorkshire PTE Levy	315
Increase Council Tax Premium on Empty Homes to 100%	175
No replenishment of reserves	3,000
Total	9,896

- 3.1.2 The Council consulted with the public, staff and partners on budget savings proposals for specific services totalling £5.3m for 2018/19. The proposed budget for 2018/19 includes implementation of these savings as adjusted following consultation. The summary of the proposals by Directorate is set out in Table 4 below. More detailed information is available at Appendix 1.

Table 4 – Summary New Directorate Budget Savings Proposals 2018/19

Directorate	2018/19	2019/20
	£'000	£'000
Assistant Chief Executive	144	40
Finance & Customer Services	672	200
Adult Care & Housing	0	0
Public Health	275	56
Children & Young People's Service	1,432	288
Regeneration & Environment	2,765	1,200
TOTAL	5,288	1,784

- 3.1.3 In addition there are some Directorate budget savings which have been approved in previous years but which take effect, or reach full year effect in 2018/19. These are summarised by Directorate in Table 5

Table 5 – Summary Directorate Budget Savings Proposals 2018/19 – 2019/20 previous years' approvals

Directorate	2018/19	2019/20
	£'000	£'000
Assistant Chief Executive	95	0
Finance & Customer Services	418	0
Adult Care & Housing	3,324	0
Public Health	378	0
Children & Young People's Service	891	0
Regeneration & Environment	1,408	(500)
TOTAL	6,514	(500)

Independent Adult Care Sector Provision – Residential and Nursing Care Homes

There are a total of 35 independent sector care homes contracted to support older people in Rotherham. They provide a range of care types.

3.1.4 The independent sector care home market in Rotherham supplies 1782 beds and accommodates around 1558 older people. The Council is the dominant purchaser.

3.1.5 The pressures that the older people's care home market faces are well documented and are highlighted below:

- The lack of nurses and enhanced terms and conditions of employment (pay, pensions, workplace support) offered by the NHS are a challenge for the independent sector market who are not able to compete to attract qualified nurses to work in care homes.
- High cost of agency nurses.
- The National Living Wage will increase from £7.50 per hour for people aged 25 and over to £7.83 in April 2018.
- Compulsory employers' contribution to pension currently set at 1% up to April 2018 (rising to 3% by April 2019).
- Increasing care requirements of residents for acute periods resulting in an intense demand on staff resource.
- Recently announced rise in interest rates which will affect those providers with financial obligations to lenders.

3.1.6 There is a requirement for the market to keep pace with demand and deliver high quality provision to the most vulnerable people in Rotherham. Both the Council and its health partners require an adequate level of care home capacity.

3.1.7 It is proposed that an increase of 3% is applied across all fees based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as at September 2017. The additional cost would be **£618,000** per annum based on current activity. This approach allows for an uplift that keeps pace with inflation and supports care homes to meet the increased staffing costs within available resources.

2018/19 Proposed Fees	Residential	Residential EMI	Nursing Care*	Nursing EMI*
Rotherham	£445	£481	£449	£534

*Excluding Funded Nursing Care element at £155.05.

Independent sector provision – Home Care

3.1.8 The Community and Home Care Service providers respond flexibly to fluctuating demand and currently deliver around 14000 hours of home care per week to approximately 1284 people, with a cost of around £200,000 per week.

3.1.9 Nationally, regionally and locally the community and home care sector is facing a number of pressures:

- **Increased staff costs** - a high percentage of the running cost of home care to providers is associated with staffing. Providers are required by legislation to remunerate care workers for travel expenses to a level that prevents care workers pay being forced under the National Minimum Wage. This will increase from £7.50 to £7.83 from April 2018. The price of petrol remains high at circa 117 pence per litre and the nature of home care service and a mobile workforce means that significant cost are incurred to support travel time/travel expense.

In addition the compulsory employer's contribution to pension schemes currently at 1% on employee earnings will rise to 3% by the year 2019.

- **Competitive retail sector attracting care and support staff** - competitive retail sector pay rates means the care sector has less ability to attract staff. Whilst the skill requirement for a 'customer assistant' in a retail environment is lesser in comparison to that of a care worker, retailers offer pay rates that are higher than the majority of contracted home care providers. In addition more favourable working conditions and less personal responsibility means potential recruits are attracted away from the care sector.
- **Retention of staff** – The turnover rate for independent sector home care services is around 33% per annum, on average two thirds of the workforce in home care services are recruited from within adult social care, which suggests that there is a high degree of 'churn' within the sector resulting in employers going through the recruitment process, with its associated costs but does however mean skills are kept within the sector.
- **Consistent demand for high quality** - Contracted home care providers are required to comply with regulation and a service specification that demands safe, flexible, high quality care delivery. The regulator for health and social care, the Care Quality Commission recognise the pressures that social care providers are under and take account of the issues that contribute to this.

3.1.10 The level of fees paid for home care must sustain a market that will provide an appropriate, skilled, competent, compassionate workforce for Rotherham residents who are eligible to receive such service as per Care Act requirements.

3.1.11 In order to address issues facing the sector, it is proposed that the Council applies a uniform 3% increase for all providers based on the Consumer Price Index rate as at September 2017. This would contribute to the increased staffing costs that providers face in the coming financial year. A 3% increase would equate to an additional cost of **£350,000** per annum based on current activity.

3.1.12 In addition, there are approximately 300 Personal Assistants employed through a Direct Payment who are currently paid the National Living Wage, which from 1st April 2018 will increase from £7.50 to £7.83 per hour. It is therefore recommended that the hourly rates for Personal Assistants are increased in line with the NLW increase from 1 April 2018. This will result in an additional cost of **£115,000** based on current activity.

Independent sector provision – Learning Disability

3.1.13 The Council currently provides financial support to 728 learning disabled people with an aging demographic and increased complexity from young people transitioning into the services.

3.1.14 The Council's strategic direction is for people with a Learning Disability to remain in their own home and communities as long as possible. This will require some current provision to be replaced by:

- increasing the uptake of Community Services
- greater use of Shared Lives and Key Ring Schemes
- designing a new framework for Supported Living
- developing alternative Day Opportunities.

3.1.15 The Council has historically taken an ad hoc approach to fee uplift requests from the independent Learning Disability sector, on the basis that costs are predominately bespoke to meet individual needs and have arisen incrementally. The Council has maintained a position that the combination of rates paid for waking hours and sleep-in payments were sufficient to allow providers to meet their legal obligations. However, changes in the Care Act 2014, increases in National Minimum Wage to £7.83 per hour, employer pension cost increases, and case law in regards to Sleep-in payments (*Whittlestone vs BJP Homecare and Royal Mencap Society v Tomlinson Blake*), mean that the Council now needs to develop a unified methodology to uplifts across independent sector provision.

3.1.16 In order to meet obligations and support a sustainable market, it is proposed that the Council applies:

(1) a 3% increase in current rates to Residential Care and Nursing Care provision, predicated on the Consumer Price Index rate as at September 2017. This would contribute to the increased costs that providers face in the coming financial year. Based on current activity levels, the cost to the Council will be **£315,214** per annum.

(2) a variable increase to Supported Living providers hourly rates between 3-4%. This allows for alignment of divergent providers hourly rates, broken down by day support and waking night support, applying the Consumer Price Index rate as at September 2017 and also factoring in additional compliance challenges due to historical low rates which in some instances have not changed since 2012. Based on current activity levels, the cost to the Council will be **£176,191** per annum.

(3) a flat Sleep-in rate of £80.16 for an 8 hour shift. Based on current activity levels, the cost to the Council will be an additional £163,581 per annum on top

of the increase in 2017/18 of £345,028, therefore a total additional **£508,610** on current base budget.

Summary Proposals:

It is recommended that Council approve increases on the following Adults Social Care provider contracts:

- Independent Sector Residential and Nursing Care homes – both older people and those with Learning Disabilities – increase by 3%,
- Community and Home Care Services – increase by 3%,
- The hourly rate for Personal Assistants are increased from £7.50 to £7.83 in line with the increase in the National Living wage,
- Supported Living providers – increase in hourly rates of between 3 and 4% to allow for alignment of rates across providers,
- Sleep-in rate set at £80.16 for an 8 hour shift.

Crisis Support (Local Welfare Provision)

3.1.17 The Government ended the national Discretionary Social Fund provision of community care grants and crisis loans in April 2013 and passed the responsibility for Local Welfare Provision to councils. Grant funding was provided to councils for these additional responsibilities in 2013/14 and 2014/15 but the grant funding was then cut completely after 2014/15 and no further Government funding resources have been provided. The Council agreed to set aside unspent amounts of the grant funding in order to provide some level of continued support following the ending of Government grant support.

3.1.18 Cabinet agreed in February 2017 that the Council should continue arrangements to provide crisis support for a further year. £350k of funding remains reserved from the Government grants for Local Welfare Provision and Cabinet and Council are now asked to agree that £200k of this funding is used to enable crisis support to continue for a further two years and that the appropriate contractual arrangements are put into place for the provision for the provision of this support.

Neighbourhood Working

3.1.19 Cabinet agreed new budget arrangements for Neighbourhood Working in April 2017. This included agreement that the Community Leadership Fund of £1,000 per ward member should be continued and that a delegated revenue budget of £1,428 per ward should be established. The principle of the allocation of these funds for Neighbourhood Working is that the funds are spent according to the priorities of Ward Members. It is therefore proposed that any remaining funds for 2017/18 pending agreement of priority spend are carried forward into 2018/19.

3.2 Focus & Priorities for Services and Impact of Budget Options

3.2.1 The Budget outlined above will:

- focus on continuing to protect and support Rotherham's most vulnerable children and adults whilst trying to ensure that a wide range of services continue to be provided to all residents.
- progress the ongoing transformation of the Council's Adult Social Care Services to provide better services enabling more vulnerable adults to live independently, safely and improve their quality of life;
- enable the Council to continue to positively take forward and address the findings in the Professor Jay, Ofsted and Louise Casey reports to help the Council become 'fit for purpose' at the earliest opportunity;
- focus on corporate and service transformation, ensuring services continue to be equipped to deliver a high standard of service for the citizens, businesses and stakeholders of the Borough that is fully aligned to the Borough's new Community Strategy and the Council's Corporate Plan priorities; and
- Continue to reduce management, administration and support costs as far as is sensible to do so.

3.2.2 The key impact of the proposed budget on each Directorate is shown below:

Adult Care, Housing and Public Health

Adult Care

3.2.3 Adult Care is responsible for the provision of social care support and services for vulnerable groups of adults in the borough, including older people and adults with mental health problems, learning disabilities and physical and/or sensory impairments.

3.2.4 Adult Care has responsibility for managing and delivering:

- Information, advice and advocacy
- Prevention and recovery
- Safeguarding
- Assessment and care planning
- Care, at home and in residential settings

3.2.5 The directorate faces a number of significant demand challenges as a result of changes in population demographics. There is sustained budget pressure as a result of an aging population; a rising population of working age adults with long term health and care support needs; and increasing acuity and complexity of need for those residents who need support.

- 3.2.6 The directorate faces increased cost pressures including rising inflation and the implementation of policy decisions such as the Apprenticeship Levy; the National Living Wage; and the remuneration of sleep in carers. Additionally, the borough has a higher proportion of its residents in residential care (rather than family or community-based care) compared to other localities, with a higher cost of care.
- 3.2.7 These demand and budget pressures have resulted in an over-spend in 2017/18 and the focus for 2018/19 is to both continue the complex set of changes needed to reduce demand, working with health and social care partners in the Borough, alongside making significant changes to the way care services are delivered to make care more personalised, responsive and cost effective.
- 3.2.8 Quality of care will be developed and improved through further integration between health and care partners in the borough. Firstly, it will ensure that residents are better supported at the front door through an integrated point of contact that connects residents with the most appropriate type and level of support. An integrated rapid response service will be tasked with delivering short, tailored interventions to support unplanned episodes of care and an improved discharge model will support timely transition from hospital to home and reduce delayed transfers of care.
- 3.2.9 Supporting people to live well at home, for as long as possible, will be a key focus and will improve quality of life for residents, while reducing cost. This will be achieved through investment in preventative care, to reduce acute and long-term interventions; access to appropriate, coordinated support including more effective support to carers; and personalised care delivered by skilled care workers, family and through new technology.
- 3.2.10 Residential care for adults with complex support needs will be transformed to enable residents to access both high quality primary care and a broader range of care pathways, and stronger connections to family and community support. Similarly, we will work together with health partners to continue the remodelling of Mental health services, with a greater focus on early intervention, improved accessibility and more responsive, personalised service.
- 3.2.11 The priorities, as outlined, can only be achieved if there is a high quality, motivated social care workforce in place. By working with social care teams, provider staff, educational institutes and professional bodies, changes will be made that will strengthen the recruitment, retention, skills and stability of the workforce and offer consistent advice and support to residents.
- 3.2.12 These priorities are designed to deliver a long term, sustainable reduction in demand pressures facing the directorate, as well as addressing the overspend from previous years. As such there are no new savings to come from Adult Social Care and the focus will be on delivery of savings agreed in

previous years with the phasing of those re-profiled to ensure they are delivered in a robust and carefully managed way.

Public Health

- 3.2.13 Public Health is an integral element of the Borough's health and social care system, promoting wellbeing and independence. Public Health is responsible for the commissioning of public health services, including drug and alcohol services, weight management and sexual health.
- 3.2.14 Public Health provides advice, advocacy and challenge to ensure that the health of residents is safeguarded. This includes providing public health advice to the NHS and working across council directorates to optimise the council's contribution to improving health and reducing inequalities.
- 3.2.15 The Public Health grant for 2018/19 has been reduced by 2.6% (£430k) to £16.304m. It is anticipated that the grant will continue to be reduced by 2.6% for a further two years through to 2019/20. The grant is ring-fenced and supports the delivery of public health functions for residents of all ages.
- 3.2.16 Life expectancy in Rotherham is almost two years below the English average, which is indicative of a range of health inequalities in the borough. This is further demonstrated by a nine-year difference in life expectancy for men, and a seven-year difference for women between the borough's most and least deprived areas. While issues such as smoking, alcohol and obesity are not significantly worse than the national average, each has a greater prevalence in the borough's more deprived areas.
- 3.2.17 Changes to public health services is already underway to create health enhancing work, places and communities that enable residents to tackle the causes of ill-health and poor wellbeing. This process of change will be further accelerated through deeper integration between adult services and CCG commissioners, to address health inequalities through improved alignment.
- 3.2.18 Public Health will strengthen its influencing role, to ensure that health and wellbeing issues are integrated into public service delivery, e.g. by coordinating local services via an Integration Board alongside the Work and Health Programme, promoting work as a route to improved wellbeing.
- 3.2.19 Public Health will also deliver efficiency savings through three measures. Firstly, by re-designing pathways to reduce cost and duplication of effort. This includes service re-design for the healthy weight pathway. Secondly, internal staff savings, for example through not filling staff vacancies. And thirdly, through negotiating contractual savings with partners in the Borough through close collaboration to ensure no impact on front line service delivery. These savings measures represent a series of small changes that will improve efficiency and deliver more integrated services, with no material impact on service users.

Housing and Neighbourhood Services

- 3.2.20 Housing and neighbourhood services hold overall responsibility for the management and maintenance of the borough's 21,000 council homes. They provide information, advice and guidance on the housing options available to residents and oversee any adaptations to homes required by residents, e.g. for accessibility/health reasons. Housing and neighbourhood services are also responsible for building new, affordable, high quality homes in the borough.
- 3.2.21 Housing and neighbourhood services hold a ring-fenced gross budget of £84.5m. There is currently a forecast underspend of £286k from the Housing General Fund and £1.6m from the Housing Revenue Account.
- 3.2.22 The primary focus of the service in 2018/19 is to ensure that a robust, sustainable Housing Revenue Account 30-year Business Plan is in place. The effective delivery of this plan will ensure that the borough's 21,000 council homes are maintained effectively, and that new homes (that meet resident need) are built to replace those lost through the right to buy scheme.
- 3.2.23 The general fund budget of £0.593m will continue to be used to support Neighbourhood Partnerships, address homelessness and deliver aids and adaptations to homes. A new model of neighbourhood working will be implemented that will realise improvements across each of these areas.
- 3.2.24 Efficiencies will be delivered through the new housing income team service, including improved performance on void turnaround times; rent recovery and leasehold income collection. A one-off budget saving has been created through increased income and by holding staff vacancies. These measures will both increase income and deliver efficiencies, with no significant impact on residents in the borough.

Children and Young People's Services

- 3.2.25 The directorate for Children and Young People's Services (CYPS) is responsible for social care services, education and skills, and early help and family engagement. It has a statutory responsibility for the safeguarding of children and young people and is supported by a dedicated performance, quality, commissioning and business support team.
- 3.2.26 Nationally, children's social care services are operating in a tough budget and demand context. 75% of councils overspent their children's services budget by in excess of £0.5m in 2015/16. There has been an unprecedented surge in demand for children's social care support in recent years - a trend that shows no signs of abating. There has been an increase of 140% in the last 10 years of the number of children subject to child protection enquiries.
- 3.2.27 Furthermore, there is a sustained national increase in the number of young people with complex learning difficulties and disabilities. Requirement for specialist school provision for pupils with special educational needs and

difficulties (SEND) has increased from 5.6% to 8.5%, creating further pressure on the system nationally. Within Rotherham, almost double the number of children and young people are receiving additional support via an Education, Health and Care Plan.

3.2.28 Within the directorate, the significant investment and root and branch reviews of children's social work have made a demonstrable positive impact on the safeguarding of children in Rotherham. In January 2018 the Council received an Ofsted rating of 'Good' with one of the items within that rated 'Outstanding', demonstrating the significant improvement in the Council's approach and practice over recent years in relation to Children's Social Care. However, the improvement journey has increased the number of children in care, owing to earlier interventions that have ensured children have been protected. This increase in care demand has occurred despite the significant improvements made to early help, where it is anticipated that the transformation will take time to work through the system.

3.2.29 In 2018/19 the directorate priorities are to continue the sustained improvements in children's social work, ensuring the improvements continue and are embedded system wide; to focus on building in-borough capacity for both Looked After Children and additional school places for children with learning difficulties and disabilities; and to further develop interventions and services designed to better manage demand earlier.

3.2.30 There is a continuation of the investment in Children's safeguarding as approved by Council in 2017 with no savings required from Children's safeguarding services.

3.2.31 Proposed changes to service delivery, including savings initiatives, will build on the success of the improvement journey and on the success of the invest to save initiatives within the 2017/18 budget. This includes, for example, improving preventative and edge of services care, scaling up the family group conferencing model successfully introduced in 2017, and expanding multi systemic therapy interventions. A concerted focus on increasing of in-house foster care capacity will similarly support this outcome.

3.2.32 Changes to early help will continue, with a focus on ensuring early help interventions are targeted at the root causes of children entering the care system, as well as alternatives to care that have a strong evidence base. These changes will also deliver savings in a sustainable way.

3.2.33 The education and skills service operating model will be reviewed to ensure that it is as efficient and effective as possible, while continuing to improve educational outcomes, particularly at GCSE level and for children with SEND. Children with SEND will be further supported through the development of an effective, integrated social care, education and health assessment, planning and commissioning service.

3.2.34 Efficiencies will also be delivered through changes to CYPS' business support arrangements, ensuring that front line staff are supported in the most cost-effective way, using technology to streamline business processes.

3.2.35 Alongside efficiency savings, the directorate will also focus on increasing income, maximising the Troubled Families Payment by Results (PBR) funding and by using the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) funding differently, in full consultation with schools in the borough.

3.2.36 The proposed changes to services and budget are specifically designed not to de-stabilise the significant investment that has already been made, particularly at a time of great pressure on the system.

Regeneration and Environment

3.2.37 The regeneration and environment directorate deliver frontline services to ensure the borough's neighbourhoods are clean, safe, inclusive and create an environment where people want to live, work and play. The directorate has a broad portfolio of responsibilities including:

- Community safety
- Environmental protection
- Schools' catering and cleaning
- Waste collection, management and disposal
- Parks and green spaces
- Leisure, sport and tourism
- Culture, history and arts (including theatre and museum)
- Planning
- Regeneration (including business support)
- Transport and highways

3.2.38 Rotherham's economy is currently the fastest growing in Yorkshire, and the 7th fastest in the UK. The Council's strategy of maintaining investment in the conditions for growth is having a positive impact, despite the fiscal challenges faced by the council. A Masterplan has been developed for the Town Centre which details how major development will take place including a vibrant leisure quarter at Forge Island.

3.2.39 The directorate's focus is to create neighbourhood's where people are proud to live, that are clean, safe, green, healthy and inclusive and have access to high-quality affordable housing. Creating the right conditions for residents to participate and take responsibility for themselves and their community, whilst encouraging others to do the same will be a central feature of the directorate's work.

3.2.40 Further integration, and partnership working, with key stakeholders within the council and with partners across housing, the police, health, and the voluntary and community sector will be a priority.

- 3.2.41 The directorate will work to attract investment and new business, while ensuring that the borough's existing businesses receive the support they need to grow and make further investment. To achieve this, attention will be given to ensuring that the wider conditions for growth are nurtured and developed, including integrated transport in South Yorkshire, housing, vocational skills needed to meet local job opportunities, and good quality green spaces and cultural offer.
- 3.2.42 A more commercial approach, focused on income generation and using the borough's assets and resources creatively, will help to ease budget pressures on some front-line services. This includes Brighton Link; the new camping and caravan park at Rother Valley Country Park and developing the commercial waste collection service.
- 3.2.43 New operating models for key functions and services such as waste, transport, community safety and culture and leisure services will be designed, developed and mobilised to improve efficiency, customer focus and deliver sustainable reductions in budgets without impacting on local resident access and use of services.
- 3.2.44 As well as these longer-term developments, additional income/savings opportunities have been identified across the directorate to deliver savings in 2018/19. This includes reducing headcount (e.g. dog warden and grounds maintenance); increasing revenue streams (e.g. theatre income); increased sponsorship income (particularly town centre events); and service re-design (e.g. transport). These smaller scale, internal initiatives have been designed to mitigate impact on residents.

Corporate Support Services

- 3.2.45 The role of the two directorates making up the corporate services (Finance & Customer Services and Assistant Chief Executives) is to support the delivery of front line council services by promoting the most effective use of resources while ensuring services are compliant with council regulation and national legislation. These services provide leadership, influence, advice and a cross-cutting perspective and enable the council to operate safely. They are responsible for delivering a range of support services to other directorates, including HR and IT, to ensure they run efficiently and provide effective support across all council services.

Finance and Customer Services

- 3.2.46 The directorate provides services in the following four areas:

- Financial Services
 - Finance, Accounting, Insurance
 - Local Taxation, Housing Benefit, Income Collection and Financial Assessments for care services
 - Procurement

- Legal Services
 - Legal
 - Elections
 - Print and Post Services
- Customer, Information and Digital Services
 - ICT
 - Customer Services
 - Information Management
- Internal Audit

3.2.47 The directorate is committed to providing outstanding, high quality professional and support services that are valued by its customers, both internal and external. This commitment is realised through the ongoing development of the skills of the directorate's staff to ensure they can meet the current and future challenges of local government.

3.2.48 To provide the support the council requires, the directorate must be strong and appropriately resourced. It is a reality however, that future service provision must be planned within the context of ongoing reductions in funding for local government.

3.2.49 Customer Services will be the subject of significant transformation with a channel shift being effected where possible, moving from face to face services and making use of improved technology to enable residents to 'self-serve' and more quickly access the service they need online.

3.2.50 The increased demand for legal services means that no budget savings are proposed in this area. Instead, the focus will be ensuring that the high standard of legal support services will be safeguarded, particularly with regard to protection of children and adults.

3.2.51 The finance service will continue to focus on realising savings, as it has done effectively in recent years. A particular focus will be on driving efficiencies through procurement savings; reducing overtime in directorates where peaks and troughs arise; council tax and business rates collection; and the recovery of benefit overpayments.

3.2.52 Improvements in the targeted collection of benefits overpayments and income collection (council tax and business rates) will result in increased income. Savings will be realised from the Information Management Service, but it is important to note that this will not result in a reduction in service-levels in this important service area.

3.2.53 The Internal Audit team will not be subject to any budget changes, following its significant progress in the last twelve months. The actions outlined in the Audit Improvement Plan for the service will be completed in the coming months.

3.2.54 The re-structuring of the customer service function will improve efficiency and result in a reduction in headcount (25 over 2 years) creating savings, while improving the service available to residents.

Assistant Chief Executive's Office

3.2.55 The directorate has six distinct areas of responsibility:

- Human Resources
- Communications
- Democratic Services
- Policy and Partnerships
- Performance and Risk
- Change and Innovation

3.2.56 Significant progress has been made over the last 12 months in strengthening all functions through recruitment into key posts, improved governance arrangements and the re-allocation of decision making powers to local democratic control, with respect of HR and performance management.

3.2.57 There have been a number of delivery achievements in 2017, including the launch of the new Rotherham Plan and game-changers; the development of the Rotherham Story; and the development of the Rotherham Compact agreement, all of which were a result of effective partnership work with the Rotherham Together Partnership.

3.2.58 Other key achievements include the development of the Council Plan 2017 – 2020; the council performance framework; the introduction of quarterly performance reporting and the embedding of the council risk policy and guide. In May 2017, the Building Stronger Communities Strategy (BSC) was approved and the BSC Forum established.

3.2.59 A Change and Innovation Team is currently being established to support major change initiatives and deliver transformational change in the council.

3.2.60 Each service within the directorate has reviewed its structure and working arrangements and has implemented, or is implementing, a revised structure that will ensure it is better able to meet the council's requirements.

3.2.61 This coordinated re-structuring will ensure that the directorate as a whole is better positioned to join-up corporate functions to support service based directorates, Members and the overall authority.

3.2.62 In the coming twelve months, the directorate is expected to face further challenge that will mean it needs to constantly review its practices and develop and modernise its service offer. Continuous improvement will be founded on the principles of best value and sustainable change.

3.2.63 Proposals to develop a new corporate performance function, which would result in the merger of the functions currently based in service directorates are currently being considered. This centralisation would realise savings, however, it should be noted that the current corporate performance team is small when compared to councils of a comparable scope, so only limited benefits may be realised before service standards are reduced

3.3 **Council Tax Proposals for 2018/19**

- 3.3.1 The Council is proposing to increase its own Council Tax (i.e. excluding Parish, Fire and Police precepts) by a total of 5.99%. This consists of two elements:
- a) A 2.99% increase in respect of contributing towards the Council's overall budget position; and
 - b) A further 3% increase specifically in respect of a precept for Adult Social Care services (following a Government announcement allowing Authorities with Adult Social Care responsibilities to generate an extra 3% income by applying this precept).
- 3.3.2 It is proposed that the £965k Council Tax income derived from 1% of this increase is earmarked for developments in Waste Services
- 3.3.3 The 3% Adult Social Care precept will generate an additional £ £2.897m income to support the Adult Social Care budget.
- 3.3.4 The 3% Adult Social Care precept will be utilised to fund most of the additional investment in Adult Social Care services as shown in Table 6 below:

Table 6 – Use of Adult Social Care Precept 2018/19

Use of Adult Social Care Precept	£'000
Meeting the cost pressure of children who reach adulthood (Transitions)	890
Contribute to the increased cost of Adult Social Care contracts with care providers linked to the National Living Wage and other contractual indexation	1,100
Estimated Pay Award and Living Wage impact	540
Investment in Brokerage Team	210
Investment in Social Work practice – strengths based locality approach	650
TOTAL	3,390

- 3.3.5 A total 5.99% increase on the tax levied in 2017/18 would mean a Band D Council Tax (for the Council only) of £1,478.01 and would mean a Band A Tax of £985.34 per year. 86.3% of properties in Rotherham are classed as Band A to C with 53.8% being Band A.
- 3.3.6 The budget for 2018/19 also takes account of a planned use of £3m of surplus from the Council's Collection Fund for Council Tax. This is a direct result of the Council continuing to achieve a high performance in collecting Council Tax and minimising cumulative arrears.

- 3.3.7 The proposed increase in Council Tax is not recommended lightly. The alternative was to further reduce valued, frontline services at a time when demand for these services by vulnerable children and adults is increasing and the Council, alongside the Sheffield City Region, are proactively looking to stimulate the economy to bring about jobs and prosperity in the borough and city region which will bring about an increase in the future resources available to the Council.
- 3.3.8 As required by legislation (the Local Government Finance Act 1992), and as in previous years, a formal report will be brought to Council on 28th February setting out details of the proposed Council Tax calculations for the Council, parished areas and including the precepts from the South Yorkshire Police and South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authorities as advised to the Council.
- 3.3.9 The Council meeting on 24th January 2018 approved Rotherham's Council Tax Base for 2018/19 of 69.240.35 Band D equivalent properties after adjusting for expected losses on collection, the impact of the Council's Council Tax Support Scheme and discretionary discounts and exemptions for empty properties and second homes. At the same Council meeting, a revised Council Tax Support Scheme was approved which is reflected in this Tax Base.
- 3.3.10 Based on the number of properties in the Tax Base and the proposed increase in Council Tax by 5.99%, this will generate a total Council Tax of **£101.372m** available to support the Council to fund services in 2018/19.

3.4 Financing the Proposed 2018/19 Revenue Budget

- 3.4.1 The table below shows the total available resources to support the proposed revenue budget of £215.070m for 2018/19:

Table 7 – Funding the 2018/19 Revenue Budget

	£'000
Provisional Settlement – RSG and Business Rates	84,841
New Homes Bonus	3,013
Business Rates: Section 31 Grants, Renewable Energy, Enterprise Zones and Multiplier Cap compensation	5,146
Public Health Grant	16,304
Housing Benefit Administration Grant and Local Council Tax Support Subsidy	1,394
Use of Collection Fund Balance	3,000
Council Tax	101,372
Funding Total	215,070

Proposed Directorate Budgets 2018/19

- 3.4.2 Set out below in Table 8 is the proposed Net Revenue Budget for 2018/19 including the Directorate Cash Limit Budgets utilising the funding resources set out in Table 7 above and based on approval and implementation of the proposed savings included within this report and detailed at Appendix 1:

Table 8 – Directorate Budgets 2018/19

Directorate	Proposed Budget 2018/19
	£'000
Adult Care & Housing	57,322
Public Health	15,997
Children & Young People's Service	56,720
Regeneration & Environment Services	38,128
Finance, Customer Services	14,382
Assistant Chief Executive	5,896
Central Services	26,625
TOTAL NET REVENUE BUDGET	215,070

- 3.4.3 The proposed Central Services budget (£26,625m) shown in the table above includes the following key budgets and provisions:

- Levies - Integrated Transport Authority, Coroners, Environment Agency . (£11.6m)
- Capital Financing (£2.8m)
- Capitalisation and Flexible Use of Capital Receipts (£3.2m credit)
- Central Provision for pay and price inflation, contract indexation and investment, pending allocation to Directorates (10m)
- Budget Risk Provision (£4m)

- 3.4.4 It is important to note that the Directorate budgets shown above include the impact of budget savings for 2018/19 but do not as yet include budget allocations for pay awards, inflation and investment. A significant proportion of the £10m centrally held provision will be allocated to Adults and Children's Services once the final impact of pay awards and price and contract inflation is known and investment confirmed.

3.5 Reserves and Balances within the Council's Budget Strategy

- 3.5.1 The Council's balance of reserves and revenue grants as at 31st March 2017 is £57.1m, excluding Housing Revenue Account and Schools balances. This is £2.75m more than anticipated when the 2017/18 budget report was

approved due to a more favourable financial outturn for 2016/17. Appendix 6 details the Council's General Fund Reserves.

- 3.5.2 The 2017/18 budget includes the planned use of reserves of £10.45m. The actual use of reserves will be finalised within the financial outturn for 2017/18.
- 3.5.3 Within the proposed Medium Term Financial Strategy is the planned replenishment of reserves over the medium term in order to secure the Council's ongoing financial stability and to provide the capacity for future budget planning choices or investment decisions.
- 3.5.4 These reserves and grant balances are set aside for specific purposes and are planned for current and future use within previous budget decisions and in the medium term financial planning assumptions.
- 3.5.5 Whilst the majority of these reserves are either ring-fenced and subject to conditions of use or are earmarked for specific use determined previously by the Council, the approach taken in this budget is to replenish them in future years and hence maintain the value over the medium term or to fund within the base budget the costs that would have been funded from the reserves. This approach allows the Council to establish a £10m budget risk contingency for 2018/19, comprising of £4m budget provision and £6m potential support from reserves.
- 3.5.6 The budget risk contingency is to enable the Council to deal with in-year budget pressures/investment, particularly for Children's and Adults services. The funding from the risk contingency would only be drawn down on the basis of a business case and if required to manage demand pressures.
- 3.5.7 The proposed budget includes £3m per annum from 2019/20 to replenish the reserves that are being used to support the 2017/18 budget and to provide part of the budget risk contingency for 2018/19. However the demand pressures associated with children's and adults services are reflected in the national picture and it might be that the Council is unable to replenish reserves as planned, but this will be reviewed annually.
- 3.5.8 The above proposals are the basis used for the formulation of the proposed budget and revised medium term financial strategy but the final determination will be formally approved when the outturn for the current financial year is known and reported. All future planned use of reserve will be subject to further future consideration as part of budget planning in future years.

3.6 Medium Term Financial Strategy 2018/19 – 2020/21

- 3.6.1 The Council has undertaken a complete review of its Medium Term Financial Strategy and underpinning financial planning assumptions. Alongside this review, there has also been a thorough review of corporate budgets and provisions, corporate funding, accounting classifications and apportionments, including classification of expenditure between capital and revenue and between General Fund and HRA.
- 3.6.2 Some of the benefit of these reviews is reflected in the 2017/18 forecast financial outturn and how the Council is mitigating the impact of the costs of service demand pressures towards achieving a balanced outturn position. The

updated Budget Gaps for 2018/19 and 2019/20 were reported to Cabinet in December 2017. The MTFs update in this report now extends to a further year to 2020/21.

- 3.6.3 The Council's budget strategy has been to limit, as far as possible, the impact of funding cuts on front line services – particularly on the most vulnerable residents, whilst looking to grow the local economy to maximise future income generation potential.
- 3.6.4 The climate of continued funding cuts from Government and the pace of growth in the local economy has made this strategy difficult to maintain. More will be done to review how services can be further transformed to deliver further savings and to look for opportunities for joining up or rationalising service arrangements where this is sensible to do so and will reduce costs. However, the further planned government funding cuts over the period to 2020/21 mean that it is inevitable that some of the future savings the Council will have to deliver will inevitably impact on frontline services.
- 3.6.5 This report proposes a balanced budget for 2018/19. However more work is to be done to address the estimated £29.7m funding gap in the MTFs in the next two financial years. The summary MTFs position is shown in Table 9 below.

Table 9 – MTFs Estimated Funding Gap 2019/20 – 2020/21

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	£m	£m	£m
Cumulative Budget Gap	15.1	33.6	47.5
Budget Savings	-15.1	-17.8	-17.8
Remaining Cumulative Budget Gap	0	15.8	29.7
Annual Budget Gap	0	15.8	13.9

3.7 Capital Strategy / Capital Programme Update

- 3.7.1 The Capital Strategy and proposed Capital Programme to 2021/22, which sets out the Council's future capital investment plans, will ensure that investment decisions are clearly aligned with the Council's strategic priorities and vision for Rotherham.
- 3.7.2 The Council's Capital Strategy and Capital Programme to 2020/21 was approved by Council in March 2017 within the Budget and Council Tax 2017/18 report.
- 3.7.3 The Financial Outturn 2016/17 report approved by Cabinet in July 2017 set out an updated capital programme taking into account slippage on capital schemes during 2016/17 which was mostly re-profiled into future years.

3.7.4 Further individual new capital projects already approved during 2017/18 are incorporated into the updated capital programme which is set out as Appendix 2B

3.7.5 This report proposes a number of further additions to the capital programme to 2021/22 which are set out in Appendix 2A. The amendments proposed are summarised as :

- Annual ongoing expenditure commitments to 2021/22
- Capitalisation of expenditure to support the revenue budget
- Further flexible use of capital receipts for revenue transformational expenditure for 2019/20 and 2020/21 subject to the Council's approval of the flexible use of capital receipts strategy which is attached as Appendix 4
- Priority Capital Investment

These are summarised below:

3.7.6 Annual Ongoing Expenditure Commitments to 2021/22

- ICT Refresh £1.75m
- Operational Buildings £550k
- Commercial Property £75k
- Neighbourhood Working £840k per year to 2021/22

3.7.7 Capitalisation and flexible use of capital receipts

- Capitalisation options to support the 2017/18 revenue budget £632k
- Capitalisation options to support the 2018/19 revenue budget £1,562k
- Capitalisation of Leisure PFI lifecycle costs to 2021/22 £2.183m
- Further flexible use of capital receipts to support revenue £4.0m

3.7.8 Priority Capital Investment – General Fund

- Street Cleansing Equipment and Bins (£610k)

Funding for service improvement for cleansing and bins. Options for Solar Compactor Bins to be explored. Individual projects, setting out costs and efficiency savings, to be brought to Cabinet for approval

- Pavement Improvements (£1m)

The Council has over 1,515km of adopted footways and like many Highway Authorities Rotherham's footway network has been gradually deteriorating after suffering from years of under investment. Winter freeze / thaw actions and severe weather events have served to accelerate the already deteriorating footways and highlight the poor structural condition. The condition of the footway network in 2016/17 had deteriorated to a level where 33.98% of the total footway network is graded as RED - (Requires Planned maintenance work). With over 5,600 hazardous defects (potholes) having to be repaired on the footway network in 2016/17.

In order to arrest the decline in condition of the footway network it is essential that this part of the highway network is adequately maintained and accorded sufficient priority for funding over the coming years. The Council recognises the importance of the network being well maintained, to avoid a negative impact on Rotherham's economy. The importance of maintaining the footways is aligned with Sheffield City Region Local Transport Plan goal; which is to "Support Economic Growth by ensuring our highway networks are well maintained to keep people and goods moving effectively".

The proposal is to prioritise an initial investment of £1m in the Council's footway network in 2018/19 to slow the decline of the condition, which is currently around 4% per year. A footway repair programme will be developed to maximise the investment, prioritising and focusing on surfacing rather than remodelling. The programme will also be informed by Ward Members. Whereby, in accordance with the above priority Members will be contacted seeking their suggestions for works in their areas.

- Replacement of Mobile CCTV cameras (£60k)

Mobile CCTV cameras to deal with fly tipping and other environmental crime

- Provision of new controlled pedestrian crossings (£360k)

Currently there is a backlog of controlled pedestrian crossings (Puffin, Toucan, Zebra crossings) awaiting implementation as a result of limited funding available from the LTP Highways Capital Programme. These are all crossings that meet the Council's criteria for the provision of controlled crossings in terms of identified difficulty for pedestrians to cross the road. Current funding will allow one crossing per year to be implemented which means that the current list of crossings will take 6 years to implement. Use of Council Capital funding will halve the time taken to implement the crossings by allowing 2 per year to be implemented, thus securing the road safety and accessibility benefits of these facilities earlier.

- College Road Roundabout – match funding (£1.390m)

The Council has been successful in its bid for Department for Transport funding in respect of the National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF). Funding of £3.24m has been secured, however, Council match funding of £1.39m (30%) is required. Therefore the total scheme cost is £4.63m.

- Crinoline Bridge Repair Works (£1.312m)

Repair and refurbishment of Crinoline Bridge on the A630. The estimated cost of this project is £1.312m. The bridge carries nearly 30,000 vehicles per day and is a key element of the town's transport infrastructure.

The recent inspection reports show a deterioration of the overall bridge condition, with several components of the bridge in a poor state of repair, such that any further deterioration could lead to the bridge being unable to

entirely fulfil its function with a risk that this could result in partial or total closure of the A630.

The option remains to continue to monitor the condition of Crinoline Bridge, but with the risk that the bridge becomes unsafe and needs to be partially or completely closed at short notice. This risks long term closures while repair tenders are prepared and/or additional extra costs due to the short notice of repair works contracts.

The option exists to arrest the deterioration only to Crinoline Bridge with works to the deck joints and surfacing. However this will not address the repair need nor ensure the long term integrity of the bridge. This option has been estimated at £300,000.

The recommended option is to repair and refurbish Crinoline Bridge, to include for protection measures to ensure its long term integrity, at a cost of £1.312m

- Increase SEND provision – top-up funding (£838k)

The Primary mainstream school population has increased by 15% and the Secondary mainstream school population has increased by 1% since 2010 as confirmed by the latest Department for Education (DfE) School Capacity and Planning (SCAP) scorecard for Rotherham. There is a projected further 5% increase in the school aged pupil population by 2021, further increasing the need for additional SEND places to be created in the Local Authority area. Following completion of the SEND sufficiency analysis , an additional 125 SEND places will be needed across the Authority to meet current and expected future demand up to 2021. 75 places are required to reduce out of authority placements by half and 50 places to add additional capacity and provision within the Borough to support future increase in demand from population increase. This will generate a recurrent £3.5m in DSG savings.

The option of providing further funding from schools related capital grants will also continue to be explored

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

- 3.7.9 The Housing Revenue Account Capital Programme has also been updated to 2021/22 with a further £22.8m investment in improving council housing and £1.8m in adaptations. Additionally, virement of £551k is proposed to be made between the refurbishments allocation and the aids and adaptations allocation in recognition that demand for aids and adaptations has increased significantly over the past year. HRA capital programme information is set out in Appendices 2D and 2E.
- 3.7.10 The Capital Strategy will deliver a Capital Programme that is affordable and sustainable, and contributes to the Borough's economic growth. It will also ensure that the Council is able to fully contribute to the delivery of the SCR Strategic Economic Plan and maximise the potential for securing capital funding from the SCR and the Devolution Deal.

- 3.7.11 One of the key aims of improving the Council's management of its capital resources is to embed the importance of having an integrated approach across revenue and capital within the organisation. This is to ensure that the two key strategic documents, the Capital Strategy and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) interlink, to ensure that the delivery and financing of the Capital Programme fully reflects the principles of the MTFS. This has been achieved by ensuring that the revenue implications of capital projects are reflected within the MTFS and in revenue budgets (such as the cost of borrowing and savings generated through invest to save schemes).
- 3.7.12 The revenue impact of the Capital Strategy is reflected in the Council's Revenue Budget and Council Tax Setting Report and the prudential borrowing requirement arising from the Capital Programme is reflected in the Prudential Indicators and Treasury Management and Investment Strategy.

Funding the Capital Programme

- 3.7.13 Appendix 2 shows how the Council proposes to fund the projects and changes to the Capital Programme for which approval is being sought, together with the funding of the existing approved Capital Programme projects. As indicated above, the Council's revenue budget and medium term financial strategy contains provision for the revenue implications of the capital programme including prudential borrowing costs.
- 3.7.14 The Council held £20.867m of capital receipts as at 31st March 2017 of which £18.077m are committed to funding schemes within the Capital Programme as approved at Council in March 2017 leaving £2.790m uncommitted receipts. The Council anticipates a further £10m of capital receipts to be generated across the Capital Programme period 2017/18 to 2021/22. The total £12.790m is planned to be utilised to support the Capital Programme as put forward for approval within this report.
- 3.7.15 The Council's funding strategy in respect of the Capital Programme will be based on the following key principles:
- (i) Capitalisation opportunities will be maximised, where accounting rules allow.
 - (ii) The Government's capital receipts flexibilities will be maximised to fund revenue transformational expenditure, with an indicative £2m of capital receipts built into the revenue budget for 2017/18 and 2018/19. As a general principle, capital receipts will be earmarked to minimise revenue costs.
 - (iii) This report recommends that all decisions on capital financing are delegated to the Council's Section 151 Officer.

3.8 Treasury Management Issues

- 3.8.1 Treasury Management is the management of the Council's cash flows, its banking, money market and capital transactions, the effective control of risks associated with these activities and the pursuit of optimum performance associated with those risks.

- 3.8.2 The Treasury Strategy has associated Prudential Indicators (PIs) which have to be approved by Council prior to 1st April each financial year in order to comply with the various statutory frameworks within which the treasury function has to operate.
- 3.8.3 The Prudential Code requires the Council to approve and monitor a minimum number of PIs in order to inform the capital decision making process and support capital investment decisions. These PIs are mandatory.
- 3.8.4 The Capital Finance Regulations 2008 require the Council to approve a Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) statement which sets out the methods the Council will use to determine the appropriate amount of MRP to charge against the revenue budget.
- 3.8.5 The Treasury Management Strategy is integral to the overall Budget Strategy and to the management of the Capital Programme.
- 3.8.6 Details of the Treasury Management matters are contained in Appendix 3. There proposed Treasury Management Strategy for 2018/19 is the same as the current strategy approved by Council for 2017/18 with one exception related to Money Market Funds. The current strategy limits investments in Money Market Funds to a total of £20m, based on an estimated 20% of the total investment portfolio. The proposed strategy is to limit the investment in an individual Money Market Fund to £10m.

3.9 Report of the Strategic Director of Finance and Customer Services (the Council's Responsible Financial Officer)

- 3.9.1 Section 25 of The Local Government Act 2003 requires the 'Chief Financial Officer' (The Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services at Rotherham Council) to report to Council on the following matters in making decisions on the budget and financial strategy:
- the robustness of the estimates made for the purposes of the calculations;
 - the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves.
- 3.9.2 In addition, it is recognised as good financial management for the Council to identify target levels for reserves and balances that are based on a thorough understanding of its needs and risks.
- 3.9.3 The contents of this budget and financial strategy report is the mechanism by which positive assurances are made by the Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services about the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves.
- 3.9.4 The Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services gives her assurance that the budget estimates for 2018/19 are robust overall when considered in conjunction with the budget risk contingency identified within the report and alongside the identification of the reserves which would need to be utilised if that risk should be realised. The current spending levels in social care services are not sustainable beyond 2018/19 and need to be addressed during 2018/19 in order that the Council can maintain a sound financial position.

3.9.5 This assurance is therefore predicated on the Council securing plans and actions to ensure that a number of significant risk areas within the budget are addressed and savings delivered, in particular:

- Successful application of the investment in Children's Safeguarding as well as robust management of demand pressures to secure a sustainable financial position in line with the budget allocated for Children and Young People's Services.
- Successful management of the demand pressures in Adult Social Care within the budget allocated through completion of the service development programme.

3.9.6 Additionally, early progress in addressing budget savings for 2019/20 and beyond is essential if the Council is to maintain a robust approach to its budget and financial management. The required savings are significant and the challenge and time required to identify options, develop robust proposals and implement decisions should not be underestimated.

3.9.7 The key fundamental principles of the report's recommendations which the Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services has considered in giving this assurance are:

- That the budget strategy for 2018/19 is approved as set out in the report and incorporating the agreement to the delivery of £15.1m of net budget reductions including £5.3m of direct service budget savings.
- That directorates manage their finances within the clearly defined cash-limits approved as part of this budget. Whilst the budget risk is recognised, Strategic Directors must bring forward options to mitigate any cost overruns in accordance with Financial Procedure Rules in order that formal decisions can be made where necessary.
- That Council approves the updates to the Medium Term Financial Strategy to 2019/20 and agrees to the ongoing delivery of efficiencies and savings to address the remaining £30m shortfall in resources over current spending plans across 2019/20 and 2020/21. Any extent to which budgets overspend will increase the £30m shortfall.
- That the General Reserves Minimum Balance is maintained at its current level and is not called upon for other purposes save in exceptional circumstances with the agreement of the Leader of the Council, Chief Executive and the Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services and approved by the appropriate body of the Council in accordance with the Constitution.
- That the use of all other General Fund reserves is frozen pending a full review and a report back to Cabinet once the financial outturn for 2017/18 is known and there has been a full assessment of options to address pressures. Exceptions to this are only allowable by virtue of there being a formal partnership agreement already in place and with the approval of the Chief Finance Officer.

- 3.9.8 Section 3.5 of this report sets out the planned use of reserves in support of the budget while Appendix 6 shows the total General Fund revenue reserves currently held and set aside to mitigate additional financial risks and future known costs. The reserves position will need to be kept under review to ensure that the Council maintains a robust budget and sound financial base. This budget strategy proposes replenishing reserves over the medium term. The updated Medium Term Financial Strategy includes a budget provision that £3m per year is put back into reserves.
- 3.9.9 The Council continues to operate in a tight financial climate by continuing to exercise the additional spending controls implemented towards the end of the 2016/17 including the application of stringent recruitment and procurement controls along with regular directorate budget challenge sessions involving Cabinet Members. However, there are significant cost overruns taking place and this needs to be stemmed if the Council is to remain financially stable and sustainable. Therefore consideration will be given to any further measures that can be taken to ensure that spending is contained within budget.
- 3.9.10 Within the current financial climate, effective and carefully planned use of reserves is ever more critical to the Council's ability to maintain a robust balanced budget whilst delivering its budget objectives to protect the most vulnerable people and those in need. The Council is continuing to use its reserves to enable the delivery of sustainable cost reductions in a managed way.
- 3.9.11 The planned use of reserves across the medium term will be reviewed in the early part of the forthcoming year as further information becomes available to inform future budget planning. This will include an in-depth analysis of service performance against spend and consideration of options to reduce spend. This will be reported back to Cabinet in the early part of 2018/19.
- 3.9.12 Achieving budget savings of this magnitude, whilst seeking to protect priority services as far as possible, requires a significant amount of service and financial planning. This can only be done effectively with the support of an integrated strategic approach to the level and use of the Council's reserves.
- 3.9.13 In considering the overall robustness of the budget proposals for 2018/19, account has been taken of the degree of transformation required in some areas and the time it will take to deliver some of the savings over the period. There are risks with some items until projects and plans have been fully developed but that is inevitable given the scale of the cuts involved. The planned use of reserves linked to both the revenue and capital budgets is integral and critical to this budget strategy and the overall robustness of the Council's finances. The importance of this should not be underestimated.

4. Options considered and recommended proposal

- 4.1 These are set out in Section 3 above.

5. Consultation

- 5.1 From 6th December 2017 to 4th January 2018 the Council consulted with the public, staff and partners around the Directorate cuts and savings proposed for the 2018/19 budget. The Council asked the public to provide feedback on budget proposals via; local media, the Council website and social media.
- 5.2 The Council's Overview and Scrutiny Management Board (OSMB) has also closely reviewed and challenged the budget proposals included in this report and raised some specific queries requiring further information to be presented on some of the proposals.
- 5.3 A report setting out the feedback on the consultation is attached at Appendix 7.
- 5.4 With regard to the proposed changes to the Capital Strategy and Capital Programme, consultation has taken place with elected Members and officers engaged in capital projects across Directorates.

6. Timetable and Accountability for Implementing this Decision

- 6.1 The Council is required to set its annual budget by no later than 10th March each year. Strategic Directors are responsible for ensuring the delivery of savings proposals within their Directorate Cash Limit approvals.
- 6.2 Where appropriate, detailed Implementation Plans will be drawn up and maintained to ensure close monitoring of savings delivery or providing early warnings if there is a potential for the savings target not to be achieved. In this instance this will provide maximum opportunity to identify potential remedial actions to be identified and implemented to maintain spend within the approved budget limit.

7. Financial and Procurement Implications

- 7.1 The financial implications are set out in detail in Section 3 above.
- 7.2 In summary, the report recommends **a 5.99% increase in Council Tax** (excludes precepts other than the Adult Social Care precept) **and a 2018/19 General Fund Revenue Budget for the Council of £215.070m.**
- 7.3 It should be noted that the proposed revenue budget includes:
- Provision for pay awards and contractual inflation
 - Where known in relation to specific items of expenditure, a specific provision for inflation. **In line with Council policy, it is expected that any other inflationary pressures will be contained within Directorate Cash Limit budgets.**
 - Income inflation – a 3% increase in Council Fees and Charges in line with the September 2017 CPI increase.
- 7.4 Any revenue implications from the Approved Capital Programme are fully reflected in the Council's 2018/19 Revenue Budget, its Medium Term

Financial Strategy and the Prudential Indicators and Treasury Management and Investment Strategy.

- 7.5 There is a requirement for all projects within the Capital Programme to be procured in line with the Council's Standing Orders and Financial Regulations. The Authority utilises national and regional framework arrangements for many of its capital contracts, including the YORbuild framework lists. This speeds up the procurement process, and ensures that the Council achieves value for money in the procurement of its capital contracts.
- 7.6 There also is a requirement for all new projects to follow the new Capital Programme Governance procedures. This includes the requirement to bring forward detailed business cases for full sign off, before the delivery of the project commences.
- 7.7 Treasury Management forms an integral part of the Council's overall financial arrangements. The assumptions supporting the capital financing budget for 2018/19 and for the future years covered by the MTFS of the Council have been reviewed in light of the current economic and financial conditions and the revised future years' capital programme.
- 7.8 The proposed Treasury Management and Investment Strategy is not forecasted to have any further revenue consequences other than those identified and planned for in both the Council's 2018/19 Revenue Budget and approved MTFS.

8. Legal Implications

- 8.1 When setting the budget, the Council must be mindful of the potential impact on service users. In particular, Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 imposes an obligation on Members to have due regard to protecting and promoting the welfare and interests of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic (age; disability; gender re-assignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex and sexual orientation). The detail of the analysis of the budget proposals undertaken so far is described in section 11 below. However, case law has clarified that there is no obligation on a local authority to carry out an equality impact analysis of the high level strategic budget setting process. Once the budget has been set and as spending decisions are made service by service, and as policies are developed within the constraints of the budgetary framework, proposals will be further considered by Members and will be subject to an appropriate and proportionate assessment of any equality implications.
- 8.2 In coming to decisions in relation to the revenue budget and Council Tax the Council has various legal and fiduciary duties. The Council is required by the Local Government Act 1992 to make specific estimates of gross revenue expenditure and anticipated income leading to the calculation of the council tax requirement and the setting of the overall budget and Council Tax. The amount of the council tax requirement must be sufficient to meet the Council's legal and financial commitments, ensure the proper discharge of its statutory duties and lead to a balanced budget.

- 8.3 In exercising its fiduciary duty the Council should be satisfied that the proposals put forward are a prudent use of the Authority's resources in both the short and long term; that the proposals strike a fair balance between the interests of Council Tax payers and ratepayers on the one hand and the community's interests in adequate and efficient services on the other; and that they are acting in good faith for the benefit of the community whilst complying with all statutory duties. Officers have addressed the duty to strike a fair balance between different elements of the community and the interests of Council Tax and Business Rate payers in developing the budget proposals set out in this report.
- 8.4 All capital projects require input from Legal Services in relation to contracts. The Council must ensure that robust contractual arrangements are put in place, specifications are clearly defined, and it is clear which project risks are the responsibility of the Contractor and which remain with the Council. This is to avoid potential contractual disputes and limit the financial impact on the Council arising from them.
- 8.5 It is a requirement that changes to the Council's prudential indicators are approved by Council.
- 8.6 It is also a requirement that the Council's Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement for each financial year is approved by Council.

9. Human Resources Implications

- 9.1 The expected impact of the budget proposals within this report on the number of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) posts to be lost is 83 with further breakdown set out in Appendix 1.
- 9.2 Since 2010 the Council has reduced its headcount by over 1,800.

10. Implications for Children and Young People and Vulnerable Adults

- 10.1 See sections 3.2.3 to 3.2.12 and sections 3.2.25 to 3.2.36 above.
- 10.2 There has been significant investment in Children and Young People Services in recent years demonstrating the Councils commitment to improving the service and better protecting children and young people. This budget includes continuing investment in children's safeguarding as approved in the Budget last year. The proposed 2018/19 budget utilises all of the Adult Social Care Precept to support Adult care services and there are no new savings included within this budget area.
- 10.3 There is additional investment within the Capital Programme to increase SEND provision, contributing to meeting current and expected future demand and to reduce out of authority placements.

11. Equalities and Human Rights Implications

- 11.1 All budget savings proposals requiring full, detailed Equalities Assessments will be included in the report to Council on 28th February 2018.

- 11.2 Projects within the Capital Programme will ensure that as far as possible Council buildings are fully accessible, to enable all users to access Council services. In addition, projects within the Council's Digital Council Strategy will ensure that individual customer needs are met. The development of the Children's and Adults' Social Care ICT system will ensure equality of opportunity for a range of vulnerable groups, by providing timely and robust data, to enable all partners to work together and ensure that care and protection is available to those people who need it most.

12. Implications for Partners and Other Directorates

- 12.1 The implications for Partners and Other Directorates of revenue budget savings proposals at Appendix 1 and in the Equalities Assessments.
- 12.2 Where the Council is working with partner organisations on specific capital projects, for example in Health, the Police and other government agencies, proposals have been developed in conjunction with these organisations.

13. Risks and Mitigation

- 13.1 Over the last year the budget has been subject to further in-depth work by the senior leadership team and Cabinet Members to ensure a better understanding of previous decisions and detail within budgets. This has included line by line deep dive reviews and also a thorough review of all financial planning assumptions. However there is significant risk within demand led budgets which is being mitigated through a restriction to the use of reserves beyond risk mitigation. The balance of reserves is sufficient to mitigate overall budget risk in the short term only. The proposals include replenishing reserves and hence support a sustainable financial plan.
- 13.2 The Capital Programme is funded through a number of sources: Prudential borrowing, capital grants and contributions, revenue contributions and capital receipts. Any uncertainty over the funding of the Programme rests on confirmation that grants/contributions and capital receipts continue to be available in future years.
- 13.3 Finance work closely with Project Managers and the Corporate Property Unit, to monitor project expenditure and performance. Improvements that are being introduced to the Capital Programme governance arrangements and enhanced reporting requirements will ensure that Members will receive early notice of any specific project issues. This will enable early intervention to take place to bring projects back on timetable and cost, or if necessary, agree an additional capital programme funding approval. Where elements of the Programme are reliant on future grant funding, future projects will be continually reviewed to match the programme against funding availability.
- 13.4 The proposed Treasury Management and Investment Strategy seeks to minimise the risks inherent in operating a Treasury Management function during these difficult economic and financial conditions.
- 13.5 Operational Treasury Management guidelines will continue to be kept in place and reviewed to ensure they are appropriate given the circumstances faced,

supported by regular monitoring to ensure that any risks and uncertainties are addressed at an early stage and hence kept to a minimum.

14. Accountable Officer(s)

Judith Badger, Strategic Director of Finance and Customer Services
Graham Saxton, Assistant Director of Financial Services

Approvals obtained on behalf of:-

	Named Officer	Date
Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services	Judith Badger	06.02.2018
Assistant Director of Legal Services	Dermot Pearson	06.02.2018
Head of Procurement (if appropriate)		
Head of Human Resources (if appropriate)		

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Budget Savings Proposals 2018 - 19

Appendix 1

Ref. per template	Directorate / Savings Option	Budget Saving 2018/19 £000	Additional Budget Saving 2019/20 £000	Total Budget Saving £000	Saving Type - Efficiency, Income Generation, Front Line	FTE's 2018/19	FTE's 2019/20	FTE's Total
	Directorate Savings							
	<u>Assistant Chief Executive</u>							
ACX 1	Centralisation of Performance Management & Quality Function	64	0	64	E	1.00	0.00	1.00
ACX 2	Infrastructure Services for Voluntary & Community Sector support	0	25	25	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACX 3	Immigration Advice	30	0	30	E	1.00	0.00	1.00
ACX 4	Reorganisation of Communications Function	50	15	65	E	2.00	0.00	2.00
		144	40	184				
	<u>Finance & Customer Services</u>							
FCS CIDS1	Consolidate Riverside House Customer Services	200	200	400	E	8.00	10.00	18.00
FCS CIDS2	Information Governance Team - van hire	2	0	2	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
FCS CIDS3	Information Governance Team - staff savings	30	0	30	E	1.00	0.00	1.00
FCS CIDS4	Restructure of Digital Service Management	100	0	100	E	5.00	0.00	5.00
FCS – Fin 1	Revenues & Benefits Service - reduction in overtime	50	0	50	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
FCS – Fin 2	Revenues & Benefits - recovery of housing benefit overpayments	200	0	200	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
FCS – Fin 3	Corporate Procurement - staffing savings in P2P service	50	0	50	E	2.00	0.00	2.00
CW 3	Review of Income Collection Arrangements - Contract Savings	40	0	40	E			
		672	200	872				
	<u>Children & Young People</u>							
CYPS 1	Early Help - whole service review	175	175	350	FL	10.56	0.00	10.56
CYPS 2	Education Psychology Service - funding from DSG	383	0	383	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
CYPS 3	Revise the funding of the trading model for admissions and appeals	84	0	84	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
CYPS 4	Troubled Families - payment by results	30	0	30	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
CYPS 5	Rotherham Youth Enterprise Service	133	0	133	E	5.00	0.00	5.00
CYPS 6	Sufficiency - Independent Fostering Agencies, first preference	150	0	150	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
CYPS 7	Sufficiency - Block Contracts (residential)	50	0	50	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
CYPS 8	Sufficiency - Foster Care Recruitment	100	0	100	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
CYPS 9	Sufficiency - Edge of Care Interventions	112	113	225	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
CYPS 10	Regional Agreement for Agency Social Workers	200	0	200	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
CYPS 11	Early Years reduced staffing	15	0	15	E	1.00	0.00	1.00
		1,432	288	1,720				
	<u>Public Health</u>							
PH 1	Reduction in contribution to Active Rotherham	13	0	13	FL	2.00	0.00	2.00
PH 2	Homelessness	25	0	25	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
PH 3	Sexual Health	0	56	56	FL	0.00	0.00	0.00

Budget Savings Proposals 2018 - 19

Appendix 1

Ref. per template	Directorate / Savings Option	Budget Saving 2018/19 £000	Additional Budget Saving 2019/20 £000	Total Budget Saving £000	Saving Type - Efficiency, Income Generation, Front Line	FTE's 2018/19	FTE's 2019/20	FTE's Total
	Directorate Savings							
PH 4	Redesign of children's weight management service and contract	128	0	128	FL	0.00	0.00	0.00
PH 8	Reduction in HIV prevention budget	15	0	15	FL	0.00	0.00	0.00
PH 9	Staff vacancies	94	0	94	E	1.80	0.00	1.80
		275	56	331				
	<u>Regeneration & Environment</u>							
R&E1	Restructure of corporate health and safety and emergency planning	30	0	30	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E2a	Increased income/reduced costs from Markets Service	50	25	75	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 2b	RIDO - delete vacant post	44	0	44	E	1.00	0.00	1.00
R&E 2b-1	Highway fee income (Parkway) - one off	30	-30	0	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E2b-2	Planning Income	30	30	60	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E3-1	Revenue Income through Property Investment	0	269	269	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E3-2	Lease Riverside House Space to Partner	140	20	160	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 3 – 9,10	Reallocation of Community Engagement & Community Property Work	15	0	15	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E3-3,4,5,7	Charging for the Provision of Asset Management Services	87	9	96	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E3- 6,8	Energy Efficiency Measures and Utility Procurement	32	20	52	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E4	Stage 2 Implementation of Transport Review	0	83	83	E	3.00	0.00	3.00
R&E 5	Transformation of Community Safety and Street Scene	250	0	250	E	8.00	0.00	8.00
R&E6a3&5	Revision to Grounds Maintenance Service	388	0	388	FL	10.00	0.00	10.00
R&E 6b 1 - 3	Revisions to Ad hoc Cleansing Arrangements	56	0	56	FL	2.00	0.00	2.00
R&E 6e	Integration of the Dog Warden Service into the Pest Control Service	61	0	61	E	1.50	0.00	1.50
R&E 7a	Waste Review	899	484	1,383	FL	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 7c	Introduce Bank Holiday Monday collections on a Saturday	24	0	24	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 7d	Introduce advertising/sponsorship on waste collection vehicles	20	0	20	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 7e	Bulky Item Collection Charges	23	0	23	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 8 - 3	Cleaning Provision in Corporate Landlord buildings	22	0	22	E	1.54	0.00	1.54
R&E 8 - 4	Caretaker vehicle provision	10	0	10	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 8 - 5	Riverside House Café increase charges	7	0	7	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 8b - 2	Riverside House Cleaning	16	0	16	E	1.01	0.00	1.01
R&E 9a	Culture Sport and Tourism Staffing Reconfiguration	100	0	100	E	3.00	0.00	3.00
R&E 9b	Rother Valley Country Park - Development of a new caravan site	0	399	399	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 9c	Increase Income at Civic Theatre	40	61	101	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 9e	Temporarily suspend non-essential maintenance at Countryside sites	94	-94	0	FL	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 9f	Increase Income across parks, countryside and green spaces	98	0	98	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 9g	Clifton Park & other urban green spaces - reduced repair, maintenance & cleansing	77	-30	47	FL	1.50	0.00	1.50

Budget Savings Proposals 2018 - 19

Appendix 1

Ref. per template	Directorate / Savings Option	Budget Saving 2018/19 £000	Additional Budget Saving 2019/20 £000	Total Budget Saving £000	Saving Type - Efficiency, Income Generation, Front Line	FTE's 2018/19	FTE's 2019/20	FTE's Total
	Directorate Savings							
R&E 9h	Expansion of Nationality Checking Service	47	-47	0	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 11	Sponsorship for Christmas Illuminations	46	0	46	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 11 - 4	Cenotaph Cleaning	11	0	11	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E13	Recycling of Old Street Lighting Lanterns	2	1	3	IG	0.00	0.00	0.00
R&E 14	Realignment of Highway Budget	16	0	16	E	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2,765	1,200	3,965				
	Total Directorates Savings Options	5,288	1,784	7,072		72.91	10.00	82.91

Proposed Additions to the General Fund Capital Programme to 2021/22						
	2017/18 £000	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	Total £000
<u>Annual/Committed Expenditure to 2021/22</u>						
ICT refresh	0	0	0	0	1,775	1,775
Operational Buildings	0	0	0	0	550	550
Commercial Property	0	0	0	0	75	75
Neighbourhood Working	0	840	840	840	840	3,360
Replacement HR/Payroll System	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
<u>Capitalisation</u>						
Various capitalisations to support 2017/18 revenue budget outturn	632	0	0	0	0	632
Various capitalisations to support 2018/19 revenue budget & deliver savings	0	517	0	0	0	517
Leisure PFI Lifecycle costs	223	383	247	482	848	2,183
Tractors purchase instead of lease	0	1,045	0	0	0	1,045
Clifton Park car parking and tennis courts funded from income generation	121	0	0	0	0	121
Further flexible use of capital receipts to support revenue transformation costs	0	0	2,000	2,000	0	4,000
<u>Priority Investment</u>						
Street cleansing equipment and bins	0	610	0	0	0	610
Pavement improvements	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
Replacement of Mobile CCTV Cameras	0	60	0	0	0	60
New controlled pedestrian crossings - top-up funding	0	120	120	120	0	360
College Road Roundabout match funding to £3.24m grant	0	320	1,070	0	0	1,390
Crinoline Bridge repairs	0	1,312	0	0	0	1,312
Increase SEND provision - top-up funding	0	696	108	34	0	838
Total Proposed Additions	976	7,903	4,385	3,476	4,088	20,828

Capital Programme General Fund 2017/18 to 2021/22

APPENDIX 2B

Directorate	Service	Service Area	Sub Service	Current Year		Future Years				Total Project
				Budget		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
						Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	
Adult Care & Neighbourhood	Fair Access to Aids and	CNF101	Adapts - WDP - Private Major	288,257		0	0	0	0	288,257
				216,031		0	0	0	0	216,031
				934,135		0	0	0	0	934,135
				282,169		0	0	0	0	282,169
				179,408		0	0	0	0	179,408
				0		1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	7,600,000
				1,900,000		1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	9,500,000
				0		0	0	0	0	0
	Neighbourhood	Bellows Road	CP0600	116,043		0	0	0	0	116,043
				0		72,000	0	0	0	72,000
				141,627		0	0	0	0	141,627
				0		2,000,000	8,000,000	0	0	10,000,000
				257,670		2,072,000	8,000,000	0	0	10,329,670
				0		0	0	0	0	0
				2,157,670		3,972,000	9,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	19,829,670
	Adult Services	Assistive Technology	CU0700	680,000		680,000	680,000	680,000	0	2,720,000
				190,000		190,000	190,000	190,000	0	760,000
				0		2,140,000	0	0	0	2,140,000
				870,000		3,010,000	870,000	870,000	0	5,620,000
				870,000		3,010,000	870,000	870,000	0	5,620,000
	Neighbourhood	Allocations	CPC001	10,400		0	0	0	0	10,400
				15,000		0	0	0	0	15,000
				10,345		0	0	0	0	10,345
				4,620		0	0	0	0	4,620
				9,640		0	0	0	0	9,640
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
				10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000

Capital Programme General Fund 2017/18 to 2021/22

APPENDIX 2B

Directorate		Service	Service Area	Sub Service	Current Year		Future Years					Total Project	
							2018/19		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		
					Budget		Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget		
				CPC026	Capt'l Inv't-Ward - Maltby	10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		50,000
				CPC027	Capt'l Inv't-Ward - Hellaby	10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		50,000
				CPC028	Capt'l Inv't-Ward - Wickersley	10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		50,000
			Furnished Homes CPTL	CPA001	Furnished Homes New CPTL	1,134,000		1,134,000	1,134,000	1,134,000	1,134,000		5,670,000
				CPA002	Furnished Homes Replace CPTL	72,000		72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000		360,000
			Fuel Poverty Vulnerable People	CP0802	Fuel Poverty-Vulnerable People	48,486		0	0	0	0		48,486
			Total			1,514,491		1,416,000	1,416,000	1,416,000	1,416,000		7,178,491
		Total				1,514,491		1,416,000	1,416,000	1,416,000	1,416,000		7,178,491
	Total					4,542,161		8,398,000	12,186,000	4,186,000	3,316,000		32,628,161
Children &	CYPS - RMBC	Other CYPS	Children &	CE1014	Thrybergh CC Satellite CPTL	14,775		45,225	0	0	0		60,000
				CE1025	Thorpe Hesley Pr Childcare dev	39,668		0	0	0	0	39,668	
				CE1026	Thurcroft Jnr Childcare dev	244,753		0	0	0	0	244,753	
				CE1027	Flanderwell Pri Childcare dev	194,796		0	0	0	0		194,796
				CED900	Adaptations - Foster Care	500,000		919,637	0	0	0		1,419,637
				CEL900	Early Years Grant for 2 yr old	0		104,916	0	0	0		104,916
			Total			993,992		1,069,778	0	0	0		2,063,770
		Schools	Schools - Capitalised Enh	C0006N	Aston Lodge Primary	1,710		0	0	0	0		1,710
				C0014N	Brinsworth Howarth Primary	107,160		0	0	0	0		107,160
				C0018N	East Dene Primary	3,704		0	0	0	0		3,704
				C0025N	Newman Special	0		0	0	0	0		0
				C0027N	Redscope Primary	5,650		0	0	0	0		5,650
				C0028N	Redscope Primary	6,201		0	0	0	0		6,201
				C0032N	Sitwell Infants	0		0	0	0	0		0
				C0033N	St Anns Junior & Infant	0		0	0	0	0		0
				C0034N	St Thomas CoE	9,912		0	0	0	0		9,912
				C0035N	Swallownest Primary	56,106		0	0	0	0		56,106
				C0052N	Kitchen Canopies Asbestos surv	5,227		0	0	0	0		5,227
				C0053N	Anston Park Jnr Kitchen Canopy	99,939		0	0	0	0		99,939
				C0054N	Arnold Centre Replace boilers	41,102		0	0	0	0		41,102
				C0055N	Badsley Pri Kitchen Canopy	28,233		0	0	0	0		28,233
				C0056N	Badsley Pri Curtain wall Ph 2	5,000		150,000	0	0	0		155,000
				C0057N	Badsley Pri Re-Roofing Ph 2	111,503		0	0	0	0		111,503
				C0058N	Bramley S'side Inf Re-roof Ph1	149,907		0	0	0	0		149,907
				C0059N	Brins Manor Inf Kitchen Canopy	66,797		0	0	0	0		66,797
				C0060N	Brins Manor Inf Damp Works	5,000		95,000	0	0	0		100,000
				C0061N	Broom Valley Comm Sch Fencing	3,000		0	0	0	0		3,000
				C0062N	Kilnhurst Pri-Canalside Autism	12,556		0	0	0	0		12,556
				C0063N	Ferham Pri Changing room	10,000		0	0	0	0		10,000
				C0064N	Harthill Pr Fire alarm upgrade	25,781		0	0	0	0		25,781
				C0065N	Kiveton Pk Mdws Kitchen Canopy	114,627		0	0	0	0		114,627
				C0066N	Kiveton Pk Mdws DDA work	10,000		0	0	0	0		10,000
				C0067N	Laughton J&I Kitchen Canopy	47,000		0	0	0	0		47,000
				C0068N	Laughton JI Reception entrance	40,000		0	0	0	0		40,000
				C0069N	Newman Special Re-Roofing	9,366		0	0	0	0		9,366

Capital Programme General Fund 2017/18 to 2021/22

APPENDIX 2B

Directorate		Service	Service Area	Sub Service	Current Year	Future Years					Total Project	
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			
					Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	
				C0071N	Redscope Pri Kitchen Canopy	114,627	0	0	0	0	114,627	
				C0072N	Redscope Pri Brickwork repairs	31,310	0	0	0	0	31,310	
				C0073N	Rockingham J&I Kitchen Canopy	70,936	0	0	0	0	70,936	
				C0074N	Sitwell Inf Reception entrance	27,975	0	0	0	0	27,975	
				C0075N	St Ann's J&I Kitchen Canopy	114,627	0	0	0	0	114,627	
				C0076N	Swallownest Fire alarm replace	20,509	0	0	0	0	20,509	
				C0077N	Thorpe Hes Pri Kitchen Canopy	85,000	0	0	0	0	85,000	
				C0078N	Thorpe Hes Pri Heating boiler	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000	
				C0079N	Todwick Pri Kitchen Canopy	103,987	0	0	0	0	103,987	
				C0080N	Wales Pri Fencing	2,300	0	0	0	0	2,300	
				C0081N	West Melton Pr Legionella reme	3,746	0	0	0	0	3,746	
				C0082N	Bramley S'side Jnr DDA works	30,132	0	0	0	0	30,132	
				C0083N	Kimb'worth Pri 15/16projCEN002	13,466	0	0	0	0	13,466	
				C0084N	Broom Valley CC Boiler replac	6,935	0	0	0	0	6,935	
				C0085N	Rawmarsh Rye Inf Boiler replac	1,850	0	0	0	0	1,850	
				C0086N	Maltby Lillyhall Boiler replac	10,710	0	0	0	0	10,710	
				C0087N	Thorpe Hes Pri Duct work	2,692	0	0	0	0	2,692	
				C0088N	Dinnington Pri MUGA floodlight	17,809	0	0	0	0	17,809	
				C0089N	BroomValley Comm Sch Duct work	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	
				C0090N	Clifton School Drainage work	47,495	0	0	0	0	47,495	
				CEN002	CapRep-L&B non-roof Alter	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				CENBUN	Capitalised Enhancements Unallocated	65,631	1,181,060	900,000	900,000	0	3,046,691	
				CENF02	CEN FWT Remedials CNTL CPTL	40,000	40,000	0	0	0	80,000	
				Schools - Prims - Major	CE1005	New Central Prim School	4,748	0	0	0	0	4,748
					CE1016	Kiveton Park Inf -Nursery Prov	6,000	0	0	0	0	6,000
					CE1018	Dalton Foljambe Primary	7,533	0	0	0	0	7,533
					CE1019	Brampton Cortw'd Inf class rm	306,809	0	0	0	0	306,809
					CE1020	Laughton J&I add classrooms	1,084,595	0	0	0	0	1,084,595
					CE1021	Wath CofE Primary Classroom Pr	60,864	839,136	0	0	0	900,000
					CE1022	R'marsh Sandhill Pri add class	0	50,000	500,000	0	0	550,000
					CE1024	Maltby Hall Infants-Demolition	106,771	0	0	0	0	106,771
					CE1028	Waverley New Primary School	25,000	385,000	3,930,000	1,260,000	0	5,600,000
					CE1029	Bramley S'side Jnr mod classrm	2,334	58,558	0	0	0	60,892
					Schools - PRUs	CE8902	Riverside (Catcliffe) PRU CPTL	0	49,530	0	0	0
					CE8903	Hutton Park Campus CPTL	0	0	0	0	0	0
					CE8904	Rowan Centre PRU adaptations	25,000	125,000	0	0	0	150,000
				Schools - Secs - Major	CE5001	Wickersley SSC Expansion.	4,236	322,210	0	0	0	326,446
					CE5002	Wales School add. classrooms	300,800	778,360	0	0	0	1,079,160
					CE5003	Wath Comp add. classrooms	15,000	1,285,000	0	0	0	1,300,000
					CE5004	Aston Acad replace classrooms	0	0	2,000,000	1,800,000	0	3,800,000
Schools - Spcls - Major	CE7000	Wingfield Academy - SEND provi	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000				
	CE7002	Newman School swimming pool	20,438	79,562	0	0	0	100,000				
	CE7003	Welcome Ctr - SEND Hub Refurb	110,154	0	0	0	0	110,154				
	CE7004	Cherry Tree Hse- Refurb (SEND)	40,000	72,922	0	0	0	112,922				

Capital Programme General Fund 2017/18 to 2021/22

APPENDIX 2B

Directorate	Service	Service Area	Sub Service	Current Year		Future Years					Total Project	
				Budget		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			
						Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget			
					Special BUDGET UNALLOC	0	424,957	166,667	166,666	0	758,290	
					SEND top-up funding	0	696,000	108,000	34,000	0	838,000	
			Schools PFI Life Cycle Program	CES900	Schools PFI Life Cycle Program	1,577,000	902,000	1,200,000	1,764,000	0	5,443,000	
			Schools - Prims - Major	TBC	Mini-bus capitalisation	30,000						30,000
			EFA Grants		To Allocate	5,146,110	4,062,188	2,612,066	1,899,706	4,241,511	17,961,581	
			Total	10,682,610	11,596,483	11,416,733	7,824,372	4,241,511	45,761,709			
		Total	11,676,602	12,666,261	11,416,733	7,824,372	4,241,511	47,825,479				
	DFC	DFC - RMBC	DFC - RMBC all	CEXBUN	DFCG Unallocated	419,260	383,815	364,590	354,163	0	1,521,828	
			Total			419,260	383,815	364,590	354,163	0	1,521,828	
		Total				419,260	383,815	364,590	354,163	0	1,521,828	
	Total				12,095,862	13,050,076	11,781,323	8,178,535	4,241,511	49,347,307		
Finance &	F&CS	F&CS	F&CS -	CTR805	Transformation Projects	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	8,000,000	
			F&CS - RMBC	CTR004	Acq Mayors Car	18,600	0	0	0	0	18,600	
			Total			2,018,600	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	8,018,600	
			Total			2,018,600	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	8,018,600	
	ICT	ICT Refresh	ICT Refresh	CTT218	ICT Digital Strategy	397,000	797,000	195,000	0	0	1,389,000	
				CTT219	Computer Refresh	275,000	830,000	760,000	910,000	910,000	3,685,000	
				CTT220	Network Equipment Refresh Proj	25,312	304,903	832,000	630,000	630,000	2,422,215	
				CTT221	Replacement of server equip	64,100	255,416	267,000	235,000	235,000	1,056,516	
				CTT222	Telephony System Replacement	0	1,242,000	0	0	0	1,242,000	
				CTT223	Storage area network replace	240,000	60,000	0	0	0	300,000	
				Total		1,001,412	3,489,319	2,054,000	1,775,000	1,775,000	10,094,731	
ICT 2				ICT 2	CTT208	Finl Systms Upgrdes-ICT2	2,475	0	0	0	0	2,475
			CTT211	RMBCWebsite Enhncmnt-ICT2	2,949	0	0	0	0	2,949		
			CTT213	Customer Access-hard ICT2	12,881	0	0	0	0	12,881		
			CTT283	Spend Analytics (BI) - ICT2	5,725	0	0	0	0	5,725		
			CTT286	Iken cedar upgrade Capitalisation	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000		
			CTT287	Planned Print Leased machines Capitalisation	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000		
			CTT288	Fleet of MFD printers Capitalisation	138,000	0	0	0	0	138,000		
			CTT291	Social Care IT System - CNTL C	15,600	0	0	0	0	15,600		
			CTT294	ICT RESILIENCE	9,341	0	0	0	0	9,341		
	Total		206,971	0	0	0	0	206,971				
	Total		1,208,383	3,489,319	2,054,000	1,775,000	1,775,000	10,301,702				
	Total		3,226,983	5,489,319	4,054,000	3,775,000	1,775,000	18,320,302				
Regeneration &	Community	Network	Drainage	CGF005	Wath Flood Alleviation	43,226	0	0	0	0	43,226	
				CGF008	AstonAughtonSwnest PropProtPh2	5,737	0	0	0	0	5,737	
				CGF009	Herringthorpe V Flood Defence	14,630	270,000	0	0	0	284,630	
				CGF010	Whiston Brook Flood Storage	59,621	0	0	0	0	59,621	
				CGF011	Parkgate FAS	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000	
				Street Lighting	CGL002	Replacemnt/Upgrade Street Lght	630,000	729,297	0	0	0	1,359,297
					CGL005	St Lighting LTP 15/16 - 19/20	170,000	220,663	172,759	0	0	563,422
					CGL006	Upgrade PLL lighting to LED	570,000	530,000	550,000	0	0	1,650,000
					CGL007	Capitalisation Lighting	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000
	CGL008	Capitalisation litter bins signs benches etc	0	117,000	0	0	0	117,000				

Capital Programme General Fund 2017/18 to 2021/22

APPENDIX 2B

Directorate		Service	Service Area	Sub Service		Current Year	Future Years					Total Project
								2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
						Budget		Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
		Highways Delivery	CGR001	Carriageway Resurfacing	3,469,462		0	0	0	0	3,469,462	
			CGR007	DFT Pothole Grant 1718	295,000		0	0	0	0	295,000	
			CGR008	Unclassified Rds 17/18 ? 19/20	3,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	0	0	10,000,000		
			CGR010	Capitalisation Carriageways	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	1,000,000		
			CGR011	Pavement Improvements	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000		
				Multi Hog Capitalisation	116,000	0	0	0	0	116,000		
				CGR012	Three Tippers Capitalisation	160,713	0	0	0	160,713		
			Total		9,214,389	7,516,960	3,872,759	150,000	150,000	20,904,108		
		Street Scene Services	Waste Management	CGY004	Bins	150,775		150,775	150,775	150,775	150,775	753,875
				Street Cleansing	Equipment & Bins	0	610,000	0	0	0	610,000	
					Replacement of Mobile CCTV Cameras	0	60,000	0	0	0	60,000	
			Total		150,775	820,775	150,775	150,775	150,775	1,423,875		
		Safer Neighbourhoods	Safer Neighbourhoods	CN0100	Carhill Landfill Site	45,000		0	0	0	0	45,000
				CN0105	Wath Landfill Site	21,011	0	0	0	0	21,011	
			Total		66,011	0	0	0	0	66,011		
			Total		9,431,175	8,337,735	4,023,534	300,775	300,775	22,393,994		
	Culture, Sport & Tourism	Cultural Heritage & Sports	Libraries	CLL001	Brinsworth Library	497,290		0	0	0	497,290	
				CLL002	Strat Review of Libraries	77,954	0	0	0	0	77,954	
				Heritage Services	CLM005	Ready to Borrow	48,515	0	0	0	0	48,515
				Total		623,759	0	0	0	0	623,759	
		Leisure & Community Service	Green Spaces	CLC008	RVCP Caravan Park	383,000	4,336,000	62,000	0	0	4,781,000	
				CLS003	Leisure PFI Aston Car Park Extension Capitalisation	44,000					44,000	
				CLS004	Leisure PFI lifecycle Capitalisation	223,000	383,000	247,000	482,000	848,000	2,183,000	
				CLD001	Treeton St Helen Church Yard	0	450,000	0	0	0	450,000	
				CLR004	Firsby Reservoir Phase 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				CLU010	Alexandra Park Play Area	6,652	0	0	0	0	6,652	
				CLU012	Sanctuary Fields s106	5,379	0	0	0	0	5,379	
				CLC007	Rother Valley Country Park Broadband Capitalisation	20,000					20,000	
				CLC009	Clifton Park car parking and tennis courts Capitalisation	121,000					121,000	
				CLC010	Tractor & Gangs lease Capitalisation	0	1,045,000				1,045,000	
				CLU014	Wath Park Childrens Play	36,500	0	0	0	0	36,500	
				CLU015	S106 Packman Way for play prov	0	20,000	0	0	0	20,000	
				CLU017	Clifton Park Bollards	39,637	0	0	0	0	39,637	
				CLU018	Barkers Park Changing Rooms Re	40,000	0	0	0	0	40,000	
				CLU019	The Wickets MUGA	3,039	86,961	0	0	0	90,000	
			Total		922,207	6,320,961	309,000	482,000	848,000	8,882,168		
		Total		1,545,966	6,320,961	309,000	482,000	848,000	9,505,927			
	Planning, Regen & Transport	Corp Property Unit	Corporate Property Cap Proj	CSD005	Charnwood House Demo	81,221	0	0	0	81,221		

Capital Programme General Fund 2017/18 to 2021/22

APPENDIX 2B

Directorate	Service	Service Area	Sub Service			Current Year	Future Years				Total Project
							2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
						Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
				CSR043	Premises Fund Capitalisation	160,000					160,000
				CSR050	Caretakers Premises Capitalisation	36,000					36,000
				CSD006	Greasbrough TH Demo	47,000	0	0	0	0	47,000
				CSR003	Bailey House Condition+	75,117	0	0	0	0	75,117
				CSR015	Eric Manns relo Evolve team	5,215	0	0	0	0	5,215
				CSR018	Dalton YC - Refurb	15,031	0	0	0	0	15,031
				CSR019	Kiveton YC - Alterations	24,000	0	0	0	0	24,000
				CSR021	Rawmarsh CSC - Alterations	64,155	0	0	0	0	64,155
				CSR023	The Place - Alterations	190,341	0	0	0	0	190,341
				CSR024	Winterhill Early Help - ICT Up	7,700	0	0	0	0	7,700
				CSR025	Catcliffe Primary Early Help	8,800	0	0	0	0	8,800
				CSR027	Nelson Street Refurb	8,227	0	0	0	0	8,227
				CSR028	Wath YC	7,925	0	0	0	0	7,925
				CSR030	RotherValley CP-Heating	290,000	0	0	0	0	290,000
				CSR031	Maltby Library Relocation	315,000	0	0	0	0	315,000
				CSR032	Barbers Depot-Shutters	35,000	0	0	0	0	35,000
				CSR033	Wath Library -Concrete	95,000	0	0	0	0	95,000
				CSR034	Bailey House-WorksD12	177,864	0	0	0	0	177,864
				CSR035	Hellaby Roof	198,690	0	0	0	0	198,690
				CSR036	Markets Imps -O16	55,651	0	0	0	0	55,651
				CSR037	Barbot Hall Ind	113,191	0	0	0	0	113,191
				CSR038	Hellaby DepotAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
				CSR039	Bailey House Roof	29,000	0	0	0	0	29,000
				CSR040	Civic Theatre-refurb	17,000	0	0	0	0	17,000
				CSR041	Vic Park-Drainage	20,000	0	0	0	0	20,000
				CSR045	Middle Lane South, Clifton	22,000	0	0	0	0	22,000
				CSR046	Cranworth Centre	10,475	0	0	0	0	10,475
				CSR047	Relocation of visitor centre	63,400					63,400
				CSR048	Greasbrough Library	35,000					35,000
				CSR049	Dale Rd Community Centre Heating	28,000					28,000
				CSRBUN	Ops Buildings Cap Inv	2,244	1,271,809	976,000	549,000	550,000	3,349,053
				CSXBUN	Corps CYPs BUN	169,670	0	0	0	0	169,670
				CSY001	Commercial Property Cap	8,000	300,000	142,000	75,000	75,000	600,000
				CSY002	Riverside House lease space to partner	0	400,000				400,000
				Total		2,415,917	1,971,809	1,118,000	624,000	625,000	6,754,726
	RIDO	Business Growth	CS0001	Private-Twn Ctr Business Vit		5,000	54,739	0	0	0	59,739
			CS0002	RMBC-Town Ctr Business Vit		5,000	9,026	0	0	0	14,026
		Inv & Economic Initiatives	CSA005	Acq Forge Island		30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
			CSA006	Acq. of Riverside Precinct		347,000	0	0	0	0	347,000
			CSA007	Magistrates Court Demo		360,000	0	0	0	0	360,000
			CSA009	Town Centre Masterplan Capitalisation		80,000					80,000
			CSABUN	Town Centre Investment		0	2,000,000	13,956,383	200,000	0	16,156,383
			CSC006	Bassingthorpe Farm		235,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	385,000
			CSC007	Pithouse West Investigations		46,434	0	0	0	0	46,434
			CSCBUN	Growth Fund		5,000,000	0	0	0	0	5,000,000

Capital Programme General Fund 2017/18 to 2021/22

APPENDIX 2B

Directorate	Service	Service Area	Sub Service	Current Year		Future Years				Total Project
				Budget		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
						Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	
		Transportation & Highways	Total		6,108,434	2,113,765	14,006,383	250,000	0	22,478,582
			Connectivity	CGCBUN	Unallocated Connectivity	425,000	0	0	0	425,000
			Major Schemes	CGA012	A618 Growth Corridor Phase 2	448,619	0	0	0	448,619
				CGA013	Parkway Widening ph2	0	0	10,059,000	18,948,000	13,250,000
				CGA014	Waverley Link Rd Main Works	0	31,000	5,139,000	4,085,000	9,800,000
				CGC047	A630 Pool Green Roundabout	140,000	0	0	0	140,000
				CGF007	Holmes Tail Goit Pumping Stn	41,702	1,557,632	0	0	1,599,334
				CGN002	A57 (T) M1 NATA	50,000	23,875	0	0	73,875
				CGN020	SYITS infrastructure	4,369	0	0	0	4,369
				CGN051	SYITS Com Database	129,199	0	0	0	129,199
				CGN055	A630 Sheffield Parkway widenin	400,000	1,521,946	296,581	0	2,218,527
				CGN056	Waverley Link Road	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
				CGS005	Traffic Signal Refurb Prog	40,000	48,583	0	0	88,583
				CGS006	Traff Signal renewal Prog	50,000	350,000	300,000	300,000	1,000,000
				CGS007	Trafsig redlight cam digi upgra	247,573	0	0	0	247,573
				CGY010	Com Infra Levy (CIL) software	19,950	0	0	0	19,950
					New Controlled Pedestrian Crossings addtl funding	0	120,000	120,000	120,000	360,000
					College Road Roundabout	0	1,065,000	3,565,000	0	4,630,000
			Bridges		Crinoline Bridge Repairs	0	1,312,000	0	0	1,312,000
			Bridges	CGBBUN	Bridges unallocated	412,443	57,359	0	0	469,802
			Local Safety Schemes	CGLBUN	Unallocated Local Safety S	600,000	675,000	0	0	1,275,000
			LSTF & Smarter Choices	CGSBUN	Unallocated Smarter Choices	70,081	0	0	0	70,081
			Sustainable Tran Exemplar Prog	CGTBUN	Unallocated Step 2	1,795,000	0	0	0	1,795,000
			Network Management	CGNBUN	Unallocated Network Man	599,000	0	0	0	599,000
			LTP		Transport to allocate	0	1,166,000	1,166,000	1,166,000	4,664,000
			LTP		Highway Maintenance to allocate	0	2,774,337	2,822,241	2,995,000	11,586,578
			Total		5,473,936	10,702,732	23,467,822	27,614,000	17,956,000	85,214,490
			Total		13,998,287	14,788,306	38,592,205	28,488,000	18,581,000	114,447,798
			Total		24,975,428	29,447,002	42,924,739	29,270,775	19,729,775	146,347,719
ACX			Replacement HR/Paryoll System		0	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000
Total					44,840,434	57,384,397	70,946,062	45,410,310	29,062,286	247,643,489

Capital Programme Summary and Funding to 2021/22 - General Fund

APPENDIX 2C

Expenditure:

Directorate	Current Year		Future Years		Total Project
	Budget		Budget		Budget
Adult Care & Housing	4,542,161		28,086,000		32,628,161
Children & Young Peoples Serv	12,095,862		37,251,445		49,347,307
Finance & Customer Services	3,226,983		15,093,319		18,320,302
Regeneration & Environment	24,975,428		121,372,291		146,347,719
Assistant Chief Exectuive	0		1,000,000		1,000,000
Total	44,840,434		202,803,055		247,643,489

Funding:

Funding Stream	Current Year		Future Years		Total Project
	Budget		Budget		Budget
Grants And Contributions	20,704,624		118,294,821		138,999,445
Prudential Borrowing	18,536,856		46,895,032		65,431,888
Revenue Contribution	15,850		12,298,500		12,314,350
Usable Capital Receipts	5,583,104		25,314,702		30,897,806
Total	44,840,434		202,803,055		247,643,489

Capital Programme 2017/18 to 2021/22 - HRA

APPENDIX 2D

Directorate		Service	Service Area	Sub Service	Current Year	Future Years				Total Project	
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		
					Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget		
HRA	Neighbourhood Capital Programm	Fair Access to All	Aids and Adaptations (Public S	CJF301	Adapts - WDP - Public Major	564,871	0	0	0	0	564,871
				CJF302	Adapts - MFS - Public Major	540,590	0	0	0	0	540,590
				CJF303	Adapts - OTHERS - Public Major	455,733	0	0	0	0	455,733
				CJF401	Adapts - WDP - Public Minor	146,373	0	0	0	0	146,373
				CJF402	Adapts - MFS - Public Minor	92,433	0	0	0	0	92,433
				CJFBUN	Public Adaps Bud Unall	550,668	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	7,750,668
			Total		2,350,668	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	9,550,668	
		Improving Council Housing & Ho	Asbestos	CJQ101	Asbestos-Testing & Removal	400,000	0	0	0	0	400,000
			Beeversleigh	CJS103	Beeversleigh Doors.Misc	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000
			District Heating	CJ0602	District Heating Conversions	45,208	0	0	0	0	45,208
				CJJ515	Vine Close-Pipework to dwell's	219,582	0	0	0	0	219,582
				CJJ519	Vale Road	0	0	0	0	0	0
				CJJ520	Hampstead Green DH	38,750	0	0	0	0	38,750
				CJJ521	Glencairn Court - DH	0	0	0	0	0	0
				CJJ522	Grange Estate Heat Meters	21,092	0	0	0	0	21,092
				CJJ523	Shaftesbury Heat Meters	0	0	0	0	0	0
				CJJ524	District Heating St Annes	0	0	0	0	0	0
				CJTBUN	District Heating Bud Unall	175,368	0	0	0	0	175,368
			Electrical Board & Bond	CJJ301	WDP - Board and Bond	129,166	0	0	0	0	129,166
			Environmental Programme	CJE220	Dawson Croft-Car Park Works	1,375	0	0	0	0	1,375
				CJE227	Wingfield Road Phase 2 Enviro	125,622	0	0	0	0	125,622
				CJE228	Markfield Drive Phase 2 Enviro	200,000	0	0	0	0	200,000
				CJE229	Albert Street Phase 2 Enviro	136,820	0	0	0	0	136,820
				CJE232	Badsley Moor Lane Boundary Imp	3,507	0	0	0	0	3,507
				CJE233	Warwick St Access.bin storage.	81,000	0	0	0	0	81,000
				CJE234	Fleming Way Park impts	163,733	0	0	0	0	163,733
				CJE235	Wellfield Lodge bin storage im	2,550	0	0	0	0	2,550
				CJE236	Leverton Creation of parking b	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
				CJE237	Pike Rd Bin store imp	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000
				CJE238	St Philips Access improvements	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
				CJE239	Staple Green pathway imp	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
				CJE240	Tristford parking imp	8,470	0	0	0	0	8,470
				CJE241	Christchurch Rd Parking prov'n	31,000	0	0	0	0	31,000
				CJE242	Library Close access-surfacing	7,000	0	0	0	0	7,000
				CJE243	High Nook Pk, Dinn'ton impts	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
				CJE244	Lyme tree Play Area design	4,500	0	0	0	0	4,500
				CJE247	H'thorpeVily Rd hway resurface	6,650	0	0	0	0	6,650
				CJEBUN	Environmental Bud Unall	1,773	0	0	0	0	1,773
			External Insulation	CJN401	Thermal Improvments	110,000	0	0	0	0	110,000
				CJN402	Fitzwilliam - Swinton Thermal	390,000	0	0	0	0	390,000
				CJN403	Fitzwilliam Estate Fans	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Garage Site Investment	CJ0806	Unsustainable Garage Sites	250,000	0	0	0	0	250,000
			General Structures	CJM301	Capital Structural Work	750,000	0	0	0	0	750,000

Capital Programme 2017/18 to 2021/22 - HRA

APPENDIX 2D

Directorate		Service	Service Area	Sub Service	Current Year	Future Years				Total Project	
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		
					Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget		
			IHMS (IT System)	CJ1003	HIMS Computer System	342,162	0	0	0	0	342,162
			Improving Council Housing	CJZBUN	Improving Council Housing	0	28,220,000	22,880,000	22,880,000	22,880,000	96,860,000
			Major Voids Capital Prog	CJC101	WDP - Major Voids	1,291,659	0	0	0	0	1,291,659
				CJC102	MFS - Major Voids	1,508,341	0	0	0	0	1,508,341
			New Build DPU Bungalows	CJG201	New Build DPU Bungalows	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Refurbishments	CJA102	MFS - Site Prelims	267,580	0	0	0	0	267,580
				CJA105	East Dene Roofing	0	0	0	0	0	0
				CJA112	Herr'thpe Roofg,Chimy,FSB,RWG	0	0	0	0	0	0
				CJA113	Rawmarsh External	366,000	0	0	0	0	366,000
				CJA114	N Anston Roof,chim,RWG,Canpy	0	0	0	0	0	0
				CJA117	Kimberworth Roofing	1,100,000	0	0	0	0	1,100,000
				CJA118	Wharcliffe Flats RoofRWG Balc	499,312	0	0	0	0	499,312
				CJA401	MFS - Internal-MFS C5 1A	985,821	0	0	0	0	985,821
				CJA710	The Lanes Balconies	168,792	0	0	0	0	168,792
				CJA714	Vine Close Communals	380,000	0	0	0	0	380,000
				CJA715	Munsb'gh Roof,Chim,FSB,RWG	2,121,257	0	0	0	0	2,121,257
				CJA718	Rock'ghm&Wingf'd Asb'tos Gutts	290,000	0	0	0	0	290,000
				CJA719	Durham Place Bungalows	274,000	0	0	0	0	274,000
				CJA720	Rockingham House Lift	18,326	0	0	0	0	18,326
				CJA801	Design & Appraisal	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000
				CJABUN	Refurb Bud Unall	54,538	0	0	0	0	54,538
				CJB101	Replacement Windows	473,706	0	0	0	0	473,706
			Replacement of Central Heating	CJJ101	WDP - Ad Hoc Boiler Repl'ts	1,402,090	0	0	0	0	1,402,090
				CJJ102	WDP-Fires(gas2elec/elec2elec)	0	0	0	0	0	0
				CJJ103	WDP - Magna Cleans	19,375	0	0	0	0	19,375
				CJJ104	WDP - Hard Wire Stats	64,583	0	0	0	0	64,583
				CJJ105	WDP-Boilers Scheme 1	884,786	0	0	0	0	884,786
				CJJBUN	Central Heat Boilers Bud Unall	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Replacement of Communal Doors	CJD101	Communal Doors (High Security)	150,000	0	0	0	0	150,000
			Sheltered Housing Communal Are	CJR101	Community Centre Improvements	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000
				CJR103	Comm Centre Conv-Sorrel Sykes	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000
				CJR104	Comm Centre Conv-Arbour Drive	138,000	0	0	0	0	138,000
				CJR107	Comm Centre Conv-Ash Grove	0	0	0	0	0	0
				CJR109	Comm Centre Conv-Caperns Rd	0	0	0	0	0	0
				CJR110	Comm Centre Conv-Normanville	0	0	0	0	0	0
				CJR111	Comm C'tre Conv-Victoria Court	0	0	0	0	0	0
				CJRBUN	Community Centre Imps-Bud Unal	537,000	0	0	0	0	537,000
			Total			16,891,494	28,220,000	22,880,000	22,880,000	22,880,000	113,751,494
		New Housing Provision	Site Clusters	CJP001	Site Cluster Braithwell	2,367,123	5,978,702	4,919,974	296,094	0	13,561,893
				CJP002	Site Cluster Rotherview Road 1	86,296	1,255,870	1,511,752	132,274	0	2,986,192
				CJP003	Site Cluster Rotherview Road 2	202,948	2,946,955	3,547,396	310,387	0	7,007,686
				CJP004	Site Cluster Conway	667,257	1,472,646	0	0	0	2,139,903

Capital Programme 2017/18 to 2021/22 - HRA

APPENDIX 2D

Directorate		Service	Service Area	Sub Service	Current Year	Future Years					Total Project		
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22				
					Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget			
				CJP005	Site Cluster Farnworth	550,375	1,274,751	0	0	0	1,825,126		
				CJP006	Site Cluster Gaitskell	48,706	294,085	0	0	0	342,791		
				CJP007	Site Cluster Shakespear	23,019	323,125	467,619	0	0	813,763		
			Stock Conversions	CJH101	Grange Road Flats Conversion	280,303	0	0	0	0	280,303		
			SOAHP delivery	CJP008	Bellows Road SOAHP	0	3,329,030	3,329,030	1,664,516	0	8,322,576		
				CJP009	Rothwell Grange SOAHP units	0	376,162	2,256,970	3,009,292	0	5,642,424		
				CJP010	Braithwell Rd SOAHP Bungalows	41,835	502,024	209,176	0	0	753,035		
				CJP011	Arundel Ave Bungws SOAHP	41,835	502,024	209,176	0	0	753,035		
				CJP012	SOAHP Bungalows - 4 units	33,468	401,620	167,342	0	0	602,430		
			Strategic Acquisitions	CJ0117	SA Waverley	812,862	95,000	0	0	0	907,862		
				CJ0118	Little London Maltby SA	0	1,700,000	0	0	0	1,700,000		
				CJ0120	Catherine Ave & St Marys Drive	439,172	424,596	0	0	0	863,768		
				CJ0122	Waverley HC5 Avant	343,960	755,640	0	0	0	1,099,600		
				CJ0123	Queens Ave KivetonPk 12 units	420,870	508,600	0	0	0	929,470		
				CJHBUN	LA Strat Acquisit'ns Bud Unall	121,394	4,366,166	0	0	0	4,487,560		
			Total					6,481,423	26,506,996	16,618,435	5,412,563	0	55,019,417
			Total					25,723,585	56,526,996	41,298,435	30,092,563	24,680,000	178,321,579
			Total					25,723,585	56,526,996	41,298,435	30,092,563	24,680,000	178,321,579
			Total					25,723,585	56,526,996	41,298,435	30,092,563	24,680,000	178,321,579

Capital Programme Summary and Funding to 2021/22 - HRA

APPENDIX 2E

Expenditure:

Directorate	Current Year		Future Years		Total Project
	Budget		Budget		Budget
HRA	25,723,585		152,597,994		178,321,579
Total	25,723,585		152,597,994		178,321,579

Funding:

Funding Stream	Current Year		Future Years		Total Project
	Budget		Budget		Budget
Grants And Contributions	1,345,076		18,417,769		19,762,845
Major Repairs Allowance	17,776,709		69,635,000		87,411,709
Revenue Contribution	6,601,800		58,545,225		65,147,025
Usable Capital Receipts	0		6,000,000		6,000,000
Total	25,723,585		152,597,994		178,321,579

Appendix 3

Prudential Indicators and Treasury Management and Investment Strategy 2018/19 – 2020/21

1. Purpose of the report

To seek approval of the Treasury Management Matters for 2018/19, including the Prudential Indicators, the Minimum Revenue Provision Policy, the Treasury Management Strategy and the Investment Strategy.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Local Government Act 2003 and supporting regulations require the Council to 'have regard to' the CIPFA Prudential Code and the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice and prepare, set and publish prudential indicators and treasury indicators that ensure the Council's capital expenditure plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable in the long-term.

The prudential indicators consider the affordability and impact of capital expenditure plans, and set out the Council's overall capital framework. Each prudential indicator either summarises the expected activity or introduces limits upon the activity, and reflects the underlying capital programme.

Within the overall prudential framework there is a clear impact on the Council's treasury management activity, either through borrowing or investment activity. As a consequence a Treasury Management Strategy is prepared which considers the effective funding of the capital expenditure decisions and complements the prudential indicators.

- 2.2 The Prudential Indicators and Treasury Management Strategy together form part of the process which ensures the Council meets the balanced budget requirement under the Local Government Finance Act 1992. It is a statutory requirement under Section 33, revised under Section 31 of the Localism Bill 2011, for the Council to produce a **balanced budget**. In particular, Section 31 requires the Council to calculate its budget requirement for each financial year to include the revenue costs that flow from capital financing decisions.

This, therefore, means that increases in capital expenditure must be limited to a level whereby charges to revenue remain affordable within the projected income of the Council for the foreseeable future. These increased charges may arise from:

- increases in interest charges and debt repayment caused by increased borrowing to finance additional capital expenditure; and
- any increases in operational running costs from new capital projects.

- 2.3 Treasury management is, therefore, an important part of the overall financial management of the Council's affairs and is defined as:

"The management of the local authority's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks."

Specific treasury indicators are prepared and included in the Treasury Management Strategy which requires Member approval.

The Council's treasury activities are strictly regulated by statutory requirements and a professional code of practice (the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management – revised November 2009). The Council adopted the Code of Practice on Treasury Management (Cabinet, March 2004) and adopted the revisions to the Code in March 2010.

- 2.4 The Council's constitution (via Financial Regulations) requires the annual Treasury Management Strategy to be reported to Council outlining the expected treasury activity for the forthcoming 3 years. A key requirement of this report is to explain both the risks, and the management of the risks, associated with the treasury service. As a minimum a mid-year monitoring report is produced with a further report produced after the year-end to report on actual activity for the year.

Reports on Treasury matters are also required to be adequately scrutinised before being recommended to the Council and this role is undertaken by Audit Committee.

3. Key Issues

3.1 Overview

The Council's 2017/18 Prudential Indicators and Treasury Management Strategy was approved by Council on 8th March 2017, whilst a Mid-Year report which updated the 2017/18 approved indicators was considered by Audit Committee on the 21st November 2017 and more recently by Cabinet on 9th January 2017. This report provides an update for the period 2017/18 to 2019/20 and proposes the indicators and forecasts for 2020/21.

Section 3.2 of the report details the key elements of the Council's Capital Expenditure Plans and associated Prudential Indicators. The Treasury Management Strategy (including the Investment Strategy) is detailed in Sections 3.3. Supporting detail is provided in the Appendices.

The Treasury Management Strategy has been drawn up in association with the Council's treasury management advisors, Link Asset Services (formerly Capita Asset Services).

This is a technical and complex report however the key messages are:

- Investments – the primary governing principle will remain **security** over return and the criteria for selecting counterparties reflect this. Cash available for investment will remain low, resulting in low returns.
- Borrowing – overall, this is estimated to year on year increase over the period covered by this report as the Council plans to incrementally reduce its under-borrowing position as part of managing its daily and long term liquidity position. New borrowing will only be taken up as current portfolio debt matures and where approved capital investment is to be financed by borrowing; and,
- Governance – strategies are reviewed by the Audit Committee with continuous monitoring which includes the Mid-Year and Year End reporting.

3.2 **CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PLANS & PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2017/18 TO 2020/21**

3.2.1 **The Capital Expenditure Plans**

The Council's capital expenditure plans are summarised below and form the first of the prudential indicators. A certain level of capital expenditure is grant supported by the Government; any decisions by the Council to spend above this level will be considered unsupported capital expenditure. This unsupported capital expenditure needs to have regard to:

- Service objectives (e.g. strategic planning);
- Stewardship of assets (e.g. asset management planning);
- Value for money (e.g. option appraisal)
- Prudence and sustainability (e.g. implications for external borrowing and whole life costing);
- Affordability (e.g. implications for the council tax and rents)
- Practicality (e.g. the achievability of the forward plan).

The revenue consequences of capital expenditure, particularly the unsupported expenditure, will need to be paid for from the Council's own revenue resources.

This capital expenditure can be paid for immediately (by applying capital resources such as capital receipts, capital grants etc., or revenue resources), but if these resources are insufficient any residual expenditure will add to the Council's borrowing need.

- 3.2.2 The key risks to the plans are that the level of Government support has been estimated and is therefore subject to change. Similarly some of estimates for other sources of funding, such as capital receipts, may also be subject to change over this timescale. For example, anticipated asset sales resulting from the Council's on-going asset rationalisation programme may be deferred due to the on-going impact of the current economic & financial conditions on the property market.
- 3.2.3 The revised capital expenditure plans in the updated Capital Strategy and Capital Programme being taken to Council on 28th Feb 2018, are summarised in the table below.

It should be noted, that these represent the capital investment forecasts under traditional forms of financing and exclude assets acquired under PFI and finance lease arrangements which are a type of borrowing but which are budgeted for separately outside of the capital financing budget.

	2017/18 Estimated £m	2018/19 Estimated £m	2019/20 Estimated £m	2020/21 Estimated £m
Adult Care & Housing – Non HRA	4.542	8.398	12.186	4.186
Children & Young People's Services	12.095	13.050	11.781	8.179
Regeneration & Environment	24.975	29.447	42.925	29.271
Finance & Customer Services	3.227	6.489	4.054	3.775
Total Non HRA	44.839	57.384	70.946	45.411
HRA	25.724	56.527	41.298	30.092
Total HRA	25.724	56.527	41.298	30.092
Total expenditure	70.563	113.911	112.244	75.503
Capital receipts	5.583	2.000	2.000	2.000
Capital grants, capital contributions & sources other capital funding	46.443	106.008	107.859	72.027
Total financing	52.026	108.008	109.859	74.027
Prudential borrowing requirement for the year	18.537	5.903	2.385	1.476

3.2.4 The Capital Financing Requirement (the Council's Borrowing Need)

The Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is the total outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been financed from either revenue or

capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need.

As can be seen in the table in 3.2.3 above, the latest revised estimated prudential borrowing requirement over the period 2017/18 to 2020/21 based on the updated Capital Strategy and Capital Programme is £28.301m. This will be added to the existing CFR.

The CFR is then reduced by the amount the Council sets aside from revenue for the repayment of debt and other financing movements.

As explained in 3.2.3, in addition to the underlying borrowing need arising from the Council's capital investment programme, the overall CFR also includes other long term liabilities (OLTL) brought onto the Balance Sheet as a result of the recognition of PFI and Finance lease assets. This is a technical adjustment to recognise the underlying borrowing facility taken out by the PFI or Finance lease provider and does not require the Council to take out any additional borrow in its own right.

The CFR projections for which approval is being sought are set out in the table below:

	2017/18 Estimated £m	2018/19 Estimated £m	2019/20 Estimated £m	2020/21 Estimated £m
CFR – General Fund	503.768	505.879	501.045	491.608
CFR – HRA	304.125	304.125	304.125	304.125
Total CFR	807.893	810.004	805.170	795.733
Movement in CFR	15.354	2.111	-4.834	-9.437
Of which:				
CFR – capital investment	675.104	680.378	678.394	672.482
OLTL	132.789	129.626	126.776	123.251
Movement in CFR represented by:				
Prudential borrowing requirement for the year (table at 3.2.3 above)	18.537	5.903	2.385	1.476
Net financing need for the year for OLTL	-2.766	-3.163	-2.850	-3.525
Less Minimum Revenue Provision and other financing movements	-0.417	-0.629	-4.369	-7.388
Movement in CFR	15.354	2.111	-4.834	-9.437

3.2.5 Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement

- 3.2.5.1 The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund CFR each year through a revenue charge (the Minimum Revenue Provision - MRP). In addition, it is also allowed to make additional voluntary payments (VRP) where it is prudent to do so. Repayments included in annual PFI charges or finance lease payments are also applied as MRP.

No MRP charge is currently required for the HRA. The HRA charges depreciation on its assets, which is a revenue charge. Previously to alleviate the impact of this charge falling on the tenants, HRA regulations allowed the Major Repairs Allowance to be used as a proxy for depreciation for the first five years under self-financing. From April 2017, depreciation is determined in accordance with proper accounting practice.

- 3.2.5.2 CLG Regulations require full Council to approve an MRP Statement in advance of each financial year setting out how it will discharge its duty to charge an amount of MRP which the Council considers 'prudent'.

The Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services will, where it is prudent to do so, use discretion to review the overall financing of the capital programme and the opportunities afforded by the regulations to maximise the benefit to the Council whilst ensuring it meets its duty to charge a 'prudent' provision. To provide maximum flexibility the recommended MRP policy includes the use of the annuity method and the equal instalments method.

The wording of the proposed MRP Policy Statement for which Council approval is being sought is shown at Appendix A.

3.2.6 Affordability Prudential Indicators

Affordability prudential indicators are used to assess the affordability of the capital expenditure plans by reference to their impact on the Council's finances overall. Cabinet will recommend that the Council be asked to approve the following indicators.

3.2.6.1 Actual and Estimates of the ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs net of investment income) against the net revenue stream of the Council.

The estimates of financing costs include all current commitments, the proposals contained in the proposed 2018/19 Revenue Budget and updated future years' capital expenditure plans.

Ratio of financing costs to Net Revenue Stream				
	2017/18 Estimated %	2018/19 Estimated %	2019/20 Estimated %	2020/21 Estimated %
Non-HRA	6.24	5.56	6.18	6.93
HRA	15.99	15.95	15.69	15.35

3.2.6.2 Estimates of the incremental impact of capital expenditure plans on Council Tax

This indicator identifies the revenue costs associated with proposed changes to the capital programme compared to the Council's existing commitments and current plans.

Only schemes in the Council's approved capital programme are included in the indicators and there may be further schemes pending approval. Any additional approvals will normally have to be funded from unsupported borrowing as all identified available resources have been allocated. This would impact on the prudential indicators above.

The impact on Band D Council Tax, as shown in the table below, indicates the impact of the Council's capital expenditure plans as already budgeted for within the proposed Revenue Budget for 2018/19 and the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy, **and does not indicate additional requirements of Rotherham council tax payers.**

Incremental impact of capital expenditure plans on the Band D Council Tax				
	Estimated 2017/18 £	Estimated 2018/19 £	Estimated 2019/20 £	Estimated 2020/21 £
Council Tax – Band D	9.30	13.26	12.50	11.96

3.2.6.3 Estimates of the incremental impact of capital expenditure plans on Housing Rent levels

Similar to the Council tax calculation, this indicator identifies the revenue cost of proposed changes in the housing capital programme compared to the Council's existing approved commitments and current plans expressed in terms of the impact on weekly rent levels. Given the latest HRA 30 Year Business Plan does not currently forecast any change in borrowing levels over the period and therefore the incremental financing costs are assumed to be £Nil in each year.

Incremental impact of capital expenditure plans on the Housing Rent levels				
	Revised 2017/18 £	Proposed Budget 2018/19 £	Estimated 2019/20 £	Estimated 2020/21 £
Weekly Housing Rent levels	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00

3.3 TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2017/18 – 2019/20

The Treasury Management Strategy covers:

- a) The Council's borrowing and investment projections (para. 3.3.1);
- b) The Council's estimates and limits to borrowing activity (para. 3.3.2 to 3.3.5);
- c) The expected movement in interest rates (para. 3.3.6);
- d) The Council's borrowing and debt strategy (para. 3.3.7);
- e) The Council's investment strategy (para. 3.3.8);
- f) Treasury Management prudential indicators and limits on activity (para. 3.3.9);
- g) Treasury performance indicators (para. 3.3.10); and
- h) Policy on the use of external service advisers (para. 3.3.12).

3.3.1 Borrowing and Investment Projections 2018/19 – 2020/21

The borrowing requirement comprises the expected movement in the CFR and any maturing debt which will need to be re-financed.

The effect on the treasury position over the next three years for both the Council and the ex-SYCC debt that the Council administers on behalf of the other South Yorkshire authorities is shown in the table attached at Appendix B. The table also highlights the expected level of investment balances.

3.3.2 Limits to Borrowing Activity

There are a number of key indicators to ensure the Council operates its activities within well-defined limits.

For the first of these, the Council needs to ensure that its total borrowing, does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR at the end of the preceding year plus the estimated additional CFR for the current year (2017/18) and the following three financial years. This is designed to ensure that in the medium term debt is only for a capital purpose. The purpose of including the estimated additional CFR for the following two financial years, is that it allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years (para. 3.3.4).

The Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services reports that the Council has complied with this indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future (the table below refers). This view takes into account approved commitments and existing plans.

Whilst the forecast changes in the CFR assume significant reductions in the amount of under-borrowing by the Council, the actual change in the year on year level of under-borrowing will be determined by the Strategic Director – Finance and Customers Services, after consideration of all relevant factors in determining the appropriate strategy for borrowing levels within the Council's overall financial strategy.

RMBC	2017/18 Estimated £m	2018/19 Estimated £m	2019/20 Estimated £m	2020/21 Estimated £m
CFR – excl. OLTL	675.104	680.378	678.394	672.482
CFR – OLTL	132.789	129.626	126.776	123.251
Total CFR	807.893	810.004	805.17	795.733
Borrowing (loans outstanding)	554.644	558.953	635.525	654.370
Borrowing - OLTL	132.789	129.626	126.776	123.251
Total Borrowing	687.433	688.579	762.301	777.621
CFR less Borrowing (underborrowed)	120.46	121.425	42.869	18.112

3.3.3 The Overall Level of Borrowing

A further two prudential indicators control or anticipate the overall level of borrowing. These are:

- The Authorised Limit for External Debt
- The Operational Boundary for External Debt

3.3.3.1 The Authorised Limit for External Debt

The Authorised Limit represents the maximum amount an authority can borrow for capital and cash flow purposes. It reflects the level of external debt which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term. This is the statutory limit determined under section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003. The Authorised Limit is set by the Council and any breach must be reported. The Government retains an option to control either the total of all council's plans, or those of a specific council, although no such Government control has yet been exercised.

Cabinet is asked to recommend to Council the approval of the following Authorised Limit for RMBC:

Authorised Limit for External Debt (RMBC)	2017/18 Estimated £m	2018/19 Estimated £m	2019/20 Estimated £m	2020/21 Estimated £m
Borrowing	708.859	714.397	712.314	706.106
OLTL	135.445	132.219	129.312	125.716
Total	844.304	846.615	841.625	831.822

Cabinet is also asked to recommend approval to Council of the following Authorised Limit for the former SYCC:

Authorised Limit for External Debt (Former SYCC)	2017/18 Estimated £m	2018/19 Estimated £m	2019/20 Estimated £m	2020/21 Estimated £m
Borrowing	76.709	37.000	36.189	36.189
OLTL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	76.709	37.000	36.189	36.189

3.3.3.2 Separately, the Council is also limited to a maximum HRA CFR through the HRA self-financing regime. This limit remains unchanged until there is any change in Government legislation. The difference between the HRA CFR and HRA Debt Cap of £32.498m represents the maximum additional amount of borrowing the HRA could take up to finance its capital investment. Interest calculated with reference to the HRA CFR is charged on a fair & equitable basis.

HRA Debt Limit	2017/18 Estimated £m	2018/19 Estimated £m	2019/20 Estimated £m	2020/21 Estimated £m
HRA Debt Cap	336.623	336.623	336.623	336.623
HRA CFR	304.125	304.125	304.125	304.125
HRA Headroom (+)	32.498	32.498	32.498	32.498

3.3.3.3 The Operational Boundary for External Debt

This is the amount beyond which external borrowing (for capital and cash flow purposes) is not normally expected to exceed. Its purpose is to act as a tool for monitoring day to day treasury activity. Occasionally, for operational reasons it may be necessary temporary breaches are not a cause for concern but sustained breaches may be an indication that the Council is acting imprudently or getting into major financial difficulty.

In most cases the operational boundary would be a similar figure to the CFR, but as a result of the planned continued under-borrowed position shown in the table in 3.3.2 above, the Operational Boundary for which Council approval is being sought set out in the table below is substantially less than the CFR:

Operational Boundary for External Debt (RMBC)	2017/18 Estimated £m	2018/19 Estimated £m	2019/20 Estimated £m	2020/21 Estimated £m
Borrowing	554.644	558.953	635.525	654.370
Other long term liabilities	132.789	129.626	126.776	123.251
Total	687.433	688.579	762.301	777.621

Cabinet is asked to recommend to Council that it approves the following Operational Boundary for the former SYCC:

Operational Boundary for External Debt (Former SYCC)	2017/18 Estimated £m	2018/19 Estimated £m	2019/20 Estimated £m	2020/21 Estimated £m
Borrowing	76.709	37.000	36.189	36.189
Other long term liabilities	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	76.709	37.000	36.189	36.189

3.3.4 **Policy on Borrowing in Advance of Need**

The Council has some flexibility to borrow funds in advance for use in future years. The Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services may do this under delegated powers where, for instance, a sharp rise in interest rates is expected, and so borrowing early at fixed interest rates will be economically beneficial or help meet budgetary constraints.

Whilst the Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services will adopt a prudent approach to any such borrowing, where there is a clear business case for doing so borrowing may be undertaken to fund the approved capital programme or to fund debt maturities.

Risks associated with any advance borrowing activity will be subject to appraisal in advance and subsequent reporting through the mid-year and annual reporting mechanism.

3.3.5 **Debt Rescheduling**

As short term borrowing rates will be considerably cheaper than longer term fixed interest rates, there may be potential opportunities to generate savings by switching from long term debt to short term debt. These savings will need to be considered in the light of the current treasury position and the value of the cost of debt repayment (premiums incurred).

The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:

- The generation of cash savings and/or discounted cash flow savings;
- Helping to fulfil the treasury strategy; and,

- Enhancing the balance of the portfolio (amending the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility).

3.3.6 **Expected Movement in Interest Rates**

The Bank Rate, currently 0.50%, underpins investment returns. There remains a great deal of economic uncertainty affecting growth forecasts for the UK economy and the rate of inflation both of which are key factors influencing the Bank Rate.

The uncertainty surrounds the UK's final terms for the leaving the EU, on-going issues in areas of the world economy which could result in weak growth or recession in the UK's main trading partners, Sterling's devaluation which may have seen upward pressure on the rate of inflation, and, pay growth in the UK which is expected to rise more slowly than inflation squeezing disposable incomes.

As a consequence, the Bank of England have given an indication that the increases in the Bank Rate will be limited and gradual over the medium term. As a result short-term borrowing rates are expected to remain at favourably low levels. The outlook for longer-term interest rates also remains favourable in the near future, but the current capital economics projection is that the rate will rise gradually to 1.75% by the December 2019.

This challenging outlook has several key treasury management implications:

- Investment returns are likely to remain low in the short to medium term with target returns of around 0.50%;
- Borrowing interest rates are likely to remain attractive in the short to medium term, but are less likely to remain so going forward. The Council has adopted a policy of delaying new borrowing by utilising spare cash balances over the last few years. This approach will continue to be carefully reviewed to minimise the risk of incurring higher future borrowing costs, when the Council will not be able to delay new borrowing to finance new capital expenditure and/or to refinance maturing debt. The timing of any borrowing will, therefore, be monitored carefully; and
- There will remain a cost of carrying capital – any borrowing undertaken that results in an increase in investments will incur an incremental cost as the cost of borrowing is greater than the likely investment return.

3.3.7 **Borrowing and Debt Strategy 2018/19 – 2020/21**

As shown in the table in 3.3.2, the Council is currently maintaining an under-borrowed position. This means that the CFR has not been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This strategy is prudent as investment returns are low and counterparty risk remains relatively high.

The uncertainty over future interest rates increases the inherent risks associated with treasury activity. As a result the Council will continue to take a prudent approach to its treasury strategy.

The Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services, under delegated powers, will take the most appropriate form of borrowing depending on the prevailing interest rates at the time, taking into account the risks shown in the forecast above. It is likely shorter term fixed rates may provide lower cost opportunities in the short to medium term.

3.3.8 Investment Strategy 2018/19 – 2020/21

The primary objectives of the Council's investment strategy are:

- Firstly to safeguard the timely repayment of principal and interest (security);
- Secondly to ensure adequate liquidity; and
- Thirdly to produce an investment return (yield).

3.3.8.1 As part of this Strategy, Members need to consider and approve security and liquidity benchmarks in addition to yield benchmarks which are currently widely used to assess investment performance and have previously been reported to Members. The proposed benchmarks are set down in Appendix D.

3.3.8.2 The primary principle governing the Council's investment criteria is the security of its investments, although the yield or return on the investment is also a key consideration. After this main principle the Council will ensure:

- It maintains a policy covering both the categories of investment types it will invest in, criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security, and monitoring their security. This is set out in the Specified and Non-Specified investment sections of Appendix C.
- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments. For this purpose it will set out procedures for determining the maximum periods for which funds may prudently be committed. These procedures also apply to the Council's prudential indicators covering the maximum principal sums invested as set out in Appendix D.

3.3.8.3 The Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services will maintain a counterparty list in compliance with the criteria set out in 3.3.8.5 and will revise the criteria and submit them to Council for approval as necessary. These criteria are different to those which are used to select Specified and Non-Specified investments.

The rating criteria use the lowest common denominator method of selecting counterparties and applying limits. This means that the application of the Council's minimum criteria will apply to the lowest available rating for any institution. For instance if an institution is rated by two agencies, one meets the Council's criteria, the other does not, the institution will fall outside the lending criteria. This is in compliance with a CIPFA Treasury Management Panel recommendation in March 2009 and the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice.

3.3.8.4 Credit rating information is supplied by our treasury advisors on all active counterparties that comply with the criteria in section 3.3.8.5. Any counterparty failing to meet the criteria would be omitted from the counterparty list. Any rating changes, rating watches (notification of a likely change) and rating outlooks (notification of a possible long term change) are provided to officers almost immediately after they occur and this information is considered before any investment decision is taken.

3.3.8.5 The criteria for providing a portfolio of high quality investment counterparties (both Specified and Non-Specified investments) are:

- **Banks** – The Council will use banks which are rated by at least two rating agencies and have at least the following Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poors' ratings (where rated):

	Fitch	Moody's	Standards & Poor's
Short-term	F1	P-1	A-1
Long-term	A-	A3	A-

To allow for the day to day management of the Council's cash flow the Council's bankers will also be retained on the list of counterparties if ratings fall below the above minimum criteria.

- **Building Societies** – the Council will use the top 20 Building Societies ranked by asset size but restricted to a maximum of 20% of the investment portfolio
- **Money Market Funds** – AAA – restricted to a maximum investment of £10m per fund
- **UK Government** – Debt Management Office
- **UK Single Tier & County Councils** – (i.e. Metropolitan Districts, London Boroughs, County Councils, Unitary Authorities)

A limit of 35% will be applied to the use of Non-Specified investments within the investment portfolio, excluding day to day cash management through the Council's own bank.

Whilst the above criteria relies primarily on the application of credit ratings to provide a pool of appropriate counterparties for officers to use, additional operational market and sovereign information will continue to be applied before making any specific investment decision from the agreed portfolio of counterparties.

3.3.8.6 The time and monetary limits for institutions on the Council's Counterparty List are as follows and represent no change from those currently approved (these will cover both Specified and Non-Specified Investments):

	Fitch	Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Money Limit	Time Limit
Upper Limit Category	F1+/AA-	P-1/Aa3	A-1+/AA-	£20m	5 years
Middle Limit Category	F1/A-	P-1/A3	A-1/A-	£10m	364 days
Lower Limit Category *	All Building Soc's ranked 1 to 10 All Building Soc's ranked 11 to 20			£5m £1m	6 mths 3 mths
Debt Management Office	-	-	-	Unlimited **	6 months
Money Market Funds	-	-	-	£10m	n/a
UK Single Tier & County Councils	-	-	-	£20m	5 years
Council's Bankers	-	-	-	£10m	364 days
The above money limits are exclusive of bank balances held by schools					
* Based on maximum of 20% of the investment portfolio					
** Provides maximum flexibility					

3.3.8.7 The proposed criteria for Specified and Non-Specified investments and monitoring of counterparties are shown in Appendix C for Member approval.

In the normal course of the Council's cash flow operations it is expected that both Specified and Non-specified investments will be utilised for the control of liquidity as both categories allow for short term investments.

The use of longer term instruments (greater than one year from inception to repayment) will fall in the Non-specified investment category. These instruments will only be used where the Council's liquidity requirements are safeguarded. This will also be limited by the long term investment limits.

3.3.9 **Treasury Management Prudential Indicators and Limits on Activity**

3.3.9.1 There are four further treasury activity limits the purpose of which are to contain the activity of the treasury function within certain limits, thereby managing risk and reducing the impact of an adverse movement in interest rates. However if these are set to be too restrictive they will impair the opportunities to reduce costs. The limits are:

- Upper limits on fixed interest rate exposure – This identifies a maximum limit for fixed interest rates based upon the fixed debt position net of fixed interest rate investments.
- Upper limits on variable interest rate exposure – as above this limit covers a maximum limit on variable interest rates based upon the variable debt position net of variable interest rate investments.

- Maturity structures of borrowing – These gross limits are set to reduce the Council's exposure to large fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing, and are required for upper and lower limits.
- Total funds invested for greater than 364 days – These limits are set to reduce the need for early sale of an investment, and are based on the availability of funds after each year-end.

For the purposes of these indicators the Council's market debt with Financial Institutions is treated as variable where debt may be subject to variation on specific call dates each year. However, over the period covered by this Strategy it is considered very unlikely that any market debt will be called due to the prevailing historically low interest rates.

3.3.9.2 The activity limits (prudential indicators) for Member approval are as follows:

RMBC	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Interest rate Exposures			
	Upper	Upper	Upper
Limits on fixed interest rate debt based on fixed net debt	100%	100%	100%
Limits on variable interest rate debt based on variable net debt	30%	30%	30%

RMBC Maturity Structure of fixed interest rate borrowing 2018/19		
	Lower	Upper
Under 12 months	0%	35%
12 months to 2 years	0%	35%
2 years to 5 years	0%	45%
5 years to 10 years	0%	45%
10 years to 20 years	0%	45%
20 years to 30 years	0%	50%
30 years to 40 years	0%	50%
40 years to 50 years	0%	55%
50 years and above	0%	60%

RMBC Maximum Funds invested > 364 days			
	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 5 years
Funds invested > 364 days	£m 10	£m 8	£m 6

Former SYCC	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Interest Rate Exposures			
	Upper	Upper	Upper
Limits on fixed interest rates based on total debt	100%	100%	100%
Limits on variable interest rates based on total debt	30%	30%	30%

Former SYCC Maturity Structure of fixed interest rate borrowing 2017/18		
	Lower	Upper
Under 12 months	0%	60%
12 months to 2 years	0%	75%
2 years to 5 years	0%	100%

3.3.10 Treasury Performance Indicators

The Code of Practice on Treasury Management requires the Council to set performance indicators to assess the adequacy of the treasury function over the year. These are distinct historic indicators, as opposed to the prudential indicators, which are predominantly forward looking. The results of the following two indicators will be reported in the Treasury Annual Report for 2018/19:

- Debt – Borrowing - Average rate of borrowing for the year compared to average available
- Investments – Internal returns above the 7 day London Interbank Bid rate (LIBID) which is the rate at which a bank is willing to borrow from other banks

3.3.11 Training

The CIPFA Code requires the responsible officer to ensure that members with responsibility for treasury management receive adequate training in treasury management. This especially applies to Members responsible for scrutiny. Training has recently been undertaken by Members of the Audit Committee and further training will be arranged as required. The training needs of treasury management officers are periodically reviewed.

3.3.12 Policy on the use of external service advisors

The Council uses Link Asset Services (formerly Capita Asset Services) as its treasury management advisors.

The company provides a range of services which include:

- Technical support on treasury matters, capital finance issues and the drafting of Member reports;
- Economic and interest rate analysis;

- Debt services which includes advice on the timing of borrowing;
- Debt rescheduling advice surrounding the existing portfolio;
- Generic investment advice on interest rates, timing and investment instruments; and,
- Credit rating/market information service comprising the three main credit rating agencies.

Whilst the advisers provide support to the internal treasury function, under current market rules and the CIPFA Code of Practice the Council recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the Council at all times. The service is provided to the Council under a contractual agreement which is subject to regular review.

Proposed Wording of Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement

It is being recommended Council approve the following MRP policy in relation to the charge for the 2018/19 financial year:

- (a) The MRP charge in relation to capital expenditure incurred prior to 2007/08 where the expenditure was funded by either supported or unsupported borrowing will be calculated using the expected useful life of the asset and the calculation of the provision will be by the annuity method;
- (b) The MRP charge in relation to capital expenditure incurred since 2007/08 where the expenditure is funded by either supported or unsupported borrowing will be calculated using the expected useful life of the asset at the point the asset is brought into use. The calculation of the provision will be either the annuity method or the equal instalments method depending on which is most appropriate; and
- (c) The MRP charge in relation to capital expenditure incurred since 2007/08 where the expenditure is funded by a 'capitalisation directive' (e.g. equal pay) will be calculated on the basis of the specified period(s) set down within the regulations. The calculation of the provision will be either the annuity method or the equal instalments method depending on which is most appropriate.
- (d) For the sake of clarity, where MRP has been overcharged in previous years, the recovery of the overcharge will be effected by taking an MRP holiday in full or in part against future years charges that would otherwise have been made. The MRP holiday adjustment to the future years charge will be done in such a way as to ensure that:
 - the total MRP after applying the adjustment will not be less than zero in any financial year
 - the cumulative amount adjusted for will never exceed the amount over-charged;
 - the extent of the adjustment will be reviewed on an annual basis

Borrowing and Investment Projections 2016/17 to 2019/20

RMBC	2017/18 Estimated £m	2018/19 Estimated £m	2019/20 Estimated £m	2019/20 Estimated £m
External Debt				
Borrowing at 1 April	508.306	554.644	558.953	635.525
Expected change in debt	46.338	4.309	76.572	18.845
Borrowing at 31 March	554.644	558.953	635.525	654.370
Other long-term liabilities (OLTL) at 1 April	135.555	132.789	129.626	126.776
Expected change in OLTL	-2.766	-3.163	-2.850	-3.525
Other long-term liabilities (OLTL) at 31 March	132.789	129.626	126.776	123.251
Total Borrowing & OLTL at 31 March	687.433	688.579	762.301	777.621
Investments				
Total Investments at 1 April	0.034	20.000	20.000	20.000
Investment change	19.966	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Investments at 31 March	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000
Net borrowing at 31 March	667.433	668.579	742.301	757.621
Ex SYCC	2017/18 Estimated £m	2018/19 Estimated £m	2019/20 Estimated £m	2020/21 Estimated £m
External Debt				
Borrowing at 1 April	76.709	37.000	36.189	19.689
Expected change in debt	-39.709	-0.811	-16.500	-19.689
Borrowing at 31 March	37.000	36.189	19.689	0.000
Investments				
Total Investments at 1 April	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Investment change	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Investments 31 March	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Net borrowing at 31 March	37.000	36.189	19.689	0.000

Treasury Management Practice (TMP) 1 (5) – Credit and Counterparty Risk Management

1. Overview

- 1.1 The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now CLG) issued Revised Investment Guidance in March 2010, and this forms the structure of the Council's policy below.

The key intention of the Guidance is to maintain the current requirement for councils to invest prudently, and that priority is given to security and liquidity before yield.

- 1.2 In order to facilitate this objective the guidance requires this Council to have regard to the CIPFA publication Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Cross-Sectoral Guidance Notes. This Council has adopted the Code will apply its principles to all investment activity.

In accordance with the Code, the Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services has reviewed and prepared its treasury management practices. This part, TMP 1(5), covering investment counterparty policy requires approval each year.

2. Annual Investment Strategy

- 2.1 The key requirements of both the Code and the investment guidance are to set an annual investment strategy, as part of its annual treasury strategy for the following year, covering the identification and approval of the following:

- The guidelines for investment decision making, particularly non-specified investments.
- The principles to be used to determine the maximum periods for which investments can be made.
- The specified investments the Council may use.
- The non-specified investments the Council may use.

This strategy is to be approved by full Council.

The investment policy proposed for the Council is detailed in the paragraphs below (sections 2.3 and 2.4).

2.2 Strategy Guidelines

The main strategy guidelines are contained in the body of the treasury strategy statement.

2.3 Specified Investments

- 2.3.1 These investments are sterling investments of not more than one-year maturity. If they are for a longer period then the Council must have the right to be repaid within 12 months if it wishes.

These are low risk assets where the possibility of loss of principal or investment income is small.

- 2.3.2 These would include the following investment categories:

1. The UK Government Debt Management Office.
2. UK Single Tier & County Councils – (i.e. Metropolitans District, London Boroughs, County Councils, Unitary Authorities)
3. Money Market Funds that have been awarded AAA credit ratings by Standard and Poor's, Moody's or Fitch rating agencies and restricted to £10m per fund.
4. A bank or a building society that has been awarded a minimum short-term rating of F1 by Fitch, P-1 by Moody's and A-1 by Standard and Poor's rating agencies. For Building Societies investments will be restricted to 20% of the overall investment portfolio and:
 - a maximum of £5m for a period not exceeding 6 months if the society is ranked in the top 10 by asset size; or
 - a maximum of £1m and a period not exceeding 3 months if the society is ranked 11 to 20 by asset size.

2.4 Non-Specified Investments

- 2.4.1 Non-specified investments are any other type of investment not defined as specified above.

The criteria supporting the selection of these investments and the maximum limits to be applied are set out below.

- 2.4.2 Non specified investments would include any sterling investments with:

1. A bank that has been awarded a minimum long term credit rating of AA- by Fitch, Aa3 by Moody's and AA- by Standard & Poor's for deposits with a maturity of greater than 1 year.
2. The Council's own bank if ratings fall below the above minimum criteria.

3. A Building Society which is ranked in the top 20 by asset size. Investments will be restricted to 20% of the overall investment portfolio and:

- a maximum of £5m for a period not exceeding 6 months if the Society is ranked in the top 10 by asset size; or
- a maximum of £1m and a period not exceeding 3 months if the Society is ranked 11 to 20 by asset size.

3 The Monitoring of Investment Counterparties

3.1 The credit rating of counterparties will be monitored regularly. The Council receives credit rating information from the Council Treasury Management advisors on a daily basis, as and when ratings change, and counterparties are checked promptly.

On occasions ratings may be downgraded after the date on which an investment has been made. It would be expected that a minor downgrading would not affect the full receipt of the principal and interest.

3.2 Any counterparty failing to meet the minimum criteria will be removed from the list immediately by the Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services, and new counterparties will be added to the list if and when they meet the minimum criteria.

Security, Liquidity and Yield Benchmarking

These benchmarks are targets and so may be exceeded from time to time with any variation reported, with supporting reasons in Mid-Year & Annual Treasury Reports.

1. Security and liquidity

These benchmarks are already intrinsic to the approved treasury strategy through the counterparty selection criteria and some of the prudential indicators, e.g. the maximum funds which may be invested for more than 364 days, the limit on the use of Non-specified investments, etc.

1.1 Security

1.1.1 Security is currently evidenced by the application of minimum criteria to investment counterparties, primarily through the use of credit ratings supplied by the three main credit rating agencies. Whilst this approach embodies security considerations, benchmarking the levels of risk is more subjective and therefore problematic.

1.1.2 One method to benchmark security risk is to assess the historic level of default against the minimum criteria used in the Council's investment strategy. The default rates are little changed from last year.

Credit Rating	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
AAA	0.04%	0.10%	0.18%	0.27%	0.37%
AA	0.02%	0.04%	0.10%	0.18%	0.25%
A	0.06%	0.16%	0.29%	0.44%	0.62%
BBB	0.17%	0.47%	0.81%	1.23%	1.65%

1.1.3 The Council's minimum long term rating criteria (over one year) is "AAA" meaning the average expectation of default for a three year investment in a counterparty with a "AAA" long term rating would be 0.18% of the total investment (e.g. for a £1m investment the average potential loss would be £1,800).

The Council's minimum long term rating criteria (up to one year) is "BBB" and the average expectation of default for such an investment would be 0.17% (e.g. for a £1m investment the average loss would be £1,700).

These are only averages but do act as a benchmark for risk across the investment portfolio.

The Council's maximum security risk benchmark for the estimated maximum portfolio during 2018/19 is 0.072% which means that for every £1m invested the average potential loss would be £725. This position remains largely unchanged from 2017/18 (benchmark was 0.091% or £910).

- 1.1.4 The Council's Treasury advisers maintain a continuous review of the risk position by the inclusion of the Council's daily investment position within their online model.

1.2 **Liquidity**

- 1.2.1 This is defined as "having adequate, though not excessive cash resources, borrowing arrangements, overdrafts or standby facilities to enable the Council at all times to have the level of funds available to it which are necessary for the achievement of its business/service objectives" (CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice). The Council seeks to maintain:

- Bank overdraft – on a day-to-day basis the Council works to an agreed overdraft limit of £100,000 with the Council's bankers. Whilst a short-term increase could be negotiated less expensive short-term borrowing is accessed through the financial markets to remain within the agreed overdraft.
- Liquid, short term deposits of at least £6m available with a week's notice.

- 1.2.2 The availability of liquidity and the inherent risks arising from the investment periods within the portfolio is monitored using the Weighted Average Life (WAL) of the portfolio. This measures the time period over which half the investment portfolio would have matured and become liquid

A shorter WAL generally represents less risk and in this respect the benchmark to be used for 2018/19 is:

- 0.08 years which means that at any point in time half the investment portfolio would be available within 28 days.

2. **Yield**

These benchmarks are currently widely used to assess investment performance and the Council's local measure of yield is:

- Internal returns above the 7 day London Interbank Bid rate (LIBID) which is the rate at which a bank is willing to borrow from other banks

Flexible use of Capital Receipts Strategy 2018/19

1. Introduction

The proposals within this Flexible use of Capital Receipts Strategy have been prepared based on guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 15 (1)(a) of the Local Government Act 2003, effective from 1st April 2016 in respect of the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts.

2. The Guidance

The Guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 15(1)(a) of the Local Government Act specified that:

- “Qualifying expenditure is expenditure on any project that is designed to generate ongoing revenue savings in the delivery of public services and/or transform service delivery to reduce costs and/or transform service delivery in such a way that reduces costs or demand for services in future years for any of the public sector delivery partners. Within this definition, it is for individual local authorities to decide whether or not a project qualifies for this flexibility”.
- “Set up and implementation costs of any new processes or arrangements can be classed as qualifying expenditure. The ongoing revenue costs of the new processes or arrangements cannot be classed as qualifying expenditure. In addition, one off costs, such as banking savings against temporary increases in costs/pay cannot be classified as qualifying expenditure”.
- In using the flexibility, the Council will have due regard to the requirements of the Prudential Code and to the CIPFA Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice.
- The Council is also required to prepare a Flexible use of Capital Receipts Strategy before the start of the year to be approved by the Council – this is that Strategy.

3 The Council’s Proposals

The Guidance sets out examples of qualifying expenditure which includes “funding the cost of service reconfiguration, restructuring or rationalisation (staff or non-staff), where this leads to ongoing efficiency savings or service transformation” and it is for this purpose that the Council is proposing to use Capital Receipts in

2018/19. The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2018/19 announced on 19th December 2017 proposes to extend the option for Councils to make flexible use of capital receipts for revenue transformation purposes for a further two financial years to 2020/21. The Council is proposing to make use of this additional flexibility for both financial years 2019/20 and 2020/21.

4. The Council's Workforce Strategy recognises that people are key to the Council achieving improvement in its services and being representative of their communities. In order for the Council to deliver its Corporate Plan priorities, its Corporate Improvement Plan and its Medium Term Financial Strategy it is essential that the Council has the right people, with the right skills, in the right place and at the right time to maintain and improve existing and future service outcomes.
5. The Council adopts a "whole organisation" strategy approach that optimises potential structural and operational efficiencies at a corporate level, whilst recognising that it is equally important to ensure quality workforce planning at a local level. The Council is also delivering organisational and workforce change around the specific service improvement areas identified by recent inspections and reports. This Strategy focuses on the workforce essentials of an "Effective Rotherham Council".
6. Key workforce activities are:
 - Supporting achievement of budget savings targets for 2018/19 and later years through appropriate workforce interventions and the service reviews and health checks in the Fresh Start Improvement Plan; and
 - Responding to staffing pressures and remodelling the workforce corporately but also particularly in Children's Services, Adult Social Care and Regeneration & Environment.

7. **2018/19 Revenue Budget**

The above priorities have been recognised in the Council's 2018/19 Revenue Budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) to 2020/21. These include both revenue efficiency savings from the restructuring and reconfiguring of the Council's Services to meet both current and forecast levels of demand for services, and reshaping of services such as Early Help, Business Support, Transport, Adult Social Care and Children's Services to provide a more targeted approach to the provision of services that is focussed on improved customer outcomes and is delivered within a sustainable financial envelope.

8. To support this significant and continued reconfiguration of the Council's Services to deliver improvement and efficiencies, the current savings proposals will see a further downsizing of the Council's workforce by around 70 full time equivalent posts in 2018/19. Additionally, budget proposals to fully address the funding gap for 2019/20 – 2020/21 are yet to be identified and agreed, but will inevitably further

affect workforce numbers. It is therefore proposed that the costs associated with staff leaving the Council through service reconfiguration in 2018/19 should be funded through the flexible use of Capital Receipts. It is also proposed that any in-year Capital Receipts received which exceed the amount required to cover the release cost of these staff be used to fund revenue funded activities which are being incurred to support the Council's service development and delivery of savings and efficiencies. The legitimacy of this use will be determined by the s151 Officer in order to ensure that it meets the requirements set out by the Secretary of State.

9. **Business Case for Voluntary Release** - when considering the business case for the release of employees on Voluntary Severance/Early Retirement, the Councils' approach is to ensure that the cost of the release of the employee concerned, including both redundancy and pension strain costs, should be recovered from salary savings within 3 years of the employee leaving. This reflects the term of the period covered by the Medium Term Financial Strategy. There is also a requirement that any release would also be subject to meeting 'business need' and thereby retain the right people with the right skills to deliver the required outcomes for customers.

10. **The Prudential Code**

The Council will have due regard to the requirements of the Prudential Code and the impact on its prudential indicators from implementing the proposed scheme within this Efficiency Strategy.

11. As transformation proposals develop and the cost of Voluntary Severance is determined, the expenditure to be incurred will be included in the Council's Capital Programme to be funded by capital receipts generated in the financial year. The capital expenditure prudential indicators will be amended and approved as appropriate. In line with Golden Rule 3 of the Capital Strategy, the first call on capital receipts generated in the year will be utilised to meet the cost of voluntary severance. These receipts have not been earmarked as funding for any other proposed capital expenditure and therefore there is no anticipated additional impact on the Council's prudential indicators as set out in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy.
12. The Council will also have due regard to the Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice when determining and including the entries required from undertaking and funding this scheme within the 2018/19 Council's Statement of Accounts.

13. **Monitoring the Strategy**

Implementation of this Strategy will be monitored as part of regular financial reporting arrangements.

Budget 2018/19
Net Budget Requirement to be met by Council Tax
Statutory Resolution

The Council Tax for Rotherham MBC will be set inclusive of the South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner and South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority precepts. Confirmed information on the precepts is not available at the time of publishing this report but will be incorporated into the Statutory Resolution document to be presented separately for the Council Budget meeting.

The Statutory Resolution will also include adjustments to Council Tax where Parish precepts apply.

APPENDIX 6

REVENUE RESERVES 1st April 2017

The total General Fund Revenue Reserve balances at 1st April 2017 were £57.070m. This excludes Housing Revenue Account Reserves and School Balances, both of which are ring-fenced reserves not available for General Fund expenditure.

The General Fund Reserves balances are analysed as follows:

General Reserve £11.269m – working balance maintained to safeguard the Council against unforeseen events and potential financial risks beyond those for which specific reserves and provisions have been created.

Ring-Fenced: Revenue Grants £9.546m – represents revenue grants to be used to meet future spending plans appropriate to the terms and conditions of the grant.

Earmarked: Transformation £2.733m – to meet additional costs and/or liabilities in order to help bring about the Council's vision to be a modern, efficient council.

Earmarked: Furnished Homes £3.050m – committed to support the Revenue Budget and to meet capital financing costs in future years.

Earmarked: Insurance £0.350m –to cover claims incurred but not yet reported to the Council and not taken account of in the Insurance Provision.

Earmarked: Business Rates £4m – to mitigate residual risks relating to valuation appeals which have been lodged by businesses with the Valuation Office Agency but not yet assessed by the VOA.

Earmarked: Pensions £6m – to support current and future pension costs arising from actuarial valuation of the South Yorkshire Pension Fund including any impact of the EU referendum outcome on returns available through financial markets affecting the overall Scheme funding into the future

Earmarked: Private Finance Initiatives (Schools, Leisure and Waste) £14.163m – used to effectively manage the income, expenditure and grant profiles relevant to the schemes over the life of the contracts in line with the agreed finance and accounting models.

Earmarked: Services £5.959m earmarked to support the Revenue Budget on service specific items:

- Children & Young People Services - £3.290m
- Regeneration & Environment - £2.659m
- Adults, Communities & Health - £0.010m

In approving the Revenue Budget for 2017/18, Council agreed that an additional £10.467m of these reserves would be used to support the budget in 2017/18 beyond those previously planned.

This decision followed a review of all General Fund reserves and consideration given to use of reserves during 2017/18 to provide time for further action to be taken to deliver the substantial further savings required across 2018/19 and the medium term.

The proposed budget and MTFS for future years also included planned replenishment of these reserves over the medium term in order to secure the Council's ongoing financial stability and to provide the capacity for future budget planning choices or investment decisions.

The reserve balances of £57.070m is £2.753m more than had been anticipated at the time of setting the 2017/18 budget due to the 2016/17 financial outturn being more favourable than had been anticipated. Therefore the 2018/19 Budget does not include a replenishment of reserves in this year only resulting in savings that are £3m less than they otherwise would have been.

If the drawn down of reserves at the end of 2017/18 is as was planned when the Budget was set there will be approximately £42m remaining in General Fund Reserves including the minimum balance of £11m. This Budget identifies the potential requirement to use £6m of these reserves to manage budget risk in relation to social care demand in 2018/19 but also recognises the significant overall budget risk in relation to demand led services.

Given this risk, all remaining General Fund reserves are to be frozen pending a full review and report back to Cabinet once the financial outturn for 2017/18 is known and there has been a full assessment of options to address pressures. Exceptions to this are only allowable by virtue of there being a formal partnership agreement already in place and with the approval of the S151 Officer.

Budget Consultation Report

Public and Partner Feedback on Budget Proposals 2018/19

The council has proposed a series of budget options for 2018/19, to meet a further funding shortfall of £15m, on top of £162m worth of savings which have already had to be made since 2010, and a reduction in the workforce of over 1,800 staff.

Protecting the most vulnerable children and adults, whilst continuing to provide core services – like waste collection, road repairs and street cleansing – underpins the authority's budget for 2018/19.

From 6 December 2017 to 4 January 2018 the Council consulted with the public, staff and partners around the directorate cuts and savings proposed for the 2018/19 budget. The council asked the public to provide feedback on budget proposals via:

- Local media
- Council website
- Social media

A total of 55 responses were received to the corporate consultation exercise by the deadline (5pm Thursday 4 January 2018) by email, and separately responses from the Council's partners were received recognising the difficulties the council is facing.

From partners, individual responses were received from Rotherham Safeguarding Adults Board, Rotherham Local Safeguarding Children Board, Rotherham Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Sarah Champion MP and Unison:

- Rotherham Local Safeguarding Children Board – a response was received by Board Chair, Christine Cassell, on 19 January. The response acknowledges the significant budget challenges facing the council, but recognises and supports the council's ongoing commitment to children's social care services with no savings proposed in this area (other than through planned changes to Early Help provision). There is a request that the council continues to monitor the impact of any saving proposal on safeguarding issues
- Rotherham Safeguarding Adults Board – a response was received by Independent Chair, Sandie Keene, on 4 January 2018. In it Ms Keene welcomes the proposal not to assign a savings proposal to adult social care in 2018/19 as a positive corporate approach as the service works towards the improvements that are needed. It is acknowledged that this recognises the significant pressures on the service, but the response notes that spending reductions in previous years are still having an impact on delivery.
- Rotherham CCG – a response was received from the Chief Executive, Chris Edwards, on 20 December 2017, stating that he understood the significant budget pressures which the council is facing, but strongly supports the council's commitment to maintain the adult social care budget and that the

CCG will continue to work with the council to get the best from the Health and Social Care budget. He would also like to see the children's services budget maintained as far as possible, along with investment in jobs and homes as these issues also have an impact on health.

- Sarah Champion MP – a response was received from the Rotherham MP on 19 December 2017. In it Ms Champion asks the council to reconsider the proposal to combine the roles of dog warden and pest control officer, believing that the two roles are not compatible and it would damage the dog warden service, which was a long-standing function valued by the community.
- Unison – a response was received by the representative on 11 January 2018, setting out their opposition to the proposal within Regeneration and Environment (Grounds Maintenance) to reduce the service by 10 permanent members of staff, and reduce agency workers. Unison has concerns about the impact that this will have on the services delivered to local communities. They propose that Unison work with the service to identify new working practices and use of agency staff that could result in savings of an estimated £630,000. In January 2018 the Senior Leadership Team and Cabinet Members accepted offer this offer to work with management to avoid redundancies where possible and reasonable

The Council's Overview and Scrutiny Management Board (OSMB) has closely reviewed and challenged the budget proposals included in this report. The budget process has included the referral of outline savings proposals to OSMB for its formal consideration as part of the council's budget scrutiny process.

OSMB has held formal sessions to consider these savings proposals (14 and 20 December 2017 and 10 January 2018) with the associated information placed in the public domain).

The OSMB broadly supported all proposals in principle but raised specific queries and challenge and received further information on some of the proposed savings:

- R&E 2a – Markets – Members asked for further information on the future plans for 2019-20 and sought to understand the split between reduced cost and increased income.
- R&E 4 – Transport Review Stage 2 – this proposal was deferred pending receipt of an equality impact assessment.
- R&E 11-4 – Cenotaphs – Members requested further information in respect of which cenotaphs would be affected and which parish councils undertake their own cenotaph maintenance and cleaning.
- ACX 4 – Reorganisation of the Communications Function – Members asked for the new Head of Communications and Marketing to attend in April 2018 to provide an update on the communications strategy.
- CYP5 5 – School Improvement – Members asked for more detail in respect of where the saving will come from and the impact on the service, including a description of the minimum service requirement.

- PH2 – Withdrawal of £25k funding from homelessness service – further information required detailing the impact of the reduction on the delivery of the homelessness strategy.

Members considered the following proposals on 10 January 2018:-

R&E2A - Markets - Members supported the option after being provided with reassurances on queries raised on 14 December.

R&E4 - Transport Review Stage 2 - Members had previously requested the detail of the equality impact assessment. Having received the current version of the EIA, Members provided support in principle, but confirmed that OSMB would reserve its views until the final report from the review was presented for pre-decision scrutiny.

R&E11 - Cenotaphs - Having received details of the cenotaphs for which the Council held responsibility, Members supported this budget option.

CYPS5 - School Improvement Service - This was brought back following concerns expressed on 20 December. Members were not clear as to what the proposals related to and following an explanation from the Cabinet Member and Strategic Director, Members determined that a further paper would be required. The proposal submitted did not reflect the explanation provided at the meeting on 20 December. Therefore, it was agreed that a written briefing on the proposal would be submitted on 31 January 2018.

PH2 - Homelessness - Members were reassured by the information provided and resolved to support this budget proposal.

The Chair confirmed that he would write to the Chief Executive in due course to confirm OSMB's comments on the proposals.

The letter confirmed:

- OSMB formally supported all the proposals put forward with the exception of three items, two of which are subject to forthcoming reports to Cabinet – the Corporate Transport Review and the Waste Review.
- OSMB could not support the proposal from Children and Young People's Services (reference CYPS 5 – School Improvement Service). This was not supported on 20 December 2017 and when invited back to provide further information on 10 January 2018 Members were once again unable to support the proposal due to the ambiguity of the information presented. There was concern that the proposal was submitted was not consistent with what was described previously at OSMB on 10 January 2018. There are implications arising from this in respect of the public consultation. We recommend that Cabinet Members and SLT rigorously review any proposal prior to publication to ensure they are consistent with the intended action.

- OSMB is not due to consider the formal budget until 14 February 2018, therefore we are unable to provide OSMB's formal commentary on the budget as a whole at this stage. The recommendations will be reported to Cabinet on 19 February 2018.

A number of the service specific budget proposals have been subject to further consultation over recent months and in accordance with relevant statutory requirements, including:

- Council Tax support scheme
- Home to school transport
- Learning disability services
- Waste and recycling

Detailed responses to all representations formally received have been provided by the relevant service. Individual responses have also been provided to those who submitted representations and an FAQ detailing all of the responses can be found on the Council's website at: ***** (this is in progress)

Generally, when moving proposals forward, services will continue to engage the Trade Unions as early as possible where service change proposals impact on employees. The council will follow its HR processes to ensure that change is implemented in a fair and transparent way, and that every opportunity is afforded to mitigate any potential job loss.

The following table below provides a summary of all issues covered in the consultation responses received. Please note that some responses covered multiple issues.

Table: Summary of issues raised via invitation for public and partner comments on the budget proposals.

Issue/ topic	Number of responses
Concerns around changes proposed as part of the waste consultation – the council should recycle plastics and shouldn't be charging for basic services	11 NB. As outlined above this is subject to a separate consultation which has received 6998 responses
Grounds maintenance workforce reduction / too much is being taken out of the gardener's budget – will lead to health and safety issues	5 NB. As outlined above this includes one which has been submitted by Unison which puts forward an alternative suggestion that they work with services to review working practices and models, to make the required savings
Concern that proposed changes to grass cutting cycles will leave some areas overgrown and untidy	2

for too long	
Reduction in senior management (one request to specifically reduce the number of Assistant Directors per directorate)	4
Reduce salaries of all senior managers	4
A reduction in the number of councillors and their salary	3
Councillors should give up their allowance	1
Concerns that the dog warden / pest control role should not be combined	2 NB. As outlined above includes one response from Sarah Champion MP asking the council to reconsider the proposals
The proposed reduction in the workforce in education support looks like a lot when schools need more support following the Ofsted report which suggested that Multi Academy Trusts are not delivery support for teacher training / Schools need more support, not less	2
Stop funding translation services and support for immigrants	2
Reduce the light usage in Riverside House	1
Concerned about cuts to Public Health services and these should be protected, e.g. children's weight loss and obesity support	1
Suggestion that Rotherham should have a Christmas market to generate income and attract visitors	1
Invest more in repairing the roads	1
No longer have the Mayoral car, and sell the number plate	1
Just want to see good quality basic services – good schools, waste and recycling and roads repaired	1
Provide more incentives for shops and businesses to locate in the town centre	1
Postpone the relocation of the Central library from Riverside House until the return of a more favourable economic climate	1
Remove the focus on the tourism and community arts, to focus on 'core' services	1
Make savings from the catering budget for events	1
Cut back on agency staff	1
Consolidation of customer services (face to face and telephony) would save money and provide a better service	1
Should not be reducing council tax support	1
Do not agree with making no savings in adult social care	1

Should not have invested money into an upgrade of streetlamps	1
A full review of housing needs to take place foreclose on rogue landlords forcible possession of derelict properties	1
When the council tax demands are sent out a fuller breakdown is required on where the funds go. Coupled with this the town councils and parish councils need to show their incomes as well as the precept to show where the money is spent this again should be made readily available be that on the website or posted with the bills	1
Remove 'nice' things that are costly and only benefit a few people such as firework display in Clift	1
The cost of district heating should be cut to 4.0 per kwh	1
Agree with the proposal to protect children's services	1
Agree with the proposal to protect adult social care given the challenges ahead	1

There were also 5 comments that the way the budget proposals had been presented was unclear and people were unable to therefore make comment as they were unsure what was being set out.