CABINET

Venue: Town Hall, Moorgate   **Date:**   **Wednesday, 20 July 2011**
               Street, Rotherham. S60
               2TH

                                           Time: **10.30 a.m.**

A G E N D A

1. To consider questions from Members of the Public.

2. To determine if the following matters are to be considered under the categories suggested in accordance with the Local Government Act 1972.

3. To determine any item which the Chairman is of the opinion should be considered as a matter of urgency.

4. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 22nd June, 2011 (copy supplied separately)

5. Minutes of a meeting of the Local Development Framework Members' Steering Group held on 22nd June, 2011 (herewith) (Pages 1 - 8)

6. Indices of Deprivation 2010 (report herewith) (Pages 9 - 20)
   - Chief Executive to report.

7. Health Inequalities (report herewith) (Pages 21 - 29)
   - Director of Public Health to report.

8. Appointment of Deputy Returning Officer and Deputy Electoral Registration Officer (report herewith) (Pages 30 - 32)
   - Chief Executive to report.

9. Localism Bill (report herewith) (Pages 33 - 43)
   - Chief Executive to report.

10. Revenue Account Outturn 2010/11 (report herewith) (Pages 44 - 56)
    - Strategic Director of Finance to report.

11. Capital Programme Outturn 2010/11 and Updated Estimates 2011/12 to 2013/14 (report herewith) (Pages 57 - 78)
    - Strategic Director of Finance to report.

12. RMBC ICT Strategy 2011 to 2015 (report herewith) (Pages 79 - 104)
   - Strategic Director of Finance to report.

13. Digital Region - Project Update (report herewith) (Pages 105 - 108)
   - Strategic Director of Finance to report.

14. eMarket Place Service Solution (report herewith) (Pages 109 - 115)
   - Chief Executive to report.

15. Richmond Park Community Building (report herewith) (Pages 116 - 123)
   - Strategic Director of Environment and Development Services to report.

16. Rationalisation of Property Assets - Adoption Of An Asset Transfer Policy (report herewith) (Pages 124 - 132)
   - Strategic Director of Environment and Development Services to report.

17. Services for Disabled Children (report herewith) (Pages 133 - 141)
   - Strategic Director of Children and Young People's Services to report.

18. Exclusion of the Press and Public.
   The following items are likely to be considered in the absence of the press and public as being exempt under Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended March 2006) (information relates to finance and business affairs):-

19. WorkSmart and Town Centre Accommodation Strategy Update (PRESENTATION at the meeting and report herewith) (Pages 142 - 149)
   - Strategic Director of Environment and Development Services to report.

20. LINKrotherham/HealthWatch Review (report herewith) (Pages 150 - 155)
   - Chief Executive to report.

21. Review of Community Legal Advice Services (report herewith) (Pages 156 - 162)
   - Chief Executive to report.

Agenda Item 5

ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO MEMBERS

1.	**Meeting:**	**CABINET**
2.	**Date:**	**20TH JULY, 2011**
3.	**Title:**	**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (LDF) MEMBERS' STEERING GROUP HELD ON 22nd JUNE , 2011**
4.	**Programme Area:**	**ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**

5. Summary

In accordance with Minute No. B29 of the meeting of the Cabinet held on 11th August, 2004, minutes of the Local Development Framework Members' Steering Group are submitted to the Cabinet.

A copy of the minutes of the LDF Members' Steering Group held on22md June, 2011 is therefore attached.

6. Recommendations:-

That progress to date and the emerging issues be noted, and the minutes be received.

7. Proposals and Details

The Council is required to review the Unitary Development Plan and to produce a Local Development Framework (LDF) under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

The proposed policy change of the new Coalition Government should be noted re: the Localism Bill and implications for the LDF.

8. Finance

The resource and funding implications as the LDF work progresses should be noted.

9. Risks and Uncertainties

- Failure to comply with the Regulations.
- Consultation and responses to consultation.
- Aspirations of the community.
- Changing Government policy and funding regimes

10. Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

There are local, sub-region and regional implications. The Local Development Scheme will form the spatial dimension of the Council's Community Strategy.

11.   Background Papers and Consultation

Minutes of, and reports to, the Local Development Framework Members' Steering Group.

Attachments:-

-    A copy of the minutes of the meeting held on 22nd June, 2011.

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ROTHERHAM LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK STEERING GROUP
Wednesday, 22nd June, 2011

Present:- Councillor Smith (in the Chair); Councillors Dodson, Doyle, McNeely, Pickering and Rushforth.

together with:-

Andy Duncan	Strategic Policy Team Leader
Helen Sleigh	Senior Planner
Ryan Shepherd	Senior Planner
Ken Macdonald	Solicitor
Sumera Shabir	Law Clerk

1.   INTRODUCTIONS/APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from:-

Councillor H. Jack	Chair, Health Select Commission – Member of the Steering Group
Councillor S. Walker	Senior Adviser, Town Centres, Economic Growth & Prosperity – Member of the Steering Group
Councillor G. Whelbourn	Chair, Overview & Scrutiny Management Board – Member of the Steering Group
Councillor J. Whysall	Chair, Improving Places Select Commission – Member of the Steering Group
Tracie Seals	Sustainable Communities Manager

2.   MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 15TH APRIL, 2011

Consideration was given to the minutes of the previous meeting held on 15th April, 2011.

Resolved:- That the minutes of the previous meeting held on 15th April, 2011 be approved as a correct record.

3.   MATTERS ARISING

(i)   New Conservation Areas

A query was raised regarding the new conservation areas in particular re: Whiston and the impact of the development of a car park. A brief explanation was given of the designation of a conservation area and it was pointed out that this did not preclude development but that the development would be subject to controls.   It was agreed that that this would be investigated and an answer provided.

4.   INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE FINAL DRAFT CORE STRATEGY

Consideration was given to a report presented by the Senior Planner relating to the key requirement of the planning system that preparation of the Local Development Framework, including the Core Strategy, should be guided and informed by Sustainability Appraisal.

The Steering Group was advised that the Council had appointed Jacobs Consultants to carry out an independent Integrated Impact Assessment of the Final Draft of the Core Strategy.

This Integrated Impact Assessment had now been completed and would be consulted on in conjunction with the Core Strategy Final Draft over the consultation period July – September 2011.

It was explained that three assessments had been undertaken as part of the Integrated Impact Assessment:-

(i)   the Sustainability Appraisal
(ii)   a Health Impact Assessment (HIA)
(iii)   Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)
.
Also screening for Habitats Regulation Assessment had been undertaken.

The Integrated Impact Assessment was a way of making sure that environmental, social (including equality, health and well-being) and socio-economic assets / issues and opportunities are considered throughout the development of the Rotherham LDF.

Reference was made to:-

- Preferred urban extension options:- detailed assessment and commentary of each: potential benefits and risks; opportunities and negative impacts
- Specially protected habitats
- Dinnington East – area of high soil quality

It was reported that the Integated Impact Assessment would be consulted on at the same time as the Core Strategy together with the Sites and Policies Development Plan Document and a non- technical summary would be made available in local libraries.

Resolved:- (1) That Members of the Steering Group note the content of this report.

(2) That Members of the Steering Group support consultation on the Integrated Impact Assessment at the same time as the Core Strategy Final Draft and the Sites and Policies Development Plan Document.

5.   **LDF CONSULTATION - VERBAL UPDATE**

The Senior Planner gave a verbal update in respect of the LDF Consultation process and timescale. The consultation was scheduled to start on 4th July, 2011and included the following:-

- A programme of around 20 drop-in sessions
- Contact with people on the database
- A variety of leaflets
- Meetings with Area Assembly Co-ordinating Groups
- Flyers and posters
- Press release
- Website
- Local libraries, Parish Councils, Customer Service Centres – to be provided with a hard copy of the Draft Core Strategy and Sites and Policies document, and maps
- CD available in libraries for loan; survey summaries also available; libraries would collect paper responses
- Encouraging on-line responses

Members raised the following issues:-

- the importance of keeping within budget
- the need to be aware of impact/overlap between Area Assembly areas

6. RETAIL AND LEISURE STUDY

Consideration was given to a report presented by the Senior Planner which summarised the findings and recommendations of the Rotherham Retail and Leisure Study 2011, which would form part of the LDF evidence base.

The study looked at Rotherham as a whole and in particular at the existing Rotherham centres, how well they were performing and how much retail and leisure floorspace would be required to plan for to 2027 through the LDF.

Reference was made to:-

- PPS4 – requiring local authorities to assess the detailed need for land or floorspace for main town centre uses, and to keep under review the network and hierarchy of its centres, the need for further development and the vitality and viability of its centres
- Aims of the study
- Key outcomes and headline findings
- Retail and leisure trends
- Rotherham context
- Health checks of Rotherham's retail centres
- Future retail floorspace requirements
- Leisure need
- Recommendations of the Study and Next steps

Other issues highlighted included:-

- High performance of Wickersley and Wath town centres
- Opportunities for improving the quality and range of retail in the town centre
- Amount of out of centre retail stock, floorspace and sales
- Spending on non-bulky comparison goods

- The need for floorspace for convenience goods and non bulky comparison floorspace
- The need for floorspace for bulky goods
- Leisure need in Rotherham Town centre and to the south of the borough
- Hierarchy of centres
- 3 suggested options for Dalton

Members present commented on:-

- Impact of Meadowhall, Parkgate Retail World and Cortonwood
- Availability of parking
- Employment opportunities and job creation
- Number of small niche businesses created in the town centre
- High Street, Rotherham
- Definition of the boundary of the town centre
- Current trend to link retail, sport and leisure at one location

Resolved:- That the content of the covering report and the Retail and Leisure study be noted.

7. **FLOOD RISK TOOLKIT**

Consideration was given to a report presented by the Senior Planner which provided information on the Flood Risk Toolkit which had been produced.

Focused on Rotherham town centre and surrounding areas, it was intended to help developers and decision makers address planning policy flood risk requirements within the context of the Council's regeneration aspirations for Rotherham town centre. The Toolkit would also form part of the evidence base for the LDF. The Flood Risk Toolkit had been produced for the Council by consultants Jacobs and was intended to help address specific flood risk issues in and around Rotherham town centre. It would also assist the Council's regeneration and renaissance aspirations.

The submitted report summarised the content and implications of the documents and how they would be taken forward.

Reference was made to the 2 Phase Flood Alleviation Scheme and to issues re: future funding.

It was intended that the Flood Risk Toolkit would be adopted ultimately as a Supplementary Planning Document. The Environment Agency would be a key consultee.

Members commented on:-

- Dredging of the river
- Contamination issues
- Appearance of new flood areas
- Impact on transport
- Climate change and rising water tables

- Block paving and use of small diameter pipework

Resolved:- That the content of this report and the Flood Risk Toolkit be noted.

8. **LOCALISM BILL**

Consideration was given to a report presented by the Strategic Policy Team Leader relating to the government's publication of its plans to reform the planning system in the Localism Bill.

It was reported that the Bill had now passed to the House of Lords and the Government was aiming for royal assent at the end of the year.

The submitted report set out details of the implications of this changed context for the planning system and the preparation of Rotherham's Local Development Framework.

Reference was made to member training session that had been held and to the establishment of a Corporate Steering Group to look at the overall and wide ranging impact of the legislation on the Council's operations.

The submitted report focussed on the implications for the planning system and outlined measure re: the following:-

- Plans and Strategies, including the future of the RS
- Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)
- Neighbourhood planning – noting the role of town and parish councils or designated neighbourhood forum
- Enforcement
- Nationally significant infrastructure
- Potential implications for Rotherham

Members present commented on:-

- New Homes Bonus
- Financial implications arising from the local planning authority's duties to fund referendums, neighbourhood plans and neighbourhood development orders
- The new relationship between the Council and the community – noting that neighbourhood plans could be promoted by business interests and the potential conflict between neighbourhood forums aspirations and the Council's neighbourhood plans
- Community right to buy – noting potential conflict re: disposal of Council assets
- Implications for the LDF
- Community Infrastructure Levy
- Co-ordination of community groups
- Implications of the community right to buy

Reference was made to:-

- a plain English guide to the Localism Bill (June 2011) available on the DGLC website

- information and seminars being made available by the Planning Advisory Service
- PPS3 reissue (June 2011): revised definition of Affordable Housing to include Affordable Rent
- A new Appendix to Circular 06/04: Compulsory Purchase (June 2011) - relating specifically to requests from voluntary and community organisations and other third parties campaigning to save local assets

Resolved:- That the content of the report relating to the potential implications of the Localism Bill for the planning system and the Local Development Framework be noted.

9.   **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

There were no further items of business.

10.   **DATE, TIME AND VENUE OF NEXT MEETING**

Resolved:- That the next meeting of the Local Development Framework Members' Steering Group be held on Friday, 15th July, 2011 at **9.00 a.m**. – Town Hall, Moorgate Street, Rotherham.

ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO MEMBERS		

1.	Meeting:	Cabinet
2.	Date:	20th July 2011
3.	Title:	Indices of Deprivation 2010
4.	Directorate:	Chief Executive's - Commissioning, Policy & Performance

5. Summary

The new Indices of Deprivation for 2010 were published by Communities for Local Government on 24th March 2011. These are the fourth version of the Indices of Deprivation which were first developed to support the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal in 2000. The indices aim to provide a consistent measure of deprivation for all areas in England and assist in monitoring the gap between the most deprived areas and national or borough averages.

Rotherham was ranked 48th most deprived district in England in the first Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) in 2000. The revised 2004 Index placed Rotherham at 63rd and the Borough improved further to 68th in the 2007 Index. The IMD 2010 now ranks Rotherham 53rd out of 326 districts. Given the baselines used, these trends indicate that relative deprivation reduced in Rotherham after 1998 but increased again after 2005. Analysis of the nature and distribution of deprivation, change over time and the implications are outlined in this report.

6. Recommendations

Cabinet is asked to:

a) **Note this report and the increase in deprivation in Rotherham.**
b) **Note concerns about the baseline used in the Indices of Deprivation 2010 which largely pre-dates the economic downturn and the anomalous trends within the Crime Domain.**
c) **Note the continued importance of monitoring actual changes measured by relevant indicators to supplement the Indices of Deprivation.**
d) **Note that the most deprived areas in Rotherham have experienced the largest increase in deprivation and continue to need targeted assistance, as do areas which are at risk of becoming very deprived.**
e) **Agree that a scrutiny review examine the impact of regeneration funding on deprivation in Rotherham.**

7. Proposals and Details

7.1 Introduction

The Indices of Deprivation were first published in 2000 to assist the targeting of the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund and have since become an important tool for measuring deprivation and targeting the most deprived areas. Following an overhaul of methodology, the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004) were published. These have been followed by further Indices in 2007 (ID 2007) and 2010 (ID 2010) which used the same methodology as 2004 to allow comparison.

The Indices of Deprivation are based on information from a common date where possible for consistency. Time delays in publication means that most ID 2010 data relates to 2008/09 so does not take full account of the recent adverse economic climate. The Indices of Deprivation comprise seven thematic "domains", each built up using several indicators. These domains are weighted and combined into the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) which provides an overall measure.

The 2000 Indices provided data for wards but since 2004, the Indices have been produced for "Super Output Areas" (SOAs). These areas typically contain 1,500 people, allowing small pockets of deprivation to be identified. In addition, there are six district summaries (see section 7.3) to allow comparison between local authorities. The number of English districts fell from 354 in 2007 to 326 in 2010 which partly explains the higher rank of Rotherham.

Rotherham's overall rank (average of ward or SOA scores) fell from the 48th most deprived district to 63rd most deprived between 2000 and 2004, partly due to a revised methodology. In 2007, Rotherham fell to 68th most deprived district and the average rank of Rotherham SOAs out of 32,482 SOAs in England fell from 8,145 to 12,476 between 2004 and 2007, indicating a significant relative improvement. The number of Rotherham residents living in the most deprived 10% of English wards or SOAs fell from 58,000 in the IMD 2000 to 29,600 in the IMD 2004 and stabilised at 30,400 in the IMD 2007.

In the ID 2010 Rotherham's overall rank increased to 53rd most deprived district out of 326 in England. The average rank of Rotherham SOAs fell from 12,476 to 11,951 between 2007 and 2010, indicating a relative deterioration. The number of Rotherham residents living in the most deprived 10% of English SOAs increased from 30,400 in the IMD 2007 to 44,170 in the IMD 2010.

7.2 Key Messages from the Indices of Deprivation 2010

- Deprivation in Rotherham has **increased** with the Borough now ranked **53rd** most deprived district on average IMD score, compared to 68th in 2007. Rotherham's rank has deteriorated and the Borough remains amongst the 20% most deprived areas in England.
- The key drivers of deprivation in Rotherham remain **Health & Disability**, **Education & Skills** and **Employment**. Of these, Health & Disability deprivation is most widespread in Rotherham and has deteriorated most in relative terms since 2007. The table below shows the importance of each domain to deprivation in Rotherham and change since 2007.

ID 2010: Extent of Most Deprived 10% and 20% of England in Rotherham by Domain and Changes between ID 2007 and ID2010

English Percentiles:	Most Deprived 10%	Change 2007-10	Most Deprived 20%	Change 2007-10
Index of Multiple Deprivation	17%	+5%	33%	+1%
Income Deprivation	14%	+1%	30%	+3%
Employment Deprivation	**22%**	+5%	**38%**	0%
Health Deprivation & Disability	**33%**	+8%	**56%**	+10%
Education & Skills Deprivation	**24%**	-4%	**41%**	-2%
Barriers to Housing & Services	0%	0	1%	0
Crime Deprivation	11%	+8%	26%	+12
Living Environment Deprivation	3%	0	6%	0

- **Improvements** in average rank are evident in the Education & Skills, Living Environment, and Employment Domains although the latter may no longer be realistic given the rise in worklessness since 2008.
- The greatest **deteriorations** in rank are in Crime and Health & Disability, although these are based on changes between 2005/6 and 2008/9. Recorded crime actually reduced during this period, more than the English average.
- Relative to England, **Education deprivation** in Rotherham overall has reduced but there have been increases in the most deprived areas.
- Deprivation has generally stayed the same in the least deprived areas, whilst it has increased most in those areas with the highest deprivation.
- There is evidence of polarisation between the most deprived and least deprived areas in Employment, Health, Education and Crime deprivation.
- 23% of Children are affected by **income deprivation** compared with 14% of working age adults, the gap being wider in the most deprived areas.

7.2.1 Analysis and Mapping of the Indices of Deprivation 2010

- The Indices of Deprivation 2010 provides a large amount of data for local areas within Rotherham. Please see **Appendix 1** for a detailed analysis of the ID 2010 information including how each Domain affects the Borough.
- The Indices of Deprivation 2010 data is mapped for all areas in South Yorkshire on the local statistics website **LASOS** (Stats on Maps) where it can be compared with other data, see: http://www.lasos.org.uk/StatsMaps.aspx

7.3 Overall District Deprivation Measures
- The **Rank of Average Score** is based on the average of IMD scores in a district. Rotherham's rank deteriorated from 68 in 2007 to 53 in 2010. The average score increased from 26.71 to 28.12, indicating a rise in deprivation.
- The **Rank of Average Ranks** is the average of IMD ranks in a district. The rank of average rank in Rotherham deteriorated from 76 to 52, reflecting a rise in deprivation relative to other areas.
- The **Extent** is the proportion of the district's population living in the most deprived SOAs in England (share of national deprivation). The rank of Extent deteriorated from 76 in 2007 to 51 in 2010 and the extent score increased from 0.29 to 0.33, indicating an increased share of national deprivation.

- **Local Concentration** is the average rank of the 10% most deprived SOAs in a district. Rotherham's Local Concentration rank deteriorated from 60 in 2007 to 48 in 2010.
- **Income Scale** is the number of people deprived of income. The rank of Income Scale improved from 45 in 2007 to 48 in 2010 and Income Scale reduced from 46,488 to 44,541, the only measure to improve in Rotherham.
- **Employment Scale** is the number of people deprived of employment. The rank of employment scale has deteriorated slightly from 38 to 36 and the employment scale (number workless) increased from 19,323 to 19,505.

7.4 RMBC Estimates for Wards

Although the Indices of Deprivation does not publish any ward data, it is possible to locally estimate scores for Rotherham wards using population weighted SOA scores.

Most Deprived Wards ID 2004 (estimated IMD score in brackets)	Most Deprived Wards ID 2007 (estimated IMD score in brackets)	Most Deprived Wards ID 2010 (estimated IMD score in brackets)
Rotherham East (52)	Rotherham East (51)	Rotherham East (52)
Valley (42)	Valley (42)	Valley (44)
Rotherham West (38)	Rotherham West (38)	Rotherham West (40)
Maltby (35)	Boston Castle (35)	Maltby (37)
Boston Castle (35)	Maltby (33)	Boston Castle (37)
Wingfield (35)	Wingfield (33)	Wingfield (35)

Rotherham East remains the most deprived ward in Rotherham by a good margin. Generally, deprivation has reduced most since 2004 in wards with average or low deprivation, notably Rother Vale and Hellaby. Between 2007 and 2010 all wards either became more deprived or saw little change. Deprivation increased most in the more deprived wards and also in the less deprived Wickersley.

7.5 Closing the Gap Evaluation

2004 to 2010 Comparison

The Indices of Deprivation data from 2004 and 2010 allows analysis of changing deprivation patterns over six years (in data terms, 2002 to 2008). The conclusion from this analysis is that deprivation has changed little in absolute terms but has become slightly more concentrated in the most deprived areas, where deprivation has increased the most. The gap in average IMD score between the most and least deprived quintiles in Rotherham increased from 38.4 in 2004 to 41.8 in 2010.

IMD Quintiles within Rotherham	Average Score IMD 2004	Average Score IMD 2007	Average Score IMD 2010	Change 2004-10	Change 2007-10
Most Deprived 20%	49.9	49.1	52.2	+ 2.3	**+3.1**
Most Deprived 20-40%	35.6	34.4	36.4	+ 0.8	+ 2.0
Average Areas	25.8	23.9	25.1	- 0.7	+1.2
Least Deprived 20-40%	17.7	15.5	16.2	- 1.5	+ 0.7
Least Deprived 20%	11.5	10.2	10.4	- 1.1	+ 0.2
Rotherham Average	28.2	26.7	28.1	- 0.1	+ 1.4

2007 to 2010 Comparison

Deprivation in Rotherham increased between 2007 and 2010 but the rise was focused on the most deprived areas. Deprivation in the least deprived 20% of the Borough hardly changed. A clear pattern emerges showing that the more deprived an area was in 2007, the greater the increase in deprivation has been since. Area based policies targeting resources at the most deprived areas have not prevented this trend but may have helped to minimise the impact. It is impossible to know what would have happened if there had been no Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy.

The Working Neighbourhoods Plan (WNP) 2008 defined a number of target areas based on Rotherham's previous Neighbourhood Renewal target areas which covered the main areas of high deprivation in the Borough. The analysis below shows that deprivation increased in all areas with only Rawmarsh being fairly static.

WNP Target Area	IMD 2007	IMD 20010	Change
Eastwood / Springwell Gardens	54.9	56.6	+ 1.7
Dalton / Thrybergh / East Herringthorpe	51.9	55.3	+ 3.4
Masbrough / Ferham / Bradgate	50.6	52.0	+ 1.4
Dinnington (Central)	45.2	50.1	**+ 4.9**
Herringthorpe / East Dene	48.4	49.8	+ 1.4
Maltby (East)	44.3	48.4	**+ 4.0**
Town Centre / Canklow / Clifton	44.0	46.3	+ 2.2
Wath (Central)	40.3	45.1	**+ 4.8**
Rawmarsh / Parkgate	37.9	38.2	+ 0.3
Kimberworth Park / Wingfield	34.6	36.3	+ 1.8
WNP Target Areas (all)	45.3	47.5	+ 2.2
Rotherham Borough	26.7	28.1	+ 1.4

Overall, deprivation increased in the WNP target areas by more than the Borough average. In particular, deprivation in Maltby, Dinnington and Wath has increased significantly. Dinnington has been identified as an area of concern in other assessments, mainly as a result of rising crime, but health and education deprivation have also increased. The key factors driving deprivation increase in Maltby and Wath are employment and education, with health deprivation also rising in Wath.

Canklow, Ferham and East Herringthorpe were targeted under the 2010-11 Local Ambition Programme but any impacts are too recent to show in the ID 2010 data.

8. Finance

The Indices of Deprivation have been used in the past by the Government and other agencies in defining eligibility for regeneration funding, including the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) and Working Neighbourhoods Fund (WNF). Rotherham was not eligible for WNF because the Government tightened the criteria to target 66 authorities rather than the 88 which were NRF funded.

Whilst there is no current proposal to replace WNF, Rotherham is still likely to benefit from small scale external funding or programmes which seek to target the most deprived areas. The more widespread deprivation indicated in the ID 2010 compared with the ID 2007 means that more areas in the Borough could potentially benefit.

9. Risks and Uncertainties

The Indices of Deprivation show relative ranking of deprivation across England and should be used in conjunction with other data to map actual deprivation levels. Data from the Crime Domain suggests that relative crime deprivation in Rotherham has increased but the Borough has actually improved and closed the gap with England.

The increase in deprivation which the Indices of Deprivation have indicated may increase the benefits to Rotherham from funding which targets areas of high deprivation. However, the degree to which the Coalition Government will use the ID 2010 to target resources towards areas of high deprivation is not yet clear.

10. Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

The Indices of Deprivation are a key tool in policy development and needs assessment, helping to shape, inform and monitor interventions aimed at addressing deprivation. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment will take account of the Indices of Deprivation alongside other information to provide an overall picture of need.

Increasing deprivation combined with the loss of external regeneration funding places reliance on mainstream resources to tackle deprivation. Ensuring that Rotherham improves in terms of employment, education, health, crime, environment and housing are key priorities for the Council and Partnership so it is essential that we measure and monitor deprivation levels. Another priority is than no community is left behind and deprivation data helps us to monitor the Closing the Gap agenda.

The Council is currently developing a Joint Heath and Wellbeing Strategy with key stakeholders including the NHS. This Strategy will become the overarching document for the Health and Wellbeing Board from September 2011, and will be used to inform commissioning and planning for all work relating to health and wellbeing, including public health. The Strategy will focus on priorities based on national evidence and guidance for reducing health inequalities, such as the Marmot Review, as well as local intelligence from the Indices of Deprivation, Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), and Health Profile for Rotherham. The Health and Wellbeing Strategy will become the responsibility of the Health and Wellbeing Board which will ensure that resources are targeted to the areas and issues were deprivation and health inequalities are greatest.

Despite recent improvements in Rotherham as a whole, persistent low educational attainment and adult skills in the most deprived areas need to be addressed to improve the life chances and employment opportunities for local people.

11. Background Papers and Consultation
- Indices of Deprivation 2010 (CLG, March 2011)
- Indices of Deprivation 2010 National Summary (CLG, 2011)
- Indices of Deprivation 2007 (CLG, 2007)
- Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ODPM, 2004)

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Appendix 1

Analysis of the Indices of Deprivation 2010 Data for Rotherham

Overview

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID 2010) data for Rotherham is published for 166 Super Output Areas so it is possible to identify geographical patterns and pockets of deprivation at the small area level. The seven ID 2010 domains provide good information about the nature of deprivation in any area although the Living Environment Domain and the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain are of more limited value than the others.

The Pattern of Deprivation in Rotherham

The general pattern of deprivation shown by the IMD 2010 in Rotherham is similar to that shown in the 2004 and 2007 indices with the central urban area being the main area of high deprivation. Almost all inner areas fall within the most deprived 20% of England, in most cases within the Top 10%. The most deprived urban core extends eastwards from Meadowbank, through Ferham and Canklow to the Town Centre and beyond through Eastwood, East Dene, East Herringthorpe and Dalton to reach Thrybergh. In addition there are an increased number of pockets of high deprivation within the Top 10% of England in parts of East Maltby, Dinnington, Rawmarsh, Aston, Flanderwell, Wath, Swinton and Thurcroft.

Kimberworth Park, Rockingham, Wingfield, Munsbrough and Bradgate form a large area of north east Rotherham which falls within the most deprived 10-20% of England. There are smaller pockets within the most deprived 10-20% found across the Borough, including parts of Rawmarsh, East Maltby and Dinnington.

The southern half of Rotherham tends to have lower deprivation than the northern half, with many areas having deprivation at or below the English average. Areas of low deprivation are typically found in suburban and rural areas, sometimes related to modern private housing estates. Areas with low deprivation include Moorgate, Stag/Brecks, South Anston, Todwick and parts of Wickersley, Hellaby and West Maltby. There are also smaller pockets of low deprivation in the north of the Borough such as Thorpe Hesley.

Rotherham Population in the Most Deprived Parts of England 2004-2010

English Percentiles	IMD 2004	IMD 2007	IMD 2010	Change 2004 - 10
Most Deprived 10%	11.9%	12.0%	17.4%	+5.5
Most Deprived10% to 20%	21.3%	20.3%	15.9%	-5.4
Most Deprived 20% to 30%	15.6%	13.2%	12.7%	-2.9
Most Deprived 30% to 50%	22.4%	19.7%	21.7%	-0.7
Least Deprived 30% to 50%	20.7%	23.6%	21.9%	+1.2
Least Deprived 30%	8.1%	11.2%	10.4%	+2.3

The majority of Rotherham is more deprived than the national average although the percentage has reduced from 71.2% to 67.7% since 2004, despite the recent rise. However, the percentage within the most deprived 10% of England has increased significantly since 2007. The percentage of Rotherham in the most deprived 20% of England has remained remarkably consistent at around 33% since 2004 but there has been an intensification of deprivation into the Top 10% since 2007.

The percentage of Rotherham's population living in areas where deprivation is lower than the English average has increased from 28.8% to 32.3% since 2004. The percentage of Rotherham in the most deprived 20-50% of England has also reduced from 38% to 34.4% since 2004. These trends show that deprivation has reduced in areas of the Borough outside the most deprived 10% of England. Deprivation can be found throughout Rotherham and the Borough has no SOA within the least deprived 10% of England.

<u>The Most & Least Deprived Areas in Rotherham</u>

The most deprived SOA in Rotherham covers northern East Herringthorpe which was also the most deprived area in 2004 and 2007, and is amongst the most deprived 1% of England. Other communities which include areas within the most deprived 5% of England are Masbrough, Ferham, Canklow, Thrybergh, Eastwood, Dinnington, East Maltby, East Dene and the Town Centre.

Rotherham has fourteen SOAs (8%) in the least deprived 25% of England, all but one in the southern half of the Borough. The least deprived SOA in Rotherham is in south Wickersley. Other communities which include one or more SOAs in the least deprived 20% of England are Swallownest, Moorgate, Stag, Aston, South Anston, Kiveton Park and Harthill.

<u>Local Changes in Deprivation - IMD 2007 to 2010</u>

Despite the overall increase in deprivation, there were reductions in deprivation in 29% of Rotherham SOAs between 2007 and 2010. Reductions in deprivation were most evident in less deprived areas or where new housing estates have been built, adding new residents who are not deprived. The largest improvements since 2007 were in Ryecroft and Brampton where there has been new housing. Of areas with high deprivation, parts of Eastwood and East Dene showed notable reductions in deprivation.

71% of Rotherham SOAs showed increases in deprivation, particularly those in more deprived areas. By far the largest increase was in central Dinnington (see Closing the Gap? below). Other areas with SOAs where there was a significant increase in deprivation were Maltby, Rockingham, Kimberworth Park, Upper Haugh, East Herringthorpe, Thrybergh and the Town Centre.

<u>Rotherham Performance on Different Domains</u>

The Indices of Deprivation is divided into seven thematic Domains or categories. The nature of deprivation in Rotherham is revealed in the Domain rankings. The table below summarises how Rotherham fares on the various domains and indices.

Summary Table: Indices of Deprivation 2010 Rotherham

English Percentiles:	Top 10%	Top 20%	Top 50%	Bottom 20%
Index of Multiple Deprivation	17%	33%	68%	5%
Income Deprivation	14%	30%	61%	11%
- Affecting Children	9%	20%	56%	12%
- Affecting Older People	8%	23%	68%	8%
Employment Deprivation	**22%**	**38%**	**71%**	2%
Health Deprivation & Disability	**33%**	**56%**	**97%**	0%
Education & Skills Deprivation	**24%**	**41%**	**74%**	1%
Barriers to Housing & Services	0%	1%	12%	58%
Crime Deprivation	11%	26%	67%	5%
Living Environment Deprivation	3%	6%	31%	16%

The table above shows that Health, Education and Employment are the key drivers of deprivation in Rotherham relative to England as a whole. Conversely, Barriers to Housing and Services are not a significant problem in Rotherham compared with the national average. Each of the seven Domains is analysed in detail below.

Income Deprivation

Rotherham does not score as highly on the Income Domain as might be expected because sickness and disability benefits are not counted. Income deprivation shows a similar distribution to overall deprivation although with more areas showing low deprivation. However, there is an additional pocket of income deprivation within the Top 10% in North Anston.

The percentage of people living in SOAs in the top 10% most deprived has increased steadily from 12.0% in 2004, to 13.9% in 2007 and 14.2% in 2010. The percentage of people living in SOAs in the bottom 30% increased from 18.1% in 2004 to 24.7% in 2007 but reduced to 19.7% in 2010. This indicates that income deprivation has become slightly more concentrated in the most deprived areas. However, the gap in income deprivation between the most and least deprived areas in Rotherham has reduced since 2007.

17.6% of Rotherham's population are defined as "deprived of income", slightly lower than in 2007. The highest rate is 52% in East Herringthorpe North (as in 2004 and 2007) and the lowest is 3%, only a mile south in the Dovedale Road area off Herringthorpe Valley Road.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

This is a child poverty index within the Income Domain which shows the proportion of children in households deprived of income. Rotherham has an above average percentage of children affected by income deprivation at 23.4%. Child poverty is more polarised than other types of deprivation with significant areas showing both high and low deprivation, ranging from 61% in East Herringthorpe North to 0% in Whiston North. Child poverty is more polarised than income deprivation generally with the most deprived 10% of SOAs having levels almost 15 times higher than the least deprived.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

This is an index within the Income Domain showing the proportion of people aged 60+ who are deprived of income. The Rotherham average has increased from 18% to 22% which is higher than the overall proportion. Income deprivation for older people is concentrated in central Rotherham with a Top 10% pocket in Aston North West. The highest rate is 61% in East Herringthorpe, contrasting with the lowest at 0% in Moorgate West. Rotherham does not have a high concentration of very deprived older people but over two thirds are more deprived than the English average.

Employment Deprivation

Employment deprivation is relatively high in Rotherham, caused by high rates of long term sickness as well as unemployment. Clearly, the picture has changed since 2008, the base year for the ID 2010, and more recent trends should be taken into account in any assessment (see below).

Employment is the only domain which has not changed significantly from the ID 2000 which allows easy comparison over time. The percentage of people deprived of employment in Rotherham fell from 16.6% in the ID 2000 to 14.6% in 2004 and 13.2% in 2007, rising slightly to 13.4% in 2010. The most recent data shows that employment deprivation has since increased to 15.9%. Although worklessness in Rotherham is clearly high, it is worth noting that the rate is lower now than it was in the year 2000.

The long term picture for employment deprivation in the Borough between 1998/9 and 2008/9 was positive but there is evidence of polarisation since 2007. Despite the long term improvement, Rotherham's rate of 13.4% remains well above the 10.1% deprived of employment in England.

Employment deprivation is concentrated in central Rotherham with large pockets at Maltby and Dinnington, and scattered smaller pockets in Rockingham, Munsbrough, Wath, Swinton, Rawmarsh, Flanderwell, Thurcroft and North Anston. The highest rate is 33% in East Herringthorpe North and the lowest is 4% in Aston East.

Health Deprivation & Disability

Health and Disability deprivation is the most significant and widespread form of deprivation in Rotherham relative to England as a whole, with almost every part of the Borough being above the English average. Over half of areas in Rotherham are in the most deprived 20% of England, with no areas in the least deprived 20%.

The percentage of people living in SOAs in the top 10% most deprived has increased since 2004, from 20.5% to 24.1% in 2007 to 32.7% in 2010. However, the percentage of people living in SOAs that fall within the top 30% most deprived has been more stable, reducing from 65.1% in 2004 to 62.0% in 2007 and rising to 68.4% in 2010. These patterns indicate that the greatest increase in health deprivation has taken place in the most deprived areas, confirmed by the average Health deprivation score in the most deprived SOAs which has risen from 1.64 to 1.82 since 2007.

High health deprivation is widespread across central Rotherham but there are many other pockets of high health deprivation in other communities including Wath, Swinton, Maltby, Rawmarsh, Kimberworth Park, Dinnington, Aston and Thurcroft. The most deprived area is Canklow and the Town Centre is similar. The least deprived area is Wickersley South but there are few areas of Rotherham with low health deprivation.

Education, Skills & Training Deprivation

Indicators of educational deprivation provide a picture of the problems in Rotherham, reflecting both the attainment of children and young people, and adult qualification levels. The highest deprivation rankings on any domain are for education, with two of Rotherham's SOAs amongst the most deprived 1% of England. The percentage of people living in SOAs in the top 10% most deprived increased slightly from 27.1% in 2004 to 28.3% in 2007 but fell to 24.5% in 2010. The average education rank of Rotherham SOAs also improved, indicating that, in relative terms, education deprivation has reduced Boroughwide. However, the average Education score in deprived areas has remained static since 2007 whilst the least deprived areas have improved scores, indicating polarisation between the most and least deprived areas.

Many parts of the Borough have high levels of education & skills deprivation, especially the eastern sides of Rotherham and Rawmarsh, encompassing Eastwood, Kilnhurst, Herringthorpe and Thrybergh. Notable pockets of high deprivation are in Kimberworth Park, Masbrough, East Maltby and Dinnington. There are also many scattered small pockets of high deprivation from Brampton to North Anston. The most deprived SOA for education in 2004, 2007 and 2010 has been East Herringthorpe North, although the area has improved its rank from 12 to 72. Areas of low education deprivation dominate the southern suburbs of Rotherham, including the least deprived area at Moorgate West (as in 2004 and 2007).

On the Children and Young People Sub-domain, which measures attainment, Canklow is ranked 14 in England and 24% of the Borough is in the 10% most deprived nationally. Attainment is quite polarised with many suburban and semi-rural areas being less deprived than the national average.

On the Skills Sub-domain, which measures adult qualifications in 2001, East Herringthorpe North is ranked 20 in England. Generally skill levels are low although not extremely so and there is less polarisation than with attainment, with only 16.4% of the Borough being less deprived than the English average.

Barriers to Housing and Services

This domain combines access to local services with overcrowding, homelessness and housing affordability. This mixture of indicators limits the relevance of this domain as it does not measure a single theme. With 88% of the Borough less deprived than the English average, these barriers are not a serious problem in Rotherham. The percentage of SOAs in the least deprived 30% for barriers to housing and services deprivation has improved from 52.4% in 2004 to 77.7% in 2007 and 73.4% in 2010, indicating a long term improvement in the relative position of Rotherham. The most deprived areas tend to be rural, notably Dinnington North East & Firbeck. The least deprived area is Swinton Central (as in 2004 and 2007).

Crime Deprivation

Considerable caution is needed in interpreting this domain for a number of reasons. At the small area level, offences may affect visitors (eg. to shops, pubs etc) as well as residents and workers. Local crime rates also vary considerably over time, far more so than benefit claims or ill-health. In addition, changes in rank are relative to other areas of similar rank so can be misleading about actual crime trends.

Rotherham has a crime rate similar to the national average and in 2007 just over half of the Borough is more deprived than England as a whole. In 2010, this had increased to two thirds of the Borough despite a larger reduction in crime locally (-23%) compared to England (-19%). This anomaly has been raised with CLG but as yet there has been no satisfactory explanation.

The percentage of SOAs in the top 10% most deprived increased from 1.8% in 2004 to 3.0% in 2007 and reached 11.0% in 2010. 4.4% of Rotherham is in the most deprived 5% of England which indicates that crime has become more concentrated in deprived areas. SOAs with crime deprivation in the bottom 30% increased from 10.2% to 15.1% between 2004 and 2007 but reduced back to 10.6% in 2010.

There has been a growing number of areas where crime is very high in a national context. Notable pockets of high crime in 2010 are in East Dene & Clifton, Masbrough & Ferham, Thrybergh, Swinton, Rawmarsh, Dinnington and East Maltby. Low crime rates are most evident in rural and suburban areas. Crime rates can vary greatly over short distances, illustrated by the highest crime rate being in Clifton whilst the second lowest is just over a mile away at Stag.

Living Environment Deprivation

The Living Environment Domain uses indicators measuring different aspects of the environment. Homes without central heating and poor air quality favour inner city areas, especially in London. The indicators used portray Rotherham as having a better than average living environment. The population living in areas where environmental deprivation is in the least deprived 30% of England has increased from 15.1% in 2004 to 25.9% in 2007 to reach 32.9% in 2010, indicating that relative environmental deprivation has reduced in many areas.

There are some areas of high environmental deprivation in Rotherham, mainly in areas of older private housing, the highest ranked being Eastwood Village and Ferham. Other pockets are in the Town Centre, Wentworth and to a lesser degree in Parkgate, Masbrough, Meadowbank, Clifton and Listerdale. Most of the Borough has lower environmental deprivation than average and an area of modern private housing in West Maltby emerges as the least deprived area.

Miles Crompton, Corporate Policy Team, Rotherham MBC 16.5.11

	ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO MEMBERS	

1.	Meeting:	Cabinet
2.	Date:	20th July 2011
3.	Title:	Health Inequalities
4.	Directorate:	Public Health

5. Summary:

The 2011 Health Profile[1] for Rotherham gives average male life expectancy as 76.6 years 1.7 years worse than the England average. Female life expectancy is 80.7 years 1.6 years worse than the England average. Life expectancy is 9.9 years lower for men and 5.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Rotherham than in the least deprived areas.

Smoking rates and levels of adult obesity are above the England average. The percentage of adults eating poorly or exercising regularly from the Health Survey for England are far worse than the England average.

The most recent Index of Multiple Deprivation 2008/9 shows that 17% of the Borough is now amongst the 10% most deprived areas in England compared to only 12% in 2007.

Rotherhams position regarding the wider determinants of health is consistently worse than the England average[2].

6. Recommendations:

Rotherham MBC hold a Health Summit to review its strategy for tackling health inequalities with partners from the NHS, voluntary and community sectors.

7. Proposals and Details:

The primary aim of the Summit will be to galvanise action to tackle these Health Inequalities in Rotherham. To promote integration and partnership working between the NHS, social care, public health and other local services including urban planning and transport to tackle Health Inequalities and to support democratic leadership of that process.

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[1] DoH 2011 www.healthprofiles.info

[2] Yorkshire and the Humber Public Health Observatory Wider Determinants of Health Profile, Rotherham. Jan 2011.

Health inequalities arise because of a complex mix of economic, social and cultural factors as well as access to services to support the most vulnerable. People need safe warm housing to support their health across the public and private sector housing markets.

Rotherham MBC needs to assess the population need for health services and to act on the wider determinants of health through the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and the Health and Wellbeing Strategy. This will enable all commissioners to deliver plans for joined-up services that are consistent with the strategy and lead to improved outcomes for Rotherham people.

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy must ensure that there is influence on all services in the Borough to tackle the wider determinants of health and wellbeing.

Health improvement and prevention programmes need to work across life course pathways and work together with citizens, communities and partners to deliver improved health outcomes and reduced inequalities for Rotherham.

8.   Finance:

Tackling Health inequalities is about co-ordinating the efforts, resources and support of the NHS, RMBC and all local partners and not just how the new proposed Public Health Budget will be spent.

9.   Risks and Uncertainties:

Over the last 10 years, all age all cause mortality rates have fallen across the UK and in Rotherham. The Health Inequalities gap in Rotherham has widened. We need to understand the demographic pressures and changes as well as the patterns of illness and disease that are continuing to cause health inequalities in Rotherham. This will inform the debate.

10.   Policy and Performance Agenda Implications:

Tackling Health Inequalities needs to be central to the work of the NHS and Local Authority. The *Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England Post 2010* by Sir Michael Marmot (2010) was commissioned as a national review of health inequalities across England and the evidence base of interventions to address them. The review has a crucial relevance to the health of Rotherham residents as it sets out a framework for systematically thinking through how to reduce inequalities at a local level.
Marmot's review identifies six high level priorities for action and evidence based objectives within each of these.

Fair Society, Healthy Lives high level priorities are:
1. Give every child the best start in life
2. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives
3. Create fair employment and good work for all
4. Ensure a healthy standard of living for all
5. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities
6. Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention

Two things stand out: first the importance of tackling all of the social determinants of health taking a 'life course' approach and, second, doing more than just targeting the most disadvantaged, but addressing the whole social gradient.

Rotherham has a strong record of working with the Health Inequalities National Support Team and our colleagues at the Government Office to develop and performance review a robust health inequalities action plan. This has contributed to improvements in health outcomes across the Borough.

11.   Background Papers and Consultation:

Health Profile 2011 DH attached.

Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England Post 2010 by Sir Michael Marmot (2010)

Contact Name : *Dr John Radford Joint Director of Public Health Oak House Moorhead Way Bramley S66 1YY Tel. 01709302161E mail john.radford@rotherham.nhs.uk*

Rotherham

This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Visit the Health Profiles website for:

- Profiles of all local authorities in England
- Interactive maps – see how health varies between areas
- More health indicator information
- Links to more community health profiles and tools

Health Profiles are produced by the English Public Health Observatories working in partnership.

www.healthprofiles.info

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Other map data © Collins Bartholomew.

Population 254,000

Mid-2009 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk
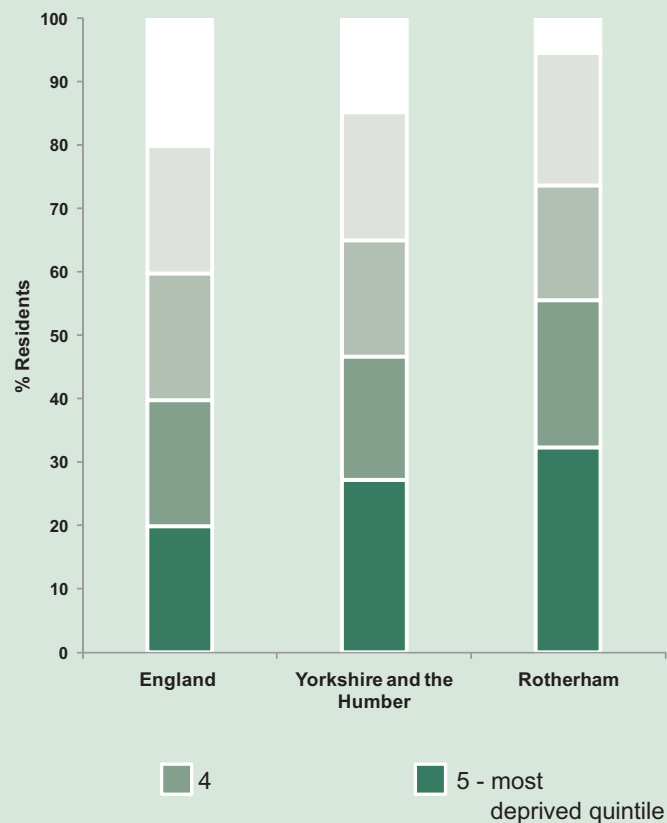
DH Department of Health

Rotherham at a glance

- The health of people in Rotherham is generally worse than the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and 12,745 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.
- Life expectancy is 9.9 years lower for men and 5.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Rotherham than in the least deprived areas (based on the Slope Index of Inequality published on 5th January 2011).
- Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. Early death rates from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have fallen but remain worse than the England average.
- About 20.2% of Year 6 children are classified as obese. A lower percentage than average of pupils spend at least three hours each week on school sport. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment and tooth decay in children are worse than the England average.
- Estimated levels of adult 'healthy eating', smoking and obesity are worse than the England average. Rates of hip fractures, smoking related deaths and hospital stays for alcohol related harm are higher than average.
- Priorities in Rotherham include improving life expectancy, breast feeding and tackling smoking in pregnancy. For more information see www.rotherham.nhs.uk or www.rotherham.gov.uk

NHS

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Deprivation:
a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.
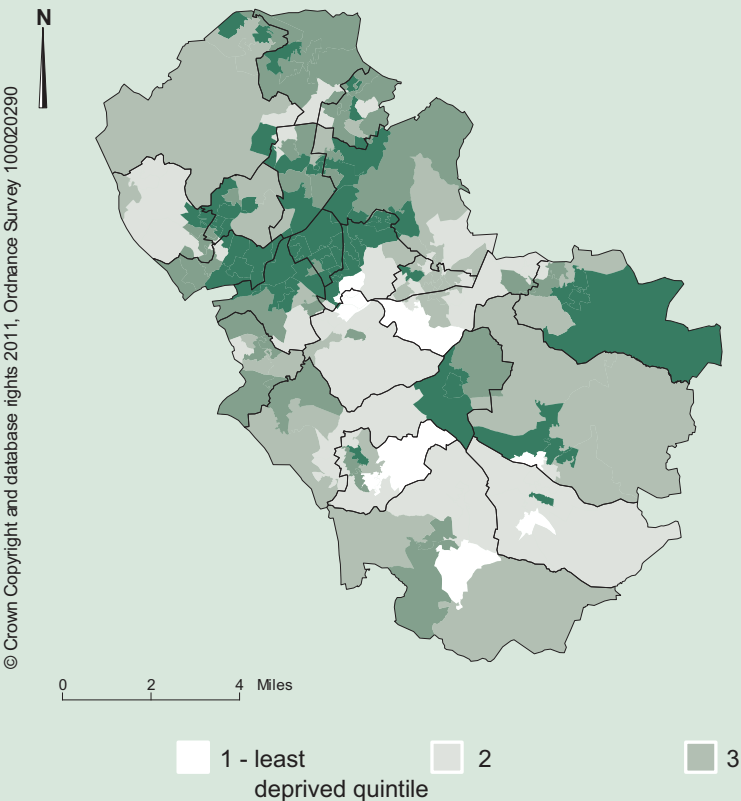
This chart shows the percentage of the population in England, this region, and this area who live in each of these quintiles.
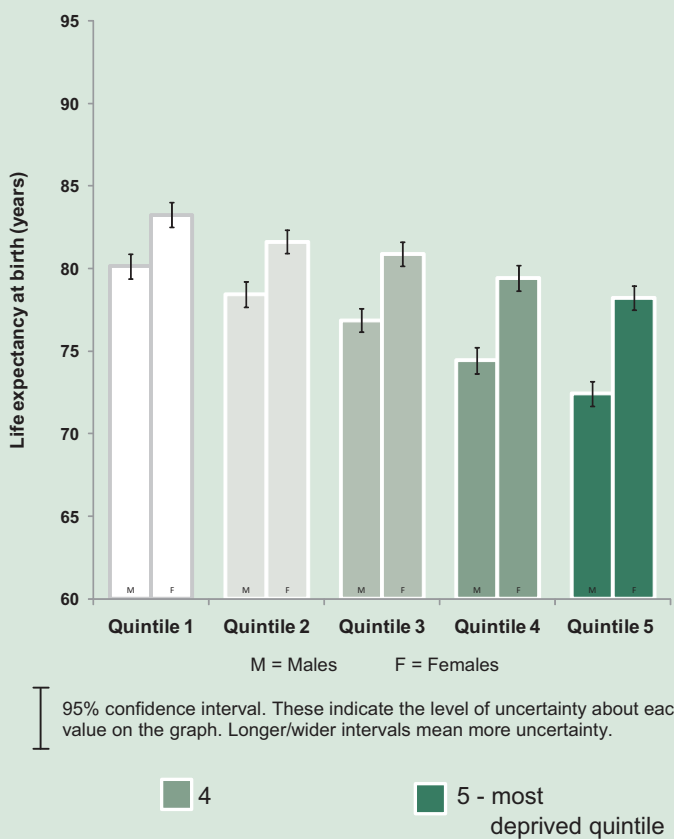
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N

0   2   4   Miles

% Residents

England   Yorkshire and the Humber   Rotherham

| 1 - least deprived quintile | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 - most deprived quintile |

Health inequalities:
a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.
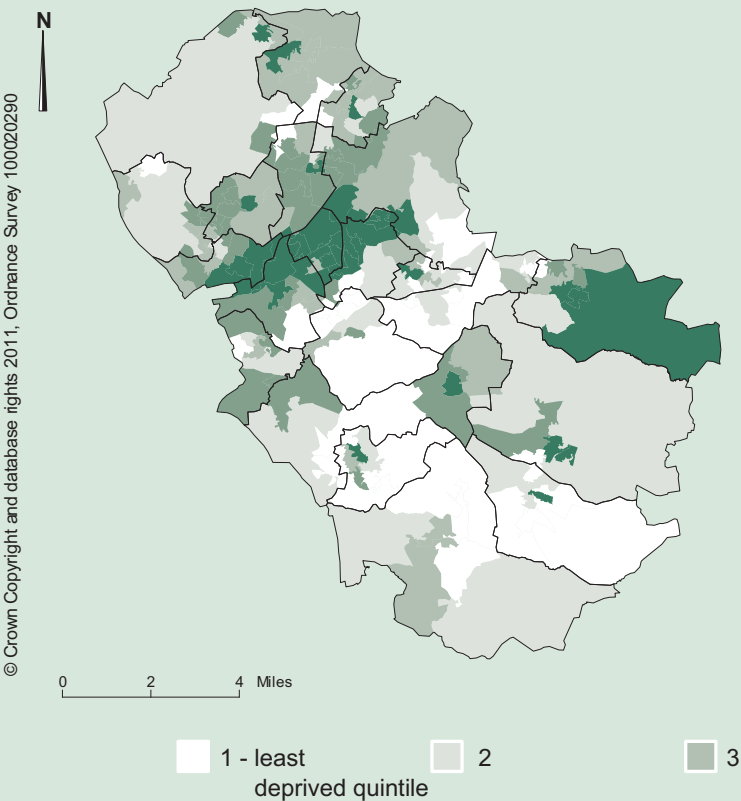
This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2005-2009) for each of the quintiles in this area.

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N

0   2   4   Miles

Life expectancy at birth (years)

Quintile 1   Quintile 2   Quintile 3   Quintile 4   Quintile 5

M = Males   F = Females

95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty.

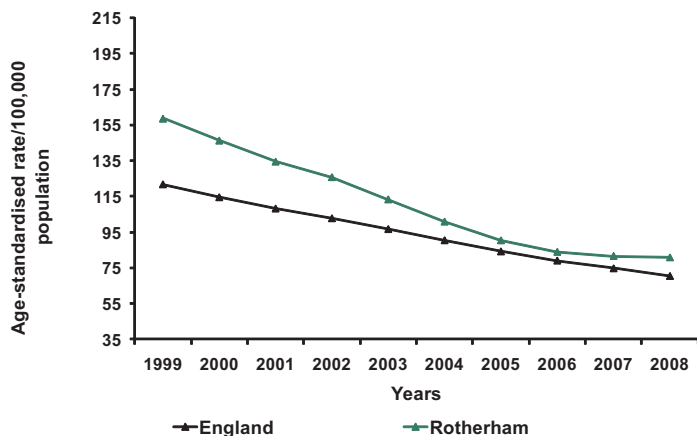| 1 - least deprived quintile | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 - most deprived quintile |

These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

Trend 1 compares rates of death, at all ages and from all causes, in this area with those for England.

Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.
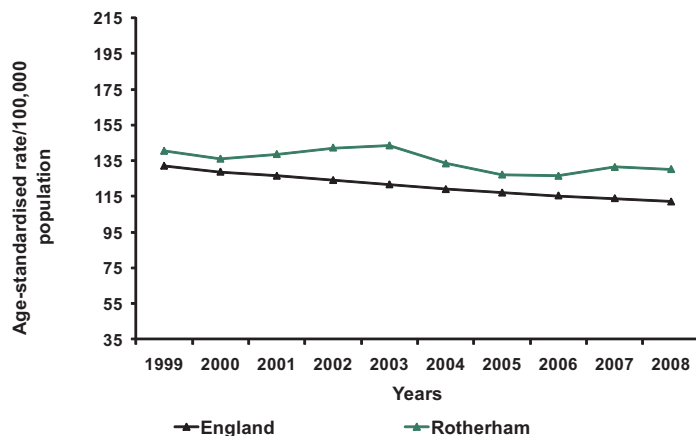
Trend 1:
All age, all cause mortality

| Males: | England | Rotherham |
| Females: | England | Rotherham |

Trend 2:
Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

England   Rotherham
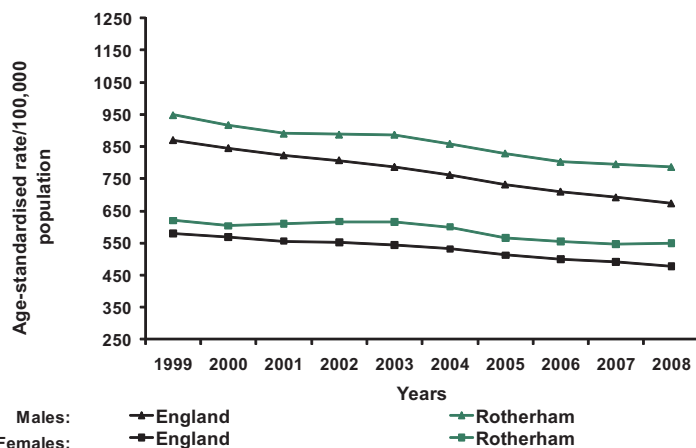
Trend 3:
Early death rates from cancer

England   Rotherham

Health inequalities:
ethnicity

This chart shows the percentage of pupils by ethnic group in this area who achieved five GCSEs in 2009/10 (A* to C grades including English and Maths). Comparing results may help find possible inequalities between ethnic groups.

England
Rotherham

95% confidence intervals are shown for this local authority area
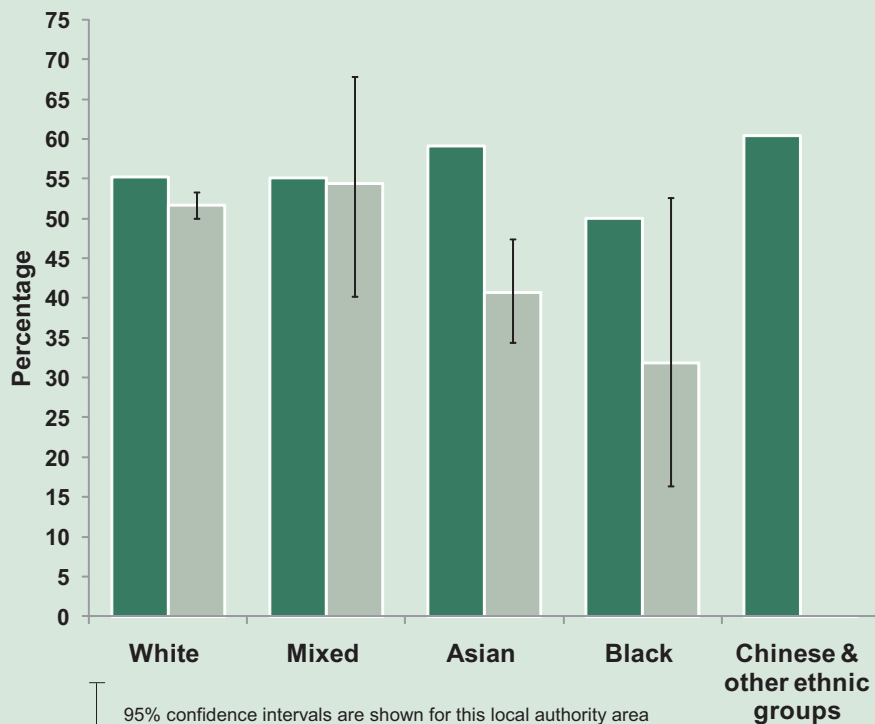
Ethnic Groups	% pupils achieved grades	No. of pupils achieved grades
White	51.7	1,719
Mixed	54.3	25
Asian	40.7	88
Black	31.8	7
Chinese/other		

If there are any empty cells in the table this is because data has not been presented where the calculation involved pupil numbers of 0, 1 or 2. Some further groups may not have data presented in order to prevent counts of small numbers being calculated from values for other ethnic groups or areas.

Rotherham - 10 June 2011

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- 🔴 Significantly worse than England average
- 🟡 Not significantly different from England average
- 🟢 Significantly better than England average

England Worst — Regional average + — England Average — England Best

25th Percentile — 75th Percentile

+ In the South East Region this represents the Strategic Health Authority average
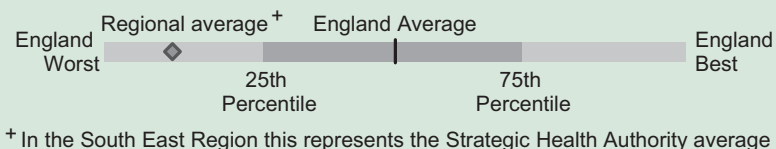
Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	81612	32.3	19.9	89.2		0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty	12745	22.0	20.9	57.0		5.7
	3 Statutory homelessness	74	0.69	1.86	8.28		0.08
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	1850	50.8	55.3	38.0		78.6
	5 Violent crime	3018	11.9	15.8	35.9		4.6
	6 Long term unemployment	1550	9.5	6.2	19.6		1.0
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy			14.0	31.4		4.5
	8 Breast feeding initiation	1666	59.3	73.6	39.9		95.2
	9 Physically active children	18012	48.1	55.1	26.7		80.3
	10 Obese children (Year 6)	584	20.2	18.7	28.6		10.7
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 12)	n/a	1.0	0.7	1.6		0.2
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	260	51.1	40.2	69.4		14.6
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults smoking	n/a	24.5	21.2	34.7		11.1
	14 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	25.4	23.6	39.4		11.5
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	21.3	28.7	19.3		47.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	8.8	11.5	5.8		19.5
	17 Obese adults	n/a	27.6	24.2	30.7		13.9
Disease and poor health	18 Incidence of malignant melanoma	40	16.0	13.1	27.2		3.1
	19 Hospital stays for self-harm	433	175.9	198.3	497.5		48.0
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	5638	1887	1743	3114		849
	21 Drug misuse	2133	12.9	9.4	23.8		1.8
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	11753	5.81	5.40	7.87		3.28
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	17	7	15	120		0
	24 Hip fracture in 65s and over	282	532.1	457.6	631.3		310.9
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	188	23.7	18.1	32.1		5.4
	26 Life expectancy - male	n/a	76.6	78.3	73.7		84.4
	27 Life expectancy - female	n/a	80.7	82.3	79.1		89.0
	28 Infant deaths	20	6.17	4.71	10.63		0.68
	29 Smoking related deaths	505	266.8	216.0	361.5		131.9
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	238	80.8	70.5	122.1		37.9
	31 Early deaths: cancer	381	130.4	112.1	159.1		76.1
	32 Road injuries and deaths	102	40.3	48.1	155.2		13.7

Indicator Notes

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England 2007 **2** % children in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income 2008 **3** Crude rate per 1,000 households 2009/10 **4** % at Key Stage 4 2009/10 **5** Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2009/10 **6** Crude rate per 1,000 population aged16-64, 2010 **7** % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2009/10 **8** % of mothers initiating breastfeeding where status is known 2009/10 **9** % of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2009/10 **10** % of school children in Year 6, 2009/10 **11** Weighted mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in 12-year-olds, 2008/09 **12** Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2007-2009 (provisional) **13** % adults aged 18+, 2009/10 **14** % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008 **15** % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 (revised) **16** % aged 16+ 2009/10 **17** % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 (revised) **18** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2005-2007 **19** Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2009/10 **20** Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2009/10 **21** Estimated problem drug users using crack and/or opiates aged 15-64 per 1,000 resident population, 2008/09 **22** % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2009/10 **23** Crude rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009 **24** Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admission 65+, 2009/10 **25** Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.06-31.07.09 **26** At birth, 2007-2009 **27** At birth, 2007-2009 **28** Rate per 1,000 live births 2007-2009 **29** Per 100,000 population aged 35 +, directly age standardised rate 2007-2009 **30** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2007-2009 **31** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2007-2009 **32** Rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009

For links to health intelligence support in your area see www.healthprofiles.info More indicator information is available online in The Indicator Guide.

YHPHO
YORKSHIRE & HUMBER
PUBLIC HEALTH OBSERVATORY

NHS
Yorkshire and the Humber

Jan 2011

Mapping the wider determinants of health : Rotherham profile

All age all cause mortality (AAACM) rates

· All age all cause mortality rate
DSR per 100,000 persons by MSOA 2005 to 2009
■ 1,000 and over
■ 750 to 1,000
■ 619 to   750
□ 583 to 619 (Y&H avg)
□ 500 to 583 (England avg)
□ Under 500
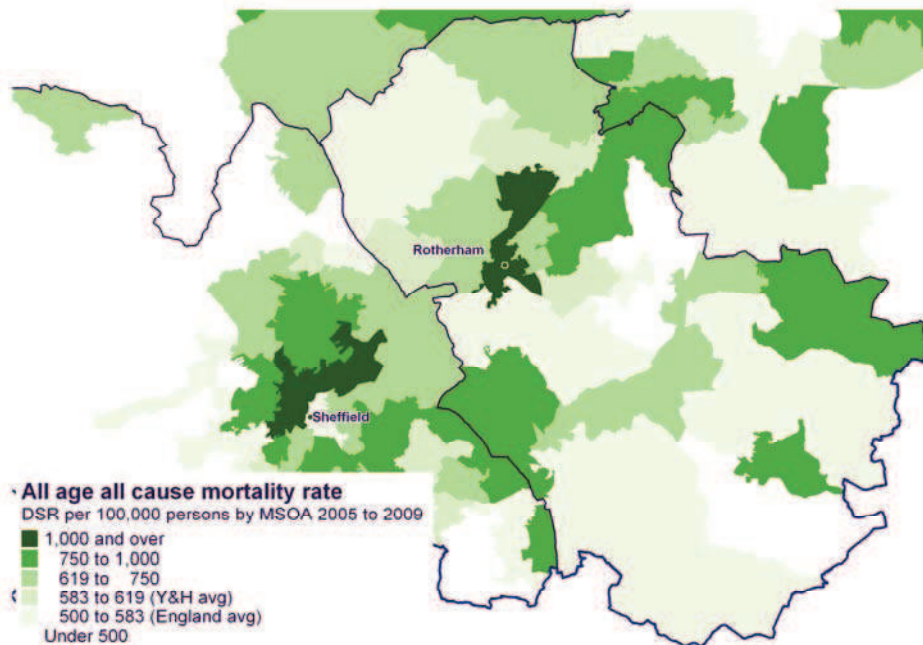
Introduction

This profile summarises some of the work of a larger report 'Mapping the Wider Determinants of Health for Yorkshire and the Humber', part of work co-ordinated by the Department of Health to support action on the wider determinants of health. The six priority areas mentioned in the Marmot report were used to determine the chosen indicators.

Key Points

The slope indices of inequality for the Rotherham district show lower within area inequality when compared to the region as a whole for the indicator Housing in poor condition, but has higher inequality for Early Years Foundation Status

Rotherham	District data		Within district inequality (Slope index of inequality)		
	Rate	Pop base (to nearest 100)	SII (95% CIs)	Relative SII	SII range
AAACM (2005-09)[1] DSR per 100,000 persons	658	770400 (av per year)	-434	0.66	-800 ⟶ 0
Early Years Foundation Status (2008/09)[2] (% of children with 'good development')	51.0%	2900	35.9%	0.70	0 ⟶ 60
Child poverty (2008)[3] (% of children < 16 in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA)	22.7%	49800	-46.9%	2.07	-70 ⟶ 0
Educational attainment (2008/09)[4] (% of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades including English & Maths)	46.5%	3400	34.7%	0.75	0 ⟶ 70
Long term unemployed (Oct 2010)[5] (% 12months+ of those aged 16 to 64)	1.0%	162500	-1.3%	1.30	-6 ⟶ 0
Live unfilled vacancies (Oct 2010)[5] (% of those aged 16 to 64)	0.9%	162500	-0.4%	0.45	-5 ⟶ 1
Civic participation (2009)[6] (% of all households)	13.0%	110200	5.4%	0.42	-2 ⟶ 12
Housing in poor condition (from IMD 2007)[7] (% of housing in poor condition)	28.2%	110200	-12.4%	0.44	-40 ⟶ 0

The slope index of inequality (SII) is a single score which represents the gap in an indicator between the best-off and worst-off within a district.

The SII for an indicator (e.g. child poverty) is calculated by plotting the data for the indicator against deprivation deciles in order of decreasing deprivation and then examining the slope that is produced. The table to the left show SIIs calculated where sub district data was available.

For example currently in this district 46.5% of pupils have achieved GCSE grades A* - C (inc English and Maths). Within the district the difference between the most and least deprived population deciles is 35 percentage points (the slope index of inequality). The closer the SII value is to zero the more equally distributed the indicator will be within the district.

For further explanation please see the metadata and chart guide.

Min district value — Y&H SII — Max district value — Y&H SII 95% CI

District SII — District SII 95% CI

Spine charts for wider determinants of health

Rotherham	Year	Current rate	Significantly different from England (95% confidence)	Eng 'Worst'	National Range Y&H | |■District England z scores	Eng 'Best'
1: Give every child the best start in life						
NI 72: Early Years Foundation Stage Profile teacher assessments[1] (% of children with 'good development' - 78 points across all 13 EYFSP scales at the end of the academic year in which they turn 5)	AY 2008/09	51.0		36		67
Child poverty[2] (% of children under 16 in families in receipt of CTC <60% median income or IS/JSA)	CY 2008	22.7		55.3		4.1
Under 18 teenage conceptions[3] (rate per 1000 females aged 15-17)	2006-08	53.5		74.8		14.9
Mothers breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks[4] (% by PCT)	Q1 2010/11	28.7		21.9		83.0
NI 50: Emotional health of children[1] (% of children who enjoy 'good relationships' with their family and friends)	FY 2009/10	56.4		43.8		62.7
Households accepted as being unintentionally homeless and in priority need[1] (per 1000 households)	FY 2009/10	0.7		8.3		0.0
2: Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives						
Educational attainment[5] (% of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades including English & Maths)	AY 2008/09	47		38		80
NI 117: Proportion of 16-18 year olds Not in Education or Training - NEET[1] (%)	CY 2009	7.9		11.9		0.0
NI 150: Adults receiving secondary mental health services in employment[1] (% at the time of their most recent assessment)	FY 2009/10	1.8		0.8		22.9
NI 079: Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19[1] (%)	AY 2008/09	70.9		62.5		99.1
NI 051: Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS) services[1] (%)	FY 2009/10	14		10		16
NI 118: Take up of formal childcare by low-income working families[1] (% of working families benefiting from the childcare element of Working Tax Credit)	FY 2008/09	13.8		7.6		30.0
NI 54: Services for disabled children[1] (% Parents general experience of services and delivery)	FY 2009/10	60		57		68
3: Create fair employment and good work for all						
Long-term - 12months+ unemployed[6] (% of those aged 16 to 64)	Oct 2010	1.0		2.2		0.0
Unemployment rates[6] (% of those aged 16 to 64)	Jan to Mar 2010	10.8		16.3		0.0
Claimant rates[7] (% of those aged 16 to 64)	Oct 2010	4.5		0.3		7.1
Live vacancies at Job Centres[6] (% of those aged 16 to 64)	Oct 2010	0.9		0.2		3.8
5: Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities						
Housing stocked deemed as decent[1] (%)	CY 2009	93.6		42.8		100.0
Neighbourhood perception[8] (% people perceiving neighbourhood as being improved)	CY 2009	13.9		6.9		41.6
Access to green space - A comparison of accessible land[9] (% of all land)	CY 2009	3.8		0.0		47.3
Civic participation[8] (% of all households)	CY 2009	13.0		12.8		29.7
NI 6: Participation in regular volunteering[1] (taking part in formal volunteering at least once a month in the 12 months - %)	CY 2008	20.0		14		36
6: Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention						
Healthy life expectancy at 65 (years) Males[1]	CY 2001	5.9		4.2		10.5
Females[1]	CY 2001	6.7		0.0		11.7
Cervical Screening Programme - all eligible women seen for screening[10] (% by PCT)	FY 2008/09	79.8		65.8		85.8
Estimated prevalence of adults who eat healthily[11] (%)	2006-08	19.8		18.3		48.1
Participation in moderate intensity sport and active recreation on 20 or more days in the previous 4 weeks[11] (%)	FY 2008/09	9.2		5.4		16.6
Proportion of adults (aged 16+) who binge drink[11] (%)	2007-08	27.8		33.2		4.6
Proportion of adults (aged 16+) who smoke[11] (%)	2006-08	26.4		35.2		10.2
Claimants of incapacity benefit/ severe disablement allowance with mental or behavioural disorders[2] (%)	CY 2008	34.9		58.5		9.0

Sources (further details available in the main report's metadata): 1: Dept for Communities and Local Government, 2: Dept of Work and Pensions, 3: Every child matters, 4: Unify2, 5: Dept for Children, Schools and Families, 6: NOMIS, 7: Taylor Associates, 8: Acxiom survey data, 9: Natural England, 10: Information Centre, 11: APHO Health Profiles

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Environment Agency

yorkshirefutures

	ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO MEMBERS	

1.	Meeting:	The Cabinet
2.	Date:	20th July, 2011
3.	Title:	Appointment of Deputy Returning Officer and Deputy Electoral Registration Officer
4.	Directorate:	Chief Executive

5. Summary

The Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services) held the roles of Deputy Returning Officer and Deputy Electoral Registration Officer up to the point of his retirement on 30th June, 2011.

Consideration now needs to be given to the future arrangements for filling these roles.

6. Recommendations

Members are asked to:

6.1 Note that the Chief Executive in his capacity as Returning Officer has appointed the Senior Manager, Legal and Electoral Services as a Deputy Returning Officer.

6.2 Appoint the Senior Manager, Legal and Electoral Services as Deputy Electoral Registration Officer.

6.3 Note that the duration of these appointments will be linked to that of the appointment to the temporary post of Senior Manager, Legal and Electoral Services whilst a more wide-ranging management review is being undertaken for the future requirements of the Council.

7. Proposals and Details

Section 35 of the Representation of the People Act 1983 requires every District Council to appoint an officer to the role of Returning Officer for elections of District or Parish Councillors. In Rotherham the appointed Returning Officer is the Chief Executive. The Returning Officer may then appoint one or more persons as Deputy Returning Officer(s). Returning Officers in Rotheham have always designated two officers as Deputy Returning Officers, currently the Chief Elections & Electoral Registration Officer holds one post and up until his retirement on 30th June the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services) held the other. In his capacity as Returning Officer, the Chief Executive has determined that the most appropriate course of action following the retirement of the Assistant Chief Executive is to designate the temporary Senior Manager, Legal and Electoral Services as a Deputy Returning Officer.

The Representation of the People Act 1983 also requires that the Council appoint an Electoral Registration Officer who then by virtue of that appointment becomes the Returning Officer for Parliamentary and other national elections and referendums In this Council, the Chief Executive is appointed to the role.

Section 52 (2) & (3) of the 1983 Act allows for discharge of the Electoral Registration Officer duties by any Deputy approved by the Council who appointed the Electoral Registration Officer. If the Council does not appoint a Deputy Electoral Registration Officer there would be no-one to take on the Returning Officer role in the absence of the Chief Executive should a parliamentary election or by-election be called, or in any other national electoral event such as the recent AV referendum. Perhaps more significantly since this is an ongoing requirement, there would be no-one legally empowered to discharge the statutory functions of the Electoral Registration Officer including electoral registration matters such as the conduct of any hearing in the matter of a review of, or objection to, an entry in the electoral register.

The retired Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services) occupied the role of Deputy Electoral Registration Officer and consequently it is recommended that the Senior Manager, Legal and Electoral Services is now appointed to this role. It is the Council that is required to make a decision on the appointment of the Deputy Electoral Registration Officer rather than the Electoral Registration Officer himself.

The post of Senior Manager, Legal and Electoral Services is temporary whilst a more wide-ranging management review is being undertaken for the future requirements of the Council. The duration of the appointment to the roles of Deputy Returning Officer and Deputy Electoral Registration Officer would be linked to the temporary nature of this post.

8.   Finance

There are no additional financial implications.

9.   Risks and Uncertainties

Elections are conducted by the Returning Officer who has a personal responsibility in law. If no valid deputies for the roles referred to in this report were in place, electoral procedures may be jeopardised and the Council would be in breach of the law and voters could be disenfranchised.

10.   Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

The way we do business – having the right people, with the right skills in the right place at the right time

11.   Background Papers and Consultation

The Representation of the People Act 1983

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		ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO MEMBERS

1.	**Meeting:**	**Cabinet**
2.	**Date:**	**6ᵗʰ July, 2011**
3.	**Title:**	**Localism Bill**
4.	**Directorate:**	**Chief Executive's; Neighbourhoods & Adult Services; Environment & Development Services**

5. Summary

The Localism Bill is the principal Bill to deliver the Government's stated commitment to devolve power to the lowest level, enabling communities to make decisions as part of the big society. An overview of the Bill as introduced was provided in a special Policy Briefing in December 2010. The Bill has completed the Commons stages with a number of amendments and is now subject to scrutiny in the Lords.

To address the potential wide ranging implications for the Council, a cross-Council working group has been established. The group is currently assessing the provisions of the Bill to identify governance; policy; service delivery and community implications. This report provides the findings to date from the group's work and recommended courses of action.

6. Recommendations

That Cabinet:
   a) **Considers the "five blocks" of Governance; Communities; Planning; Housing; and Commissioning and Procurement approach to assessing the provisions of the Bill;**
   b) **Considers and discusses the recommendations set out in the body of the report, and provides views and guidance including the role of elected members in their communities;**
   c) **Note the awareness raising and consideration of the implications arising through the Member Development Programme; reporting to Overview and Scrutiny Management Board; and staff sessions;**
   d) **Recommend to Overview and Scrutiny Management Board that Scrutiny Commissions give detailed examination of issues arising in the Localism Bill; and**
   e) **Receive further reports as the Bill passes through Parliament and details of proposed implementation in Rotherham.**

7. Proposals and Details

The Localism Bill is a substantial Bill making provisions relevant to the Council across wide range of functions. At the headline level these are:
- Local Government including:
  - General Powers;
  - Governance;
  - Standards; and
  - Pay Accountability.
- E.U. Fines;
- Non Domestic Rates;
- Community Empowerment including:
  - Local Referendums;
  - Council Tax;
  - Community Right to Challenge; and
  - Assets of Community Value.
- Planning including:
  - Plans & Strategies
  - Neighbourhood Planning; and
  - Enforcement.
- Housing including:
  - Allocations & Homelessness;
  - Tenure Reform;
  - Finance;
  - Mobility; and
  - Regulation.

Many of the provisions inter-relate with each other requiring a cross-Council approach to assessing and responding to the Bill. A working group has been established to achieve this, with the Bill divided into five blocks:
- Governance;
- Communities;
- Planning;
- Housing; and
- Commissioning and Procurement.

The assessment and proposed way forward for each of the blocks is set out as follows:

Governance

The governance components are broad ranging for the Council; the Borough; and its communities. These include powers and functions as well as process and proceedings.

General power of competence
The General power of competence will replace the Power of well-being. The stated aim is that it will give the Council the same power to anything that any individual can do, the aim being that council's will be able to take action without first having to

check if there is a legal basis for doing so. Whilst the new power will be broader than the existing power of well-being it is difficult to assess what additional benefits it would bring to the Council, given that the extent of the power of well-being has not prevented the Council from acting on local priorities. There will also be restrictions on the use of the power, both in trading where a company would need to be incorporated; and through the Secretary of States powers to impose limitations. The extent of the limitations are not yet known.

Governance of the Council
Whilst the Bill amends the provisions of the Local Government Act 2000 to include the ability to return to the committee system, unless members are minded to change from the current arrangements, the impact of this part of the Bill in this respect is likely to be minimal. However, the provisions for Elected Mayors bring some fundamental changes. Whilst it is well reported that the government will order Mayoral referendums in 12 areas, the Bill provides that the government can order a referendum in any area. In these circumstances, the Bill provides that the leader becomes "shadow mayor". Should Rotherham move to an elected mayor at any time under the new arrangements, the mayor would also become the chief executive officer of the Council and could be take on responsibilities currently in the domain of other bodies. The Council will continue to be responsible for maintaining a written constitution.

Predetermination
The issue of predetermination has been contentious, especially in relation to regulatory functions such as planning decisions. It has been seen that, for example, the inability for a member of the Planning Committee to express a view or campaign on an issue that will be the subject of a decision by that committee, prevents them from performing the democratic duty of representing the interests of their constituents. The changes in the Bill address this issue. Whilst the changes will be welcome to members who wish to campaign on local issues in the case of planning applications etc, and for that not to be treated as predetermination, the Council could be at risk of allegations that decisions are not being taken on objective grounds.

Standards
The standards arrangements for England will be abolished and there will no longer be the requirement for the Council to have a code of conduct or Standards Committee, however the Council will have a duty to promote and maintain high standards of conduct, and new duties for standards are placed on the head of paid service. It will be for the Council to determine what standards regime it wishes to have and a further report on the options for this will need to be provided, particularly following discussions with Parish Councils. There will need to be awareness across the Council about conflicts of interest and that breaches will become a criminal offence prosecuted through the courts.

Pay accountability
This part of the Bill is designed to bring transparency to pay for chief officers, albeit that the government has also set out requirements separately for pay over £100,000, which they described as excessive. Leaving aside the requirement to produce a policy with the associated time and work, it is unclear what impact this requirement

will have, although the government believes that it will drive down senior levels of pay.

Repeals of Legislation

Among the repeals in "governance", the repeal of the duty to handle petitions will affect the Council. The duty to handle petitions only came into force last year and required a scheme to be incorporated into the Council's constitution. RMBC spent time and resources building its new scheme and the view of Scrutiny Members is that it is worth keeping. The Council needs to decide whether to do this.

EU fines

It is not possible at this stage to identify what risk this poses to the Council, but failure to achieve certain targets, where an EU fine is imposed on the government will lead to them passing the fines onto councils.

Non-domestic rates

This part will not directly affect the Council. Suggestions around the return of business rates to councils are not included in this Bill.

Local referendums

There is already provision for councils to hold referendums on local issues. The new provisions would enable petitions to call for referendums or for one or more members to call for one. The threshold of 5% population for a petition makes it unlikely that many would be called for through this route. However, the provision for one or more members makes it more likely that consideration of holding referendums will occur and cases where a referendum will have to be held. As drafted, the Bill does not make referendum results binding, but this may change. The impact could vary on a scale from nothing to quite severe implications.

Council tax

The prospect for the Council of setting two budgets in March and holding a referendum on one of them in May seems remote. What is likely to happen is that the threshold for council tax increase without a referendum, announced by the government at the time of the provisional finance settlement will effectively become a cap. For these provisions to apply to the Council's 2012/13 budget, the Bill will need to have been enacted and the relevant sections commenced before the provisional local government finance settlement in November / December. It is possible that the Bill will not have been enacted in time, however, existing capping provisions will still apply in this case.

Recommendations
- The Council should assess how the General power of competence will assist in achieving delivery of the priorities set out in the corporate plan.
- Members will wish to take a view on governance arrangements.
- The Council may wish to review the Handing of Petitions Scheme following the repeal of the statutory provision.
- The Council will need to consider what local "Standards" arrangements there should be, including any code of conduct. This should be the subject of a further more detailed report.

Communities

The approach to community empowerment taken in the Bill is very different to the approach we have taken in Rotherham. Locally, our approach has been about partnership and co-operative working, with the Council providing capacity building and support to communities and organisations. The Bill takes a more adversarial approach; the focus is on challenge rather than "partnership".

Potential impact the Bill could have on the working relationship between the Council, the Voluntary & Community Sector (VCS) and Parish Councils?
Officers regularly work with the communities and Parish Councils to build capacity, skills and knowledge. This could be challenging across the partnership in the current financial climate. We still need to work together in collaboration to ensure communities can effectively influence services e.g. planning and housing. VCS and Parish Councils would need support from us to enable them to take over services and assets and this would be a key role for the Commissioning and Neighbourhood Partnerships teams. Even though the Bill advocates a 'Challenging' culture, RMBC still need to play the brokering role to ensure VCS and Parish Councils maximise their potential in terms of the opportunities presented by the Bill.

The Parish Charter will need to be amended to introduce the concept of challenge rather than a 'partnership' approach and we will need to consult on the wider content of the Charter given changes proposed elsewhere in the Bill e.g planning/code of conduct.

The Council may save money on devolving some services to the VCS or a Parish Council which could also result in the service having far more local input/control. However it seems the challenge will trigger a commissioning/procurement process which could end up with the services and assets being run by someone else, potentially from the private sector and less accountable. The withdrawal of funding for capacity building in the VCS will have an impact. However, a government amendment to the Bill will enable the government to provide support to the VCS, but this appears to be only to be in relation to "challenging" rather than co-operation and capacity.

Recommendations
- Community Empowerment will need a 'One Council Approach' which means realignment of services to ensure a cohesive and consistent approach.
- Will need to ensure grant funding arrangements with the VCS are fit for purpose in terms of the Localism Bill e.g. capacity building, capacity checks, access to funding etc.
- Consult on and amend the RMBC/Parish Joint Working Charter
- Through the RMBC/Parish Joint Working Group, the Parish Network and Area Assemblies, work with Parish Councils to develop their capacity to maximise the opportunities presented by the Bill.

Planning

The Bill will take forward the commitment to abolish Regional Strategies and place much of planning policy at the local level. The key issues are:

- The Bill's ambition to devolve power to local authorities and communities, including additional control over finances, should enhance the Council's ability to deliver outcomes. However, many of the objectives outlined in the Bill are novel and radical and will require significant consideration to enable them to be properly implemented.
- In addition, the Bill indicates numerous instances where regulations will be required to give greater details to the measures proposed. This provides a great deal of uncertainty about the final form of the measures.

Neighbourhood Planning

There may be financial implications arising from the local planning authority's duties to fund referendums, neighbourhood plans and neighbourhood development orders. The role of the New Homes Bonus and the fees regime for development under the neighbourhood development orders will require further consideration as details emerge.

The Bill sets out an extra role for Local Planning Authorities in supporting neighbourhood planning. Implications of this and what resources may be required (financial and staffing) may become clearer as the Bill progresses. There would also be considerable costs for parish councils or neighbourhood forums for development and adoption of neighbourhood plans. The Government has indicated that they will make support available for this, but this is not yet quantified.

Local communities will also have the power to take forward development in their area without the need to apply for planning permission, subject to meeting certain safeguards and securing 50% support of the community through a referendum. Communities will be able to identify suitable land, sources of finance and secure support for their proposals. There may be future policy implications as the Bill sets out a new relationship between the Council and the community for the purposes of both Planning Policy and Development Management, ie at what level are decisions made on planning applications?

Assets of Community Value

The provisions for "Assets of Community Value" could potentially give rise to conflict where the Council is disposing of property. Whilst the Council may wish to maximise value from asset disposal, the community would seek to buy a redundant asset at "community facility" value. At present Council surplus property is managed by the RMBC "Disposal Policy". However, this is being reviewed and is soon to be replaced by the "Asset Transfer Policy", which is currently in it's draft stage.

Core Strategy

The ability to call for a referendum could potentially delay the Council's progress on adopting its LDF Core Strategy. It is conceivable that sufficient numbers could sign a petition resisting Green Belt release. The Council would not be obliged to hold a referendum but not doing so could be seen to be ignoring the community's wishes.

Recommendations

- The Council should continue to progress its LDF Core Strategy to adoption in order to provide a strategic framework for the distribution of new development in the long term. This will provide an adopted plan with which the proposals in

emerging neighbourhood plans should align. Not having an adopted Core Strategy risks being less able to mediate potentially contradictory proposals in neighbourhood plans.

- There will need to be awareness raising of the issues arising from neighbourhood planning and associated issues such as community right to build, in order to clear confusion and misconceptions about the scope of and resourcing of these provisions.

Housing

Homelessness
Homeless duty will be discharged in the private sector through provision of a minimum 12 month, fixed term tenancy. This is likely to increase the number of council properties available for letting to other housing register applicants.

Allocations
Local authorities will be able to set criteria to determine who qualifies for acceptance on to the housing register. Currently, we keep 'open' waiting lists which accept all applicants, regardless of their personal circumstances/need.

Tenure Reform
The 'lifetime' tenancies of existing social housing tenants will continue but there will be an option for Local Authorities to issue minimum 2 year, fixed term tenancies for new lettings.

The decision to issue fixed term tenancies should be informed by housing demand, the need to balance communities and, to a lesser extent, the choices of Rotherham's neighbouring authorities. Landlords will need to publish their policies regarding tenancies.

Following the 'Fairer Future for Social Housing' consultation earlier this year, it is unlikely that RMBC will seek to issue fixed term tenancies in the short term. There are concerns around creating a level of transience on estates which would undermine sustainability.

Succession Rights
The rules on tenancy succession (where somebody who is not named on the tenancy, but has lived in the property for more than 12 months, inherits the tenancy when the tenant dies) are changing; each tenancy will only succeed once. For all new tenancies the spouse or partner will have an automatic legal right to succeed, as long as the named tenant isn't a successor. However, landlords will be able to grant additional succession rights if they choose.

The change to succession rights will result in a greater turn over of tenancies and further opportunities for those on the housing register. It is envisaged that RMBC may see a slight increase in the number of people wishing to hold joint tenancies as a safety net against the 'one succession' rule.

Mobility of Social Housing Tenants
Currently, there is little scope for existing social housing tenants to move to other parts of the country, to be closer to family or for employment reasons, and remain social housing tenants. The Bill seeks to facilitate the movement of social tenants between areas of the country. That said, Rotherham Council subscribes to the Home Swap database which allows their tenants to link with other social housing tenants who are looking to move house.

Local Authorities are to openly publish their policies on tenancy reform.

There is flexibility within the housing elements of the Localism Bill for RMBCV to shape or build on the changes to best suit the needs of the Borough.

Finance – Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Reform
Under the existing subsidy system housing rents are collected centrally and spending on housing functions, such as estate management and repairs and maintenance, is determined by Government and budgets allocated accordingly. Depending on the levels of rent collected and the funds needed to maintain and manage properties, some authorities receive subsidy while others create surpluses.

The proposed self financing system will allow local authorities to retain rental income in exchange for accepting a proportion of the £25b national, housing debt. This debt will be determined by calculating estimated income and expenditure for each local authority and their ability to deliver the housing services needed and manage the debt. The Bill allows for the Secretary of State to revisit this settlement figure in future.

Officers from Neighbourhood Investment Service and 2010 Rotherham Ltd have been meeting regularly over the past year to determine RMBC's priorities for investment in its housing stock over the coming years.

Recommendation
- A 30 year business plan, which will be consulted on, is to be submitted in December 2011 in readiness for self financing on 1 April 2012.

Localism and Procurement

The key issues arising for procurement relate to expressions of interest under the Community Right to Challenge. Whilst an expression of interest may be submitted at any time, the Council would be able to specify periods during which expressions of interest, or expressions of interest in respect of a particular relevant service, may be submitted to the Council.

If the Council accepted the expression of interest it must then carry out a procurement exercise relating to the provision on behalf of the authority of the relevant service to which the expression of interest relates. The Council would be required in considering an expression of interest, to consider whether acceptance of the expression of interest would promote or improve the social, economic or environmental well-being of the authority's area.

There is the possibility that the "Community right to challenge" will come to nothing in practice, or certainly as it relates to community organisations bidding for services. In practice, should a challenge be received, it will be difficult for most community organisations to participate in the legalities of the procurement process, probably leading to a private sector body winning the contract. However, the Bill makes provision for the government to provide funding to groups to exercise the right to challenge.

Recommendation
The Council will need to consider the criteria for accepting a challenge. It will also need to identify resources for managing an unknown quantity of challenges and procurement processes.

Communicating awareness and considering the issues arising

The broad ranging implications across the Council has led to the establishment of a cross Council working group to ensure that a consistent approach is taken and the cross-service implications understood. The working group will continue to assess the implications and make recommendations as further detail emerges.

A briefing on the Bill as first presented in the House of Commons was included in a "Special Policy Briefing" in December 2010. Details of amendments at the end of the Commons stages are included in the June 2011 Policy Briefing.

Four member development sessions have been held to date, communicating the provisions of the Bill and allowing members to explore the issues. Directorates are being encouraged to make staff aware of the provisions and implications.

Recommendation
- Reports be made to Overview and Scrutiny Management Board; Cabinet Members' delegated powers meetings as relevant; and future reports to Cabinet.
- A timeline diagram be developed to assist in communicating the provisions of the Bill and possible implementation details.

8. Finance

There will be financial implications arising from the proposals in the Bill. The most critical is likely to be the proposed arrangements for any increase in Council Tax. In effect, it will be the Secretary of State that determines what the maximum increase will be, unless the Council were prepared to hold a referendum on an alternative amount. There could also be considerable costs if the Council were required to undertake several procurement exercises in accordance with the provisions under "Community right to challenge".

The will also be cost and functions associated with any moves for referendums and the maintaining of a list of "assets of community value" and associated functions.

9. Risks and Uncertainties

Whilst the Bill sets out detail in respect of many of the provisions, there are significant number of so called "Henry VIII" powers, where the legislation gives the Secretary of State new powers to determine the detail, and to make changes to the detail. This creates an uncertain environment for commencement of the provisions and future implementation. The Bill's provisions could also bring uncertainty to approaches to partnership working, including the relationship with parish councils.

With regards to Planning Reform, in the short term, there may be a real threat to delivering sufficient housing starts to meet current and future needs, due to the period of uncertainty while the Council revises its Local Development Documents to reflect local priorities. In the longer term, this greater local focus may also slow the pace of housing delivery overall.

Recommendation
The Council will need to give consideration to policy direction and implications for delivering the corporate plan, especially around neighbourhood planning, the role of community forums; area assemblies; and parish councils.

10. Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

The Bill should not be seen in policy isolation from other government legislation that impact on the Council. Whilst the final form of some other Bills remains unknown, the following will have some inter-relationship with "localism":
- Education Bill;
- Health & Social care Bill;
- Protection of Freedoms Bill;
- Police and Social Responsibility Bill;
- Public Bodies Bill; and
- Welfare Reform Bill.

Other legislation will be required to take forward the "localism" agenda. This will certainly be the case for changes proposed for external audit and inspection including abolition of the Audit Commission.

A Local Government Finance Bill is expected to be introduced in December.

The Government's policy direction is driven by its statements about the "Big Society", pushing powers to communities and doing away with big government. This is reinforced by the Government's statement on public service reform, setting out the objective for non-public providers to run schools, hospitals and council services such as maintaining parks, adult care, special schools and roads maintenance.

Whilst the Bill will not directly prevent the nature of partnership working taken forward by the Council over many years, it could create a dilemma where organisations that the Council is seeking to have a co-operative relationship with choose to take the approach of challenge. Members will need to consider a policy response to this. These provisions in the Bill will create the same issues for the

relationship with any community forums and neighbourhood working and in relation to parish councils.

Details arising from the Localism Bill as part of the broader programme of legislative change are included in the Council's Local Government Reform Resource Library and Action Plan.

11. Background Papers and Consultation

Localism Bill as at 3rd reading in the House of Commons

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	ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO CABINET	

1.	Meeting:	Cabinet
2.	Date:	20th July 2011
3.	Title:	**Revenue Account Outturn 2010/11**
4.	Directorate:	**Financial Services**

5. Summary

- In 2010/11 the Council **budgeted** to spend **£216.985m** on its **General Fund Revenue Account**. **Actual spending for the year** was **£214.756m**, a **saving** against budget of **£2.229m (or 1.0%**).

- In addition, the **Delegated Schools' Budget was £185.276m.** Actual spend against this was **£185.196m, an under-spend of £80,000** for the year which has been added to Schools' Reserves which at 31st March 2011 stand at £2.828m.

- The **Housing Revenue Account** in 2010/11 showed a variance to budget of +£4.118m which has been met from HRA Reserves.

- Reflecting the above out-turn position the Council's Revenue Reserves as at 31 March 2011 stand at: Reserves available to support the Budget £8.4m and Earmarked Reserves (incl Schools and HRA Reserves) £31.3m

6. Recommendations

That Cabinet:

1. **Note the Council's General Fund, Schools' and the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Revenue Outturn Position Statements for 2010/11.**

2. **Note the level of the Council's Revenue Reserves as at 31 March 2011; and**

3. **Approve the carrying forward of the under-spends of £500,029 in accordance with the Council's approved policy on the carry forward of year end balances on the Revenue Account.**

7. Proposals and Details

7.1 Revenue Outturn 2010/11

Rotherham's net Revenue Budget (excluding Delegated Schools' Budget £185.276m) for the 2010/11 financial year was £216.985m whilst actual spending was £214.756m, resulting in an under-spend of £2.149m or 1%. In addition to this, the Delegated Schools' Budget was underspent by £0.080m.

The revenue out-turn position is analysed by Directorate at **Appendix 1** with the principal reasons for the variations set out in **Appendix 2**. More detailed Directorate Outturn reports have been presented to individual Cabinet Members for their portfolio areas of responsibility.

Delivering such a positive outturn position belies the budget challenges faced by the Council in 2010/11. Having taken office in May 2010, the Coalition Government made several announcements reducing the specific grants paid to local government both in 2010/11 and subsequent financial years. Nationally, specific grant reductions of £1.166bn were announced on 24th May 2010. This was followed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Emergency Budget in June containing further grant reductions leading up to the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) in October 2010.

The reductions affected both revenue and capital grant funding streams, reducing them by £5m each in year. In response, the Council initiated a full review of its budget during the summer 2010 with the short term objective of balancing the Council's Budget in 2010/11 but with an eye on future years as it was clear that the Chancellor's proposals would have a longer term impact on the Council's funding position.

As well as managing the funding reductions, budget monitoring identified significant financial pressures of £5.6m, chiefly in relation to social care for children. To address both these issues the Council identified and implemented a series of management actions, which allowed additional resources to be allocated in support of the Children and Young People's Services budget. The Revised 2010/11 Revenue Budget was agreed by Cabinet on 17th November 2010.

In spite of these significant pressures and commitments, the Council has managed to achieve, through careful financial management, a positive financial out-turn. Excluding the position on schools, there is a net under spend of £2.149m (1.0%) on the Council's Revenue Budget. This reflects the Council's continued prudent and sustainable approach to financial management.

As part of the process of reconfiguring and rationalising its services in order to meet the challenges facing it both in 2010/11 and future years the Council offered the option of voluntary severance scheme during the latter half of the financial year. By the 31st March 2011 some 483 employees had left or had been given approval to leave the Council under the terms of its Voluntary Severance arrangements (that is Voluntary Early Retirement, Voluntary Redundancy, Phased Retirement and Redeployment).

In total the Voluntary Severance scheme cost £7.6m last year. This was composed of severance payments of £6.4m and £1.2m in pensions strain payments to the South Yorkshire Pensions Authority. These costs were met corporately by means of:

- Successful Capitalisation Direction bids to DCLG totalling £2.2 million, (Severance costs £1.3m and pensions strain £0.9m), enabling these amounts to be funded from capital resources in 2010/11.

- The remaining costs were financed using resources freed up by accounting opportunities identified by the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

7.2 Schools Budgets

Schools' budgets totalled £185.276m last year, spending against these budgets came to £185.196m, an underspend of £0.08m which was added to schools' balances. Schools' Balances stood at £3.152m as at 31st March 2011 - the level of these Balances is monitored throughout the year. The Department for Education (DfE) makes it clear, that schools are autonomous and self-managing and as such, within set guidelines the use of balances is under their control.

7.3 Housing Revenue Account

The outturn position for 2010/11 for the Housing Revenue Account showed a variance for the year of +£4.118m, which reduced the HRA general reserve to £2.772m as at 31st March 2011. The principal reasons for the reduction in HRA balances are shown in detail in **Appendix 2.**

Going forward, Central Government has announced its intention to abolish the current HRA subsidy system with effect from April 2012 and to replace it with a devolved financial system that allows councils to retain their net rental income to service a newly allocated level of housing debt. In return for a one off distribution of debt, the Council will be entitled to retain all net rental income from the housing stock and develop its own integrated asset and debt management strategy for the HRA.

7.4 Carry Forward of Balances into 2011/12

The following treatment of year end balances is proposed:
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- **Trading services**
  The Council's existing practice of carrying forward 100% of surpluses and deficits will continue and these will be taken into account in future year's business plans.

- **One-off or specific project budgets**
  In cases where there are exceptional items of expenditure e.g. large one-off items or earmarked funding for special projects or developments, an application and supporting case has to be made to SLT to recommend to Cabinet the carry

forward of 100% of any unspent balance at the end of the financial year if the project remains to be completed.

The outturn position for 2010/11 now reported reflects the position before the approval of the carry forward of trading services and specific balances. **Appendix 3** shows the position under each of the categories and the supporting case for each application to carry forward one-off or specific project budgets.

SLT has considered the requests for carry forward and recommends to Cabinet that all requests are approved. These total £0.5m composed of: £0.243m in respect of traded services and £0.257m relating to one-off or exceptional items.

Reserves and Balances

As at 31st March the Council had £39.7m in its reserves. This total is composed of uncommitted reserves that can be drawn on, if required, to support budgets and earmarked reserves set aside to meet specific needs and purposes which are ring-fenced to particular services.

Reserves to Support the Budget:

General Fund balances are held in order to protect the Council against unforeseen costs and contingencies and to mitigate financial risks. In order to ensure that a prudent level of balances is held the value of balances is risk assessed annually as part of the budget setting process. As a result of the under-spend against budget this year **£8.402m of uncommitted General Fund Reserves are available as at 31st March 2011.** This is equivalent to 3.9% of its Net Revenue Budget and is deemed to be a prudent level.

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Earmarked Reserves

At the end of the 2010/11 financial year the Council's earmarked reserves stood at £31.3m comprising:

- Schools' Balances of £3.152m
- HRA Reserves of £3.037m,
- PFI Reserve (£12.769m) to meet future contractual liabilities over the life of the Schools and Leisure PFI schemes
- Insurance Reserve (£1.483m) to meet future claim liabilities
- Commutation Adjustment Reserve (£8.394m) to meet future debt repayment liabilities
- Other Earmarked Reserves (£2.527m).

SLT and Cabinet are asked to note the level of the Council's Revenue Reserves as at 31 March 2011.

8. Finance

In total, the Council **budgeted to spend £402.261m on its General Fund Revenue Account in 2010/11**, (excluding Schools' Budgets the total was £216.985m). **The actual spend was £400.032m** an underspend of £2.229m or 0.6% less than budget. This is made up of the following:

	£m	%
General Fund (excl. Schools Delegated Budgets)	- 2.149	1.0
Schools Delegated Budgets	+0.080	0.0
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	+2.229	0.6%
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The summarised effect of this outturn position on the Council's reserves has been set out above in the Reserves and Balances section of this report.

9. Risks and Uncertainties

Decisions about the level of resources (including reserves and balances) that are deployed to deliver the Council's priorities involve risk and uncertainty. However, the impact of unforeseen circumstances and adverse variances against budget can be minimised by continuing improvements in financial management, including the more effective management of financial risks.

10. Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

Approval with regard to the earmarking/use of Council balances should be given as soon as possible so as to give certainty to the final level of approved budget for the current financial year.

11. Background Papers and Consultation

Cabinet Reports
- Proposed Revenue Budget and Council Tax for 2010/11, 24th February, 2010
- Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring reports to SLT and Cabinet.
- 2010/11 Budget Report to Cabinet 17th November 2010

Other Documents
- Statement of Accounts 2010/11

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APPENDIX 1

Directorate	Budget £	Out-Turn £	Surplus/ Deficit £	Trading £	Non- Trading £
C&YPS	46,623,631	46,482,141	-141,490	-43,000	-98,490
EDS	47,677,559	47,471,588	-195,971		-195,971
Adult Social Services	72,336,065	71,347,314	-988,751		-988,751
Neighbourhoods	4,456,449	4,110,634	-345,815		-345,815
	76,792,065	75,457,314	-1,334,566		-1,334,566
Chief Executive	8,952,438	8,796,378	-156,060		-156,060
Financial Services	10,828,939	10,507,927	-321,012	-200,000	-121,012
Central Services	26,119,919	26,120,198	279		279
TOTAL (Excl Schools	216,985,000	214,836,180	-2,148,820	-243,000	-1,905,820
Schools' Budgets	185,276,000	185,196,000	-80,000		-80,000
TOTAL	402,261,000	400,032,218	-2,228,820	-243,000	-1,985,820

APPENDIX 2 - EXPLANATION OF MAJOR BUDGET VARIATIONS IN 2010/11

C&YPS

The Children and Young People's service (excluding schools) has spent £0.142m less than the revised budget agreed in November. The chief budget variations are:

- **Commissioning and Social Work - Over-spend £0.587m:** chiefly attributable to staffing costs, supplies and services expenditure and welfare and direct payments offset by an under-spend on premises and additional grant income.

- **Children Looked After – Over-spend £0.641m:** Spending on Residential Out of Authority Placements and Independent Fostering placements was significantly higher than budgeted for due to higher cost of children requiring such placements – most of this pressure was addressed through the supplementary estimate by Cabinet in November. The total cost of placements has risen despite a slight reduction in the total number of looked after children due to an increase in the number of more expensive out of authority placements required to meet the very complex needs of specific children. In addition, a significant number of children in out of borough foster care placement are likely to be in the placement long term. The commissioning work to negotiate a reduction of placement costs for these placements has begun.

- **DSG Non-school Funding - Under-spend £0.286m:** this underspend is mainly due to the additional income generated from SEN Extra District placements and the redistribution of grant.

- **Strategic Management – Under-spend £0.378m:** mainly due to redistribution of unring-fenced grant funding.

- **Special Education Provision – Under-spend £0.356m:** resulting from reduced costs on SEN placements as resulting from two relatively expensive placements ceasing in year when the children became adults and one when the child moved out of the area.
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- **School Effectiveness – Under-spend £0.111m:** mainly due to redistribution of grant funding.

- **Specific Grant – Under-spend £0.042m:** This under-spend includes a requested carry forward for Rotherham Ready traded service of £54,341 (surplus) and an overspend on Training Pays of £73,202 for the costs relating to the closing down of the grant, off set by a further underspend on other grants of £61,111.

- **Schools Balances -** The Schools balances brought forward into 2010/11 were £2,747,672. An in-year increase of these balances to the value of £79,947. This leaves balances of £2,827,619 to be carried forward into 2011/12. A separate report detailing the schools balances and their planned use will be submitted in late July.

EDS

The overall service out-turn position was £0.196m below budget. The chief variations against budget were.

- **Asset Management** - although the service operated during the year with an imposed moratorium on spend, there have been some pressures within the Service which gave rise to an over-spend of £0.237m. In particular: Office Accommodation and Land and Property related costs, loss of fees within the Strategic Property Team due to a reduced Capital Programme and pressures on commercial properties. These have been partially mitigated by significant in year staff reductions within the Service.

- **Business Support Unit** achieved a £0.125m under-spend as a result of managed vacancies, the moratorium on spend and a controlled Training programme

- **Culture and Leisure £0.379m under-spend** as a result of the moratorium on spend and staff vacancies throughout the service and an under-spend on the Libraries Materials Fund.. The service also managed to contain pressures within the following areas: costs relating to the Clifton Park contract which remains incomplete as a result of UCS Civils going into administration, staff cover costs at the Civic Theatre and costs associated with membership of South Yorkshire Archives.

  Carry forwards totalling £93k are included in the above total - these are: Third Party Payments WREN, Adventure Play Area, Bar Park and School Museum Fund.

- **Streetpride- the £0.068m over-spend** was largely due to pressure on the winter maintenance budget. The budget of £528k has been provided for a below average winter but the severe weather in early December caused an overspend of £394k. This was partly offset by savings made within Waste Management (£247k) including £190k of in-year savings offered. The service has pressures on staffing costs due to overtime charges, though this is gradually reducing and there is a provision made relating to the PFI contract. These are being mitigated by some operational savings, due to temporary changes to contractual arrangements (Sterecycle).

  Further savings partially offsetting some over-spends have been produced by Network Management (£196k) as a result of improved income recovery in some areas and reduced spend due to the moratorium. These have offset reduced Car parking income;

Adult Services

The net out-turn for adult services shows a under-spend of £0.989m. The key variations can be summarised as follows:

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- **Assessment & Care Management** - the overall under-spend in this service was £0.309m. This was composed of: underspends by Older People (Independent) £136k in respect of a number of vacant social work posts and the Intermediate Care pooled budget. The latter was mainly due to slippage on employee costs and an under-spend on independent sector residential and nursing care due to fewer placements than planned. Property charges and Health also generated additional income. However, the underspend was reduced by an over-spend on the independent sector Home Care budget due to an increase in average weekly hours during the year together with an increase in average costs of Direct Payments care packages.

- **Physical and Sensory Disabilities - £0.083m under-spend:** The main pressures during the year were a continued increase in number of clients (+15) receiving direct payments and an increase in both the number of hours (+1,000 hours) and cost of independent sector home care. These over-spends were offset by an under-spend on residential and nursing care including the delayed implementation of specialist respite care together with efficiency savings on voluntary sector contracts.

- **Safeguarding - £0.090m under-spend:** due to vacant posts including slippage as a result of recruitment difficulties.

- **Independent Living - £0.188m under-spend:** was a result of vacant posts across the service and additional income from charges for Rothercare.

- **Health and Well Being - £0.476m under-spend:** Spending on Learning Disabilities was £0.543m below budget mainly as a result of additional income from charges within supported living and vacancies within community support schemes (£147k).   This area also received increased income from Continuing Health Care funding within Residential and Nursing Care (£271k).   Direct Payments also under-spent by £60k due to demand being less than forecast and vacant posts within Management and Support gave rise to £52k of savings.

  Similarly Mental Health Services spent £184k less than budget, in spite of an increase in the uptake of Direct Payments in this area. An additional 60 clients received a service during the year costing £155k more than planned. These pressures have been offset by an under-spend in residential and nursing care due to fewer placements than planned plus additional income from health (£233k). Reviewing a number of service level agreements with independent and voluntary sector providers also gave rise to £65k of efficiency savings.

  Against these under-spends however Older People (In-House) services was £0.251m over-spent. The main element of this was In-House Residential Care which was £626k over budget due to additional agency costs to cover sickness absence plus a recurrent budget pressure on income from charges. This over-

spend was offset by an under-spend on employees within Extra Care Housing (£327k), together with increased income from additional services and an under-spend on vehicle running and leasing costs for the Adult Services Transport unit (£88k).

Neighbourhoods

Neighbourhoods' spending was 7.8% or £0.346m below the final budget for the service. The primary reasons for the variations are:

- **Independent Living spending was £0.064m below budget** - chiefly in respect of Housing Choices where a £0.054m under-spend resulted from the increased use of grant funding in the Homelessness area and reduced costs of lighting for communal buildings.

  Housing & Neighbourhood Services - £0.282m underspend: the under-spend was attributable to Safer Neighbourhoods (£135k) where a significant proportion of the savings achieved , in excess of (£100k) were the result of vacant posts and Voluntary Severance/Retirement in addition to the careful controls in place on non-essential expenditure. £69k savings in Business Regulation and Neighbourhood Partnerships resulting from vacant posts and staff taking Voluntary Severance/Retirement and additional income (£20k) in Licensing services at the end of the financial year mainly due to increased licensing applications.

Chief Executives'

The £0.156m underspend on the Chief Executive's department's budget was in large part due to under-spending in respect of the Rotherham Partnership (£96k) and the Migration Impact Fund (£44k) for which carry forwards are being requested. In other parts of the department an overspend of £147k on the Legal Services Team was offset by savings in the Chief Executive's office, the Performance and Quality and Corporate Research Teams.

Financial Services

Financial Services spent £0.321m or 2.96% less than Budget in 2010/11. This included a surplus of £0.2m in respect of the Schools Finance Traded Services which includes the Schools Staff Sickness Insurance Scheme and Schools Finance Traded Service, which provides professional support, consultancy and a financial management service to Head Teachers and Governing Bodies. The rest of the under-spend £121,000 is chiefly attributable to an over recovery of income in both Housing Benefits and the Registrar's Department in RBT, which was partially offset by additional running costs for the Customer Service Centres.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

The principal reasons for the £4.118m reduction in the HRA balance were:

- An additional revenue contribution made to support capital expenditure (RCCO) of £1.530m. This was to fund year 4 payment commitments to contractors (£1.2m) and the Decent Homes programme (£0.330m). The HRA also made additional investment into the Repairs and Maintenance programme of £1.124m.

- The out-turn position reflects an increase in the Subsidy payable to the Government of £1.162m

- An increase in the Management Fee of £3.109m.

These additional cost pressures were partially offset by:

- Less than anticipated supervision and Management costs of £0.417m and increased rental income of £0.713m;

- A reduction of £0.895m in actual interest payable by the HRA and reduced debt management costs £0.183m.

- Lower than expected bad debt provision for both rent arrears and tenants' rechargeable repairs (£0.117m),

APPENDIX 3 - CARRY FORWARD OF REVENUE BUDGET UNDER-SPENDS AND OVER-SPENDS IN 2010/11

Carry Forward of Traded Balances

In accordance with the 9th April 2008 Cabinet decision to carry forward 100% of traded services surplus and deficits and be included in future years' business plans, the following trading service balances will be carried forward in to 2011/12 financial year.

C&YPS

- £11,029   Schools Catering Service (Trading deficit). At the end of 2007/08 financial year it was agreed that the service be required to recover the £200k deficit balance at £50k per annum over a period of 4 years. The balance at the end of March 2010 was £178,294. At the end of March 2011 Catering had made a surplus of £167,265 leaving only a £11,029 deficit still to be recovered.

- £54,341   Rotherham Ready (Trading surplus). This carry forward is required to continue to fund enterprise projects delivered through Rotherham Ready. This income has been generated through sale of resources developed by Rotherham Ready, delivery of Rotherham Ready programmes and participation as a key note speaker at international and national events.

Financial Services

- £157,000   This surplus relates to the Schools' Staff Sickness Insurance Scheme which provides financial compensation to schools which need to employ additional staff to cover their own staff's absence.

- £43,061   This surplus is for Schools' Finance Traded Service which provides financial management and professional support and advice to Head Teachers and Governing Bodies in managing their financial resources

Carry Forward of One-off or specific project budgets

As previously indicated, the existing policy requires that in the case of exceptional items of expenditure, an application and supporting case be made to SLT to recommend to Cabinet the carry forward of 100% of any unspent balance at the end of the financial year.

These requests are set out below by Directorate:

EDS -

The carry forward of under-spends totalling £94k is requested. These under-spends have been included in the Directorate under-spend reported in this report.

- £10,000   In respect of legal fees incurred in the transfer of Bar Park from Sheffield City Council.
- £25,000   Adventure Play Area - the under-spend will be used to fund the continuation of the Play Area following grant fall out
- £18,716   Third Party Funded spending, which is committed, but not spent in 2010/11.
- £40,000   School Museum Service under-spend to be used to fund the short term continuation of the service until restructuring is completed.

Neighbourhoods

- £23,000   Community Leadership Fund - the Members Community Leadership Fund had an under spend of £29k at the year end. It was agreed on 11th April at Cabinet Member meeting for Community Development and Equality and Young Persons Issues to request the carry forward of £23,000 as an earmarked balance to 2011/12.

Chief Executive

Carry forwards are requested for the following grant funded activities

- £96,368   Funding for the Rotherham Partnership is provided by organisations like the South Yorkshire Police, the Chamber of Commerce, NHS Rotherham, Rotherham Hospitals, Voluntary Action Rotherham and Thomas Rotherham and Dearne Valley Colleges.

- £43,572   Migration Impact Fund grant not spent in 2010/11.

TOTAL

- **£500,029**   **Of this, £243,373 relates to trading accounts and £256,656 to specific balances.**

ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO CABINET

1	Meeting:	Cabinet
2	Date:	20th July 2011
3	Title:	Capital Programme Outturn 2010/11 and updated estimates 2011/12 to 2013/14
4	Directorate:	Financial Services

5   Summary

The purpose of this report is to report the capital outturn position for the 2010/11 financial year and recommend for approval changes to the programme for the financial years 2011/12 to 2013/14 resulting from the outturn and schemes approved since the overall programme was agreed in March.

6   Recommendations

Cabinet is asked to:

Note the 2010/11 capital outturn position

Recommend the approval of the updated 2011/12 to 2012/13 capital programme by Full Council

7.   Proposals and Details

7.1   Background - The Capital Programme

The finalisation of the 2010/11 capital expenditure and financing outlined in this report provides an opportunity to reflect and update the future years' programme that was previously approved by Full Council in March for the financial years' 2011/12 to 2013/14.

The current economic climate and the ongoing impact of the Government's austerity measures require that the capital programme is subject to continual oversight, and if necessary, revision, to ensure that the Council's capital investment plans are aligned with strategic priorities and maximise the value from the limited capital resources available.

The financial implications of this process are reflected in the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and Treasury Management and Investment Strategy.

For 2010/11 the Council's capital investment into the regeneration and enhanced infrastructure of the Borough was £99.633m. The profile of this investment and the updated future expenditure plans are reflected in the Directorate summary table presented below. A detailed copy of the programme for each Directorate is attached at Appendices 1 to 4.

Directorate	2010/11 Outturn £m	2011/12 Estimate £m	2012/13 Estimate £m	2013/14 Estimate £m
Children and Young People's Service	17.336	9.320	11.170	11.508
Environment & Development Services	28.761	33.759	16.342	11.001
Neighbourhoods & Adult Services	47.662	22.947	18.800	17.728
Financial Services	5.874	12.707	2.746	1.545
TOTAL	**99.633**	**78.733**	**49.058**	**41.782**

The updated programme has been prepared in light of the outcomes for local government from the Comprehensive Spending Review and the capital resources known to be available to the Council over these financial years.

The Council is continuing to undertake a comprehensive review of its assets and buildings portfolio with the aim to rationalise both its operational and non operational asset holdings which may contribute both a future capital receipt and a revenue saving.

7.2 **Children and Young People's Services Capital Programme 2010/11 to 2013/14**

The 2010/11 outturn was **£17.336m**, with total proposed expenditure over the period of the future programme of **£31.998m**.

Prior to the Government's cancellation of the "Building Schools for the Future" programme, the Council had planned to augment the funding received from Government with its own capital resources. The cancellation of the programme has meant that these resources will be used to undertake certain works that were planned to be done under the BSF programme. A copy of the full programme is attached to this report at Appendix 1.

For 2010/11, the major capital investments into the Council's educational and learning facilities across the borough were:

Rawmarsh Monkwood Primary School (£1.62m) - a new, single storey infant school building, comprising of two foundation and four infant classrooms, main entrance foyer and reception, was opened in October 2010.

A new Junior and Infant School at Swinton Queen (£3.66m) opened in April 2011 with external landscaping estimated to cost £800k still to be completed by June 2011. The building comprises one foundation, two reception, two infant and six junior classrooms as well as the main foyer and reception, hall and community room.

City Learning Centres (£1.08m)- the extension at Rawmarsh was completed and opened in June 2010. Works on Winterhill's extension started on site in November 2010 with a 2011/12 cost estimate of £781k and an expected completion date of July 2011.

Secondary Schools (£1.23m)- A new temporary classroom has been completed at Wath Comprehensive and is to be used to support the most vulnerable children in the North Learning Collaboration. Also, the Council has made a contribution towards a new Sports Hall that has been completed at St Bernard's Comprehensive school.

Childrens' Centres (£0.78m)– Phase 3 capital works at Listerdale and Thurcroft has been completed and in addition the following schemes have been funded: the extension at Rockingham Children's Centre, the reception at Catcliffe Children's Centre, IT improvements at the Arnold Centre, work at the Day Care Centre at Coleridge and minor capital improvements to many other existing centres eg, the refurbishment of the old infant building at Rawmarsh Monkwood has ensured that the building is now being used by the Rowan Centre to support school age mothers and their babies.

Other schemes –

- Works on the Kimberworth co-location site (£2.63m) were completed in November 2010. This project has created a campus for a range of children's focused health, education and social care services. The project is a joint initiative with the NHS Rotherham.

- The DfE 'Back On Track' Scheme (£0.78m) funded the following schemes in 2010/11: refurbishment at Riverside pupil referral unit to further extend the

capacity for delivery in the South Learning Collaboration, development of the ABLE project at Swinton Comprehensive, refurbishment at the Bridge pupil referral unit and a Hair & Beauty project at Rawmarsh Comprehensive.

- Devolved Formula Capital grant of £3.73m was paid over to schools for them to fund minor capital works to enhance the local learning environment.

The main changes to the previously planned programme of investment for the financial years' 2011/12 to 2013/14 are:

Primary Schools - estimates for works at Maltby Lilley Hall Primary school have been revised downwards by £2.989m to reflect the planned smaller extension. In addition, using government funding several one to four classroom extensions in various schools across the borough (at Flanderwell, Wentworth, Thornhill) and a new school at Wath Victoria in 2013/14 will be built. The planned new kitchen at Thrybergh Primary School has been reprofiled into 2011/12 (£0.39m) from 2010/11.

Secondary schools - Works at Swinton and Oakwood comprehensive schools totalling £4m for the period 2011/12 to 2013/14 using Government supported funding. These encompass a combination of the demolition of existing buildings, new build and refurbishment.

Other –

- Using Government funding for minor enhancement works at schools are planned across the future years' programme

- Refurbishment of Chatham Villas has commenced with an estimated 2011/12 cost of £110k.

7.3   Environment and Development Services (EDS) including Culture and Leisure Capital Programme 2011/12 to 2013/14

The 2010/11 outturn was **£28.761m**, with total planned expenditure over the period of the programme of **£61.102m**. A copy of the full programme is attached to this report at Appendix 2.

The main changes to the EDS programme occurred mid year, and were reported in December 2010, in response to the Government, mid year, reducing significantly the capital grant funding available to the Council.

For 2010/11, the major capital investments that contribute to the regeneration of the borough and enhancement of its infrastructure were:

Waste Management (£0.97m) - the Council is currently in the process of procuring a new waste disposal facility in conjunction with Doncaster and Barnsley Councils. Opportunity to capitalise related procurement costs more than previously anticipated was taken leading to additional expenditure of £207k in 2010/11. In addition, enhancement works were completed at the Council's home waste recycling centres as planned.

Minor Strategic & Maintenance (£1.12m) - number of Minor Strategic and Maintenance essential health and safety schemes were completed. Certain approved works (£0.111m) have been reprofiled in 2011/12.

Rotherham's Gateways (£0.39m) - The works detailed in this programme area seek to improve the access points to the Borough. Since the original programme was agreed there have been a number of changes in the level planned spend. Slippage across this programme amounts to £177k and mainly relates to the Dinnington and North Anston schemes that were added to the programme mid year. These schemes will be completed in 2011/12 and as such this expenditure has been reprofiled into this financial year.

Asset Management (£15.2m) - The new Aston Joint Service Centre was completed but delays in finalising the scheme for the Joint Service Centre at Rawmarsh meant an underspend of £909k against the revised budget. This will be spent in 2011/12 with the opening of the Centre expected towards the end of that financial year.

A number of new or refurbishment schemes were completed in year including the provision of the new Hellaby depot, principal road improvements, and the ongoing development and refurbishment of Civic Buildings. The main alteration from that previously reported is the Town Centre Development budget with £191k being reprofiled into 2011/12 due to decisions in relation to move of the Central Library to Riverside House. The finalisation of the cost profile for Riverside House following the changes to specifications, has seen £3.1m moved from the spend profile for 2010/11 into future years. The overall costs for the project have still been maintained within the current funding arrangement.

Highways (£6.87m) – the Council has continued to invest in its extensive road and streetlighting network in recognition of its priority for local residents and businesses. In December, the programme had to be reduced by £1.4m due to Government grant reductions. By the year end, an underspend of £0.68m occurred largely as a result of delays in the Parkway Rail Bridge scheme which was awaiting Network Rail approval.

Economic Regeneration (£2.49m) - schemes delivered in this programme contribute to the regeneration of the town centre and other strategic locations in the borough. These schemes were primarily funded using external grant monies, and therefore were directly affected by the Government mid year grant reductions. Work to redesign and scale back schemes to fit available resources has resulted in revised profiles and some schemes being discontinued. In particular, spend on the Bellows Road Scheme of £0.59m has been reprofiled in to 2011/12 as the preferred developer has gone into administration.

The Railway Station redevelopment project has been included in the programme following approval by funders. The scheme spent £152k in 2010/11 with the remainder of £409k to be spent in 2011/12.

Culture and Leisure (£1.57m) – the Council commitment to improving the play and leisure environment across the borough has seen the completion of the Play pathfinder scheme which has provided new play facilities across the borough. In addition the rehabilitation of Ulley Reservoir is near completion. The main alterations to the programme are:

- The redesign of works on Boston Castle means that £1.5m is now to be spent in 2011/12. This expenditure will be contained within the existing funding package.
- The outstanding works at Clifton Park restoration (£0.338m) will now be completed by a new contractor in 2011/12.
- The final bill for Ulley Reservoir works was still not received at the year end and therefore has been reprofiled into 2011/12 at an estimate of £192k.
- Planned works to develop Library facilities (£676k) have been deferred pending the outcomes of the Libraries Review.

7.4 Neighbourhoods and Adults Services Capital Programme 2010/11 to 2013/14

The 2010/11 outturn was **£47.662m**, with total planned expenditure over the period of the programme of **£59.475m**. A copy of the full programme is attached to this report at Appendix 3.

Neighbourhood Services

The 2010/11 outturn was **£47.202m**, with total estimated expenditure over the period of the programme of **£56.508m** which remains predominantly unchanged. A copy of the full programme is attached to this report at Appendix 3

For 2010/11, the major capital investments that have contributed to the significant, ongoing refurbishment of the council's housing stock, the provision of new social affordable housing and environmental improvements to the borough's neighbourhoods were:

Decent Homes: Phase 2 (£26.3m) – the major element of this programme is the Refurbishment Works (£13.577m) which is £2.2m higher originally planned as a result of the need to amend the specification of Decent Homes work in East Herringthorpe and finalising contractor settlements. The Windows Replacement Programme was underspent by £0.64m due to reduced installation requirements and some communal areas scheduled for work in 2010/11 were deemed fit for purpose and re-allocated into future years.

Fair Access to All: Disabled Adaptations (£3.1m) - delays in authorising new works resulting from the externalisation of the in house service provider resulted in adaptations taking longer to complete resulting the underspend of £0.26m. This issue is now resolved.

Regeneration/Neighbourhood Renewal (£5.96m) – the main aspects of work have been the finalisation of the Housing Pathfinder scheme (£1.4m) as a result of the government's decision to end this successful programme and the ongoing structural investment in the Council's non – traditional housing stock (£2.88m). The budget for these works was slightly overspent due to unforeseen underpinning foundation works, tenants alterations which had to be reinstated and the repositioning of electrical works after inspection. In addition, the Council has started the Maltby and Dinnington Transformational Change Masterplan albeit slower than expected in Dinnington due to land acquisition delays at Monksbridge.

HCA New Build (£8.6m) - Resources from the Homes and Communities Agency for Phases 1 to 4 of the New Build programme in Rotherham was received in 2010/11. In total, the New Build programme is £2.557m underspent primarily due to the extremely adverse weather conditions in December 2010 but, also the reduced cost of the Wood Street/School Street scheme even after the provision of additional highway improvements and managing unforeseen remediation works at Rotherview Road. The New Build funding is fully secure, provided Phases1 to 3 are completed by September 2011 and by November 2011 for Phase 4.

In addition the council has made contributions towards the building of various social affordable housing developments, namely:
- Amberdale Developments - £0.08k towards 6 affordable dwellings in Rawmarsh;
- Cooke & Knight with Sanctuary Housing - £0.1mk towards 16 affordable dwellings for the over 55's in North Anston; and
- Johnnie Johnson Housing Association - £0.04m towards 25 affordable houses and bungalows at Cliffe Bank, Swinton

Adult Services

The 2010/11 outturn was **£0.46m**, with total estimated expenditure over the period of the programme of **£2.967m**. A copy of the full programme is attached to this report at Appendix 3.

During the year, landscaping works at the two new residential care homes were completed, Health funding for Telecare/Assistive Technology was utilised to continue to help people of all ages with mental health problems to live in the community with access to 24 hour support. The main variations from budget were delays in implementation of the Electronic Home Care Scheduling System (EHCSS) and slippage on the development of a number of other IT projects eg Direct Payments into 2011/12.

7.5   **Financial Services Capital Programme 2010/11 to 2013/14**

The 2010/11 outturn was **£5.874m**, with total planned expenditure over the period of the programme of **£16.998m**. A copy of the programme is attached to this report at Appendix 4.

The Council is continuing to invest in its **ICT infrastructure (£3.7m)** as part of its Corporate ICT Strategy focussed on ensuring the Council is able to support effectively the services it delivers and promote new and innovative ways of working that will result in even greater efficiencies and effectiveness. The remaining costs incurred this year were to meet the costs of capitalising Voluntary Severance/Voluntary Redundancy costs relating to the Council's Strategy for reducing its workforce in response to the financial resource reductions facing the Council over the term of the current Comprehensive Spending Review.

The future years' programme has been updated to reflect additional corporate initiatives in particular:

- providing a capital investment loan facility to **Rotherham College of Arts and Technology (£5m)** to help facilitate improved learning facilities at the Town Centre campus – all costs of the loan will be borne by the College, with no costs falling on the Council; and
- **a capital contribution (£2m) to Rotherham NHS Foundation Trust** to meet the provision of enhanced mortuary and body storage facilities at the hospital site   The purpose of this is to reduce revenue costs to the Council in future years, thereby discharging the Council's responsibility to HM Coroner in the most cost effective way.

Also, it has been updated to reflect the re-profiling of the Council's investment in the South Yorkshire Digital Region programme that will see superfast broadband connectivity across the area.

7.6   Funding of the Programme

The table shown below outlines the funding strategy associated with the schemes profiled above:

Funding	2010/11 Outturn	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Grants & Contributions	36.928	24.380	26.726	21.144
Supported Borrowing	13.481	0.719	0.281	0.178
Unsupported Borrowing	24.667	38.355	5.166	3.966
Usable Capital Receipts	4.328	1.660	1.458	1.237
Major Repairs Allowance	15.462	12.263	12.697	13.027
Revenue Contributions	4.767	1.356	2.730	2.230
Total	**99.633**	**78.733**	**49.058**	**41.782**

8.   Finance

The financial implications are contained within the body of this report.

9.   Risks & Uncertainties

The capital programme is funded through a number of sources: borrowing, both supported and unsupported (i.e. prudential borrowing), capital grants/contributions, major repairs allowance, 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 coming years. The specific nature of these risks is outlined in greater detail above. Where funding sources are volatile in nature the risks will be managed by reviewing and where necessary amending the programme.

10.   **Policy and Performance Agenda Implications**

The preparation of the Medium Term Financial Strategy incorporating a profiled capital programme and the associated revenue consequences, together with regular monitoring, highlights the Council's commitment to sound financial management.

12.   **Background Papers and Consultation**

- Monitoring returns and budget setting details from Directorates.
- Government funding allocation letters.

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CHILDREN'S AND YOUNG PEOPLE CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2010/11 - 2013/14
FINANCIAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

CAPITAL INVESTMENT	ESTIMATED SPEND AND FUNDING STATEMENT			
	2010/11 OUTTURN	2011/2012	2012/13	2013/14
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
PRIMARY				
HERRINGTHORPE PRIMARY	50	50		
CANKLOW WOODS	-6			
ASTON FENCE TEMP CLASS REPLACE	-56			
SWINTON QUEEN NEW SCHOOL	3,666	800		
ANSTON PARK INFANT EXTENSION	61			
RAWMARSH MONKWOOD - EXTENSION	1,624	50		
MALTBY LILLEY HALL	11	300	2,800	400
MALTBY REDWOOD	23	40		
THRYBERGH NEW KITCHEN	10	390		
BRAMLEY GRANGE - EXTENTION HEAR IMP	83			
BRAMPTON CORTONWOOD TOILET REFURB	36			
DALTON FOLJAME - DISABLED WC	11			
SWINTON BROOKFIELD FOUNDATION PROV	35			
WENTWORTH CE EXTENSION		50	270	30
THORNHILL PRIMARY EXTENSION		100	700	50
KILNHURST ST THOMAS EXTRA CLASSROOM		50		
MALTBY REDWOOD - SEN ADAPTATIONS		40		
BRAMLEY SUNNYSIDE - CREATE CLASSROOM		33		
FLANDERWELL PRIMARY EXTENSION			100	750
WATH VICTORIA NEW SCHOOL			200	4,000
SECONDARY				
SUPPORT TO SCHOOLS	211	200	100	100
ACCESS INITIATIVE	371	200	200	178
ST BERNARDS - CONTRIBUTION	473			
BSF - MALTBY ACADEMY	27			
WATH COMP TEMP CLASSROM	156			
SWINTON COMP IMPROVEMENTS		200	1,600	200
OAKWOOD COMP IMPROVEMENTS			200	1,800
SPECIAL				
THE WILLOWS FLOOD DAMAGE	10	3		
CITY LEARNING CENTRES				
CLC RAWMARSH	82	180		
CLC WINTERHILL (OLD HALL)	57	200		
CLC RAWMARSH - EXTENSION	696			
CLC WINTERHILL - EXTENSION	252	781		
CAPITALISED MINOR ENHANCEMENTS	801	4,452	4,000	3,000
CHILDREN CENTRES TOTAL				
CHILDREN CENTRE MAINTENANCE	368			
LISTERDALE CHILDRENS CENTRE	9			
THURCROFT CHILDRENS CENTRE	18			
ROCKINGHAM CHILDRENS CENTRE EXTENSION	41			
COLERIDGE CC EXTENSION	209			
CATCLIFFE (MEADOWS) CC RECEPTION	55			
BROOKFIELD CC - RECEPTION	82			
MAINTENANCE SCHEMES TOTAL				
SCHOOL KITCHEN REFURB/ENV HEALTH	37			
CARETAKERS PROPERTIES	5			
RAWMARSH ASHWOOD KITCHEN	64	31		
SITWELL EXTRACTION		60		
OTHER SCHEMES TOTAL				
KIMBERWORTH CO-LOCATION	2,629			
DFCG	3,725	1,000	1,000	1,000
HARNESSING TECHNOLOGY	394			
THE BRIDGE LEARNING CENTRE REFURBISHMENT	45			
ABLE PROJECT - SWINTON COMPREHENSIVE	152			
NELSON STREET REFURB	-9			
ORCHARD CENTRE REFURBISHMENT	131			
MONKWOOD REFURBISHMENT - ROWAN PRU	321			
RAWMARSH HAIR & BEAUTY PROJECT	33			
RIVERSIDE LEARNING CENTRE - REFURB	237			
HOLLOWGATE	14			
SAILING EQUIPMENT	45			
ILS MOBILE EQUIPMENT	8			
CONVERSION TO CLIENTS HOUSE	4			
ST MARY'S VOCATIONAL PROVISION	31			
CHURCHFIELDS CONVERSION	3			
CHATHAM VILLAS REFURB	1	110		
CYPS CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**17,336**	**9,320**	**11,170**	**11,508**

APPENDIX 1

SOURCES OF FUNDING	2010/11 OUTTURN	2011/2012	2012/13	2013/14
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
SUPPORTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (REVENUE)	1,605	330	200	178
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	14,224	8,790	10,970	11,330
REVENUE CONTRIBUTION	157			
USABLE CAPITAL RECEIPTS				
PRUDENTIAL BORROWING	1,350	199		
EARMARKED RESERVES				
MAJOR REPAIRS ALLOWANCE				
OVERPROGRAMMING C/FWD				
CYPS CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**17,336**	**9,320**	**11,170**	**11,508**

EDS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME 2010/11 - 2013/14
FINANCIAL SUMMARY STATEMENT
FINANCIAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

CAPITAL INVESTMENT	ESTIMATED SPEND AND FUNDING STATEMENT			
	2010/11 OUTTRUN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
WASTE MANAGEMENT				
CAR HILL HWRC-IMPROVEMENT WRKS	36			
WARREN VALE HWRC-IMPRVMENT WKS	2			
LIDGETT LANE HWRC	226			
MAGILLA HWRC	134			
PFI RESIDUAL WASTE FACILITY	572	113		
FLOODING				
WHISTON BROOK	1	9		
CATCLIFFE PUMP ARRANGEMENTS	19			
EDS WASTE MANAGEMENT CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**990**	**122**		

SOURCES OF FUNDING	2010/11 OUTTRUN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
SUPPORTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (REVENUE)				
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	399	8		
REVENUE CONTRIBUTION				
USABLE CAPITAL RECEIPTS				
PRUDENTIAL BORROWING	591	113		
EARMARKED RESERVES				
MAJOR REPAIRS ALLOWANCE				
OVERPROGRAMMING C/FWD				
EDS WASTE MANAGEMENT CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**990**	**122**		

EDS MINOR STRATEGIC CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2010/11 - 2013/14
FINANCIAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

CAPITAL INVESTMENT	ESTIMATED SPEND AND FUNDING STATEMENT			
	2010/11 OUTTRUN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
MINOR STRATEGIC				
BRINSWORTH HIGHWAY DRAINAGE RENEWAL PHASE 1	78			
HIGHTHORNE ROAD BARRIER	356	25		
ASSET INFORMATION DEVELOPMENT	10	20		
RAWMARSH HIGHWAYS DRAIN & GRID RENEWAL	3	1		
WETHERBY DRIVE, SWALLOWNEST	77			
AUGHTON ROAD, AUGHTON	50			
HEPWORTH DRIVE, ASTON	41	52		
MASON AVENUE, ASTON	73	27		
ST ANNS RETAINING WALL	77			
MEADOW ST RETAINING WALL	97			
MILLENIUM CENTRE - HEATING IMPROVEMENTS	120			
BOOTS FOUNTAIN	26	24		
MAINTENANCE INVESTMENT				
MONKSBRIDGE ROAD CULVERT RENEWAL	61			
RAWMARSH ST MARY'S WALL	17			
CENTENARY MARKETS ALARM SYSTEM	59	66		
ROTHERHAM ECONOMIC REGENERATION FUND				
TOWN CENTRE BUSINESS VITALITY SCHEME-PRIVATE PROPERTIES	48	89		
TOWN CENTRE BUSINESS VITALITY SCHEME-RMBC PROPERTIES		73		
EDS MINOR STRATEGIC CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**1,195**	**376**		

SOURCES OF FUNDING	2010/11 OUTTRUN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
SUPPORTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (REVENUE)	75			
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	259			
REVENUE CONTRIBUTION				
USABLE CAPITAL RECEIPTS	52	25		
PRUDENTIAL BORROWING	809	350		
EARMARKED RESERVES				
MAJOR REPAIRS ALLOWANCE				
OVERPROGRAMMING C/FWD				
EDS MINOR STRATEGIC CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**1,195**	**376**		

EDS GATEWAYS CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2010/11 - 2013/14
FINANCIAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

CAPITAL INVESTMENT	ESTIMATED SPEND AND FUNDING STATEMENT			
	2010/11 OUTTURN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
GATEWAYS - (ADF'S) - PARKGATE/RAWMARSH, A630 CORRIDOR	2			
GATEWAYS - (ADF'S) - KNOLLBECK LANE, BRAMPTON BIERLOW	77	7		
GATEWAYS (ADF) RYTON ROAD, NORTH ANSTON	103	68		
GATEWAYS (ADF) TICKHILL ROAD, MALTBY	120	4		
GATEWAYS (ADF) LAUGHTON ROAD, DINNINGTON	88	114		
GATEWAYS CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**390**	**193**		

SOURCES OF FUNDING	2010/11 OUTTURN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
SUPPORTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (REVENUE)				
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	390	193		
REVENUE CONTRIBUTION				
USABLE CAPITAL RECEIPTS				
PRUDENTIAL BORROWING				
EARMARKED RESERVES				
MAJOR REPAIRS ALLOWANCE				
OVERPROGRAMMING C/FWD				
GATEWAYS CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**390**	**193**		

EDS ASSET MANAGEMENT CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2010/11 - 2013/14
FINANCIAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

CAPITAL INVESTMENT	ESTIMATED SPEND AND FUNDING STATEMENT			
	2010/11 OUTTURN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
ASSET MANAGEMENT				
ASTON CUM AUGHTON CSC	686			
RAWMARSH CSC	1,341	5,559		
PRINCIPAL ROAD NETWORK	1,846			
HELLABY DEPOT	3,184			
TOWN CENTRE DESIGN WORK	179	191		
RIVERSIDE HOUSE	3,110	13,427		
ACCESS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME	37	13		
DONCASTER GATE PROCMNT/CAPITAL		12		
TOWN HALL REFURBISHMENT	2,156			
ERIC MANNS REFURBISHMENT	42			
GUEST AND CHRIMES SITE	2,672	27		
ANCILLIARY SERVICES BUILDING		1,500		
EDS ASSET MANAGEMENT CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**15,253**	**20,729**		

SOURCES OF FUNDING	2010/11 OUTTURN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
SUPPORTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (REVENUE)				
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	2,884	3,350		
REVENUE CONTRIBUTION	109			
USABLE CAPITAL RECEIPTS				
PRUDENTIAL BORROWING	12,261	17,379		
EARMARKED RESERVES				
MAJOR REPAIRS ALLOWANCE				
OVERPROGRAMMING C/FWD				
EDS ASSET MANAGEMENT CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**15,253**	**20,729**		

APPENDIX 1

EDS CULT AND LEISURE CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2010/11 - 2013/14
FINANCIAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

CAPITAL INVESTMENT	ESTIMATED SPEND AND FUNDING STATEMENT			
	2010/11 OUTTURN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
MOWBRAY GARDENS LIBRARY	8	30		
MALTBY JSC CAR PARK	4	87		
WHITE CITY LAUGHTON COMMON	7	44		
CLIFTON PARK-URBAN RESTORTN	259	347		
BOSTON PARK	87	976	24	
WHARF ROAD, KILNHURST	1	4		
ULLEY RESERVOIR REHABILITATION	933	192		
PLAY PATH HANGSMAN LANE	1			
PLAY PATH RHAM ADVENTURE PLAY	73			
PLAY PATH - STONEY BANK	2			
PLAY PATH - HENLEY GROVE	15			
PLAY PATH - GILDINGWELLS ROAD	1			
PLAY PATH - STRATHMORE GARDENS	8			
PLAY PATH - THIRLMERE DRIVE	1			
PLAY PATH - ROSEMARY ROAD	3			
PLAY PATH - PATHMAN ROAD	2			
PLAY PATH - HORSE FAIR PARK	1			
PLAY PATH - SORBY WAY	1			
PLAY PATH - WEST MELTON PARK	1			
PLAY PATH - BARNSLEY ROAD	1			
PLAY PATH - MAGNA LANE	1			
VICTORIA/ROSEHILL PARK	5			
ROSEHILL PARK SKATEPARK (GWDV)	61			
WATH LIBRARY RE-WIRE		18		
FIRSBY RESERVOIR WORKS	1			
THRYBERGH RESERVOIR STRAT MAIN	8	95		
MALTBY LIBRARY - EXTERNAL WORKS	2	42		
DOVECOTE GALLERY AT CLIFTON PARK MUSEUM		56		
CATCLIFFE GLASS CONE		47		
THRYBERGH CP - EXTENSION	21	43		
THRYBERGH CP - SHOWERS REFURB	7	73		
CIVIC THEATRE ESSENTIAL REFURBISHMENT	39	11		
BRINSWORTH LIBRARY		500		
WOODSEATS LIBRARY		159		
ASTON LIBRARY (CSC)	18			
CULT AND LEISURE CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**1,570**	**2,725**	**24**	

SOURCES OF FUNDING	2010/11 OUTTURN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
SUPPORTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (REVENUE)				
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	472	978	24	
REVENUE CONTRIBUTION				
USABLE CAPITAL RECEIPTS	33	310		
PRUDENTIAL BORROWING	1,066	1,437		
EARMARKED RESERVES				
MAJOR REPAIRS ALLOWANCE				
OVERPROGRAMMING C/FWD				
CULT AND LEISURE CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**1,570**	**2,725**	**24**	

EDS HIGHWAYS CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2010/11 to 2013/14
FINANCIAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

CAPITAL INVESTMENT	ESTIMATED SPEND AND FUNDING STATEMENT			
	2010/11 OUTTURN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
HIGHWAYS	6,224	6,119	15,640	10,327
REPLACEMENT/UPGRADE STREET LIGHTING	650	650	650	650
EDS HIGHWAYS CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**6,874**	**6,769**	**16,290**	**10,977**

SOURCES OF FUNDING	2010/11 OUTTURN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
SUPPORTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (REVENUE)	2,450	109		
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	3,767	5,010	13,640	8,327
REVENUE CONTRIBUTION	7			
USABLE CAPITAL RECEIPTS				
PRUDENTIAL BORROWING	650	1,650	2,650	2,650
EARMARKED RESERVES				
MAJOR REPAIRS ALLOWANCE				
OVERPROGRAMMING C/FWD				
EDS HIGHWAYS CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**6,874**	**6,769**	**16,290**	**10,977**

EDS ECONOMIC REGENERATION CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2010/11 - 2013/14
FINANCIAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

CAPITAL INVESTMENT	ESTIMATED SPEND AND FUNDING STATEMENT			
	2010/11 OUTTURN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
MASTERPLAN TOTAL				
BROOKFIELD PARK LANDSCAPING - MANVERS	51	41	28	24
ROTHERHAM TOWNSCAPE HERITAGE INITIATIVES	202	698		
ROTHERHAM TOWNSCAPE HERITAGE INITIATIVES - PUBLIC REALM, HIGH ST	647	2		
ROTHERHAM CENTRAL STATION ENV	152	409		
FLOOD ALLEVIATION				
FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME	4	8		
DON BRIDGE/OLD GRAFTON BRIDGE	76			
SHEFFIELD ROTHERHAM WILDLIFE TRUST (RIVERSIDE WETLAND)	4			
CHANTRY BRIDGE FLOOD DEFENCE	41	671		
MAGNA & DINNINGTON BIC				
MAGNA BUSINESS INCUBATION	48	86		
DINNINGTON BUSINESS INCUBATION CENTRE	24	6		
WESTGATE DEMONSTRATOR PROJECT				
WEIRSIDE PUBLIC REALM	74			
SITE 5 CONSTRUCTION	165	46		
ECONOMIC REGENERATION				
MINSTER GARDENS PUBLIC REALM (ALL SAINTS)	45	251		
BELLOWS ROAD	950	595		
WETMOOR LANE, WATH FOOTPATH	6	4		
MARKET PLACE PUBLIC REALM		29		
EDS ECONOMIC REGEN CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**2,490**	**2,845**	**28**	**24**

SOURCES OF FUNDING	2010/11 OUTTURN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
SUPPORTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (REVENUE)	7			
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	2,161	1,392	28	24
REVENUE CONTRIBUTION	173	326		
USABLE CAPITAL RECEIPTS	0			
PRUDENTIAL BORROWING	149	1,127		
EARMARKED RESERVES				
MAJOR REPAIRS ALLOWANCE				
OVERPROGRAMMING C/FWD				
EDS ECONOMIC REGEN CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**2,490**	**2,845**	**28**	**24**

SUMMARY EDS CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2010/11 - 2012/13

TOTAL EDS EXPENDITURE	2010/11 OUTTURN	2011/2012	2012/13	2013/14
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
	28,761	33,759	16,342	11,001

SOURCES OF FUNDING	2010/11 OUTTURN	2011/2012	2012/13	2013/14
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
SUPPORTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (REVENUE)	2,532	109		
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	10,331	10,931	13,692	8,351
REVENUE CONTRIBUTION	289	326		
USABLE CAPITAL RECEIPTS	85	335		
PRUDENTIAL BORROWING	15,524	22,058	2,650	2,650
EARMARKED RESERVES				
MAJOR REPAIRS ALLOWANCE				
OVERPROGRAMMING C/FWD				
EDS ECONOMIC REGEN CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**28,761**	**33,759**	**16,342**	**11,001**

NEIGHBOURHOODS SERVICES CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2010/11 - 2013/14
FINANCIAL SUMMARY STATEMENT
FINANCIAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

CAPITAL INVESTMENT	ESTIMATED SPEND AND FUNDING STATEMENT			
	2010/11 OUTTURN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
ADULT SERVICES				
ADULT'S MODERNISATION STRATEGY - 2 NEW 60 BED RESIDENTIAL	100	36		
ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY (PCT)	189	32		
IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT IN RESIDENTIAL CARE	5			
ADDISON DAY CENTRE/PARKHILL LODGE		2		
SUPPORTED LIVING		9		
ADDISON DAY CENTRE ALTERATIONS		24		
ADDISON DAY CENTRE ALTERATIONS - PHASE 3		8		
CLIFTON COURT	2	10		
MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		280	81	
SOCIAL CARE IT INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL GRANT	24	138		
ADULT SOCIAL SERVICES SINGLE CAPITAL POT		200	190	
MENTAL HEALTH SINGLE CAPITAL POT	88		353	
TREEFIELDS REFURBISHMENT	52	15		
TRANSFORMATION IN ADULT SOCIAL CARE CAPITAL GRANT		100	73	
NEW PSS CAPITAL ALLOCATION			700	716
HOUSING INVESTMENT PROGRAMME				
DECENT HOMES PHASE 2				
REFURBISHMENT	13,577	4,286	6,000	5,500
DH WORK - NON-TRADITIONAL PROPERTIES	854			
DH WORK - TIED TENANCIES	57			
REPLACEMENT WINDOWS	4,361	500	250	440
ENVIRONMENTAL WORKS	4,114	500	694	1,500
DECENT HOMES VOID PROGRAMME	1,564	1,500	1,500	1,500
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT FEE	1,798			
OTHER DECENT HOMES SCHEMES				
REPLACEMENT OF CENTRAL HEATING	714	500	500	500
ELECTRICAL BOARD & BOND	52	60	60	60
CO METERS TO VULNERABLE PROPERTIES	30			
REPLACEMENT OF COMMUNAL DOORS (HIGH SECURITY)		300	250	50
OTHER CAPITAL PROJECTS				
COMMUNITY CENTRE IMPROVEMENTS (5 YR PROG)		150	250	150
LIFT REPLACEMENT - BEEVERSLEIGH		80		
COMMUNAL AERIAL REPLACEMENT (DIGITAL UPGRADE)		10	10	10
ASBESTOS REMOVAL		82	87	67
FLAT DOOR REPLACEMENT		500	522	100
DISTRICT HEATING CONVERSIONS	118	400	300	200
ONE-OFF PROPERTIES	228	300	200	200
EPC IMPROVEMENTS		405	410	475
ENERGY PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATES	100	75	75	75
CAPITALISED REVENUE REPAIRS	68			
FAIR ACCESS TO ALL				
DISABLED FACILITIES GRANT (PRIVATE SECTOR)	1,604	1,739	1,060	1,039
DISABLED ADAPTATIONS (PUBLIC SECTOR)	1,538	1,600	1,600	1,600
REGENERATION/NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL				
HOME ASSISTANCE LOANS	32	31	31	31
MALTBY TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE	314	200	380	400
DINNINGTON TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE	465	304	300	300
RURAL & WEST BASELINE REPORT	4			
PRIVATE SECTOR INTERVENTION	310	155	160	160
CANKLOW PHASE 1 & 2		120	50	50
BELLOWS ROAD SERVICE CENTRE CLEARANCE		380	220	
SHIP INN DEMOLITION		25		
OCCUPATION ROAD CLEARANCE PROJECT		50		
ALLEY GATING SCHEMES		5	5	5
THURCROFT	120			
PATHFINDER PROJECTS	1,400			
NON-TRADITIONAL INVESTMENT	2,883	1,923	2,289	2,500
SHELTERED HOUSING MODIFICATIONS	368	195		
GARAGE SITE INVESTMENT	65	200	200	100
OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR				
KEY CHOICES PROPERTY SHOP	1			
BOND/RENT IN ADVANCE	47			

	2010/11 OUTTURN	2011/2012	2012/13	2013/14
HCA NEW BUILD				
WOOD STREET/SCHOOL STREET PHASE 1	3,235	146		
NEWLAND AVE/STONE PARK CL/ALBERT RD PHASE 2	2,444	1,124		
ALBANY ROAD/ROTHERVIEW RD PHASE 3	2,985	2,863		
WHITEHILL ROAD, BRINSWORTH PHASE 4	5	597		
GROWTH PROGRAMME				
GROWTH PROGRAMME ACQUISITIONS	1,165			
EQUITY LOAN SCHEME	95			
NEIGHBOURHOODS NON-HIP PROGRAMME				
AMBERDALE DEVELOPMENTS	86			
COOKE & KNIGHT - SANCTUARY HOUSING	105			
JOHNNIE JOHNSON HOUSING ASSOCIATION	47			
AIR QUALITY GRANT	8	23		
CONTAMINATED LAND GRANT		1		
SAFER STRONGER COMMUNITIES FUND	67	1		
LANDFILL SITES	175	763		
NEIGHBOURHOODS CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**47,662**	**22,947**	**18,800**	**17,728**

SOURCES OF FUNDING	2010/11 OUTTURN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
SUPPORTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (REVENUE)	9,345	280	81	
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	12,298	4,659	2,064	1,464
REVENUE CONTRIBUTION	4,030	800	2,500	2,000
USABLE CAPITAL RECEIPTS	3,343	1,325	1,458	1,237
PRUDENTIAL BORROWING	3,185	3,620		
EARMARKED RESERVES				
MAJOR REPAIRS ALLOWANCE	15,462	12,263	12,697	13,027
OVERPROGRAMMING C/FWD				
NEIGHBOURHOODS CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**47,662**	**22,947**	**18,800**	**17,728**

FINANCIAL SERVICES CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2010/11 -2013/14
FINANCIAL SUMMARY STATEMENT

CAPITAL INVESTMENT	ESTIMATED SPEND AND FUNDING STATEMENT			
	2010/11 OUTTURN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
ICT STRATEGY	2,831	1,137	201	
ICT STRATEGY (2)		1,900	1,800	800
VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION OF LAND HOLDINGS	1			
DEFINE WEB STRATEGY	9	61		
MICROSOFT LICENCES	20			
DIGITAL REGION - SUPERFAST BROADBAND	136	1,864		
ICT REFRESH	684	745	745	745
CAPITALISED REDUNDANCY COSTS	1,293			
REDUNDANCY PENSIONS STRAIN COSTS	900			
NEW MORTUARY BUILDING & FACILITIES		2,000		
RCAT LOAN FACILITY		5,000		
FINANCIAL SERVICES CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**5,874**	**12,707**	**2,746**	**1,545**

SOURCES OF FUNDING	2010/11 OUTTURN £'000s	2011/2012 £'000s	2012/13 £'000s	2013/14 £'000s
SUPPORTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (REVENUE)				
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	75			
REVENUE CONTRIBUTION	292	230	230	230
USABLE CAPITAL RECEIPTS	900			
PRUDENTIAL BORROWING	4,607	12,477	2,516	1,315
EARMARKED RESERVES				
MAJOR REPAIRS ALLOWANCE				
OVERPROGRAMMING C/FWD				
FINANCIAL SERVICES CAPITAL PROGRAMME	**5,874**	**12,707**	**2,746**	**1,545**

Agenda Item 12

ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO MEMBERS		

1.	Meeting:	Cabinet
2.	Date:	20th July 2011
3.	Title:	RMBC ICT Strategy 2011 to 2015
4.	Directorate:	Commissioning, Policy and Performance and Financial Services

5. Summary

This report presents the new ICT Strategy for Rotherham Council which covers the period 2011 to 2015.

6. Recommendations

Cabinet is asked to:

- Note the successful completion on the 2008 to 2011 ICT Strategy.
- Note the reasons for creating a new ICT Strategy and the benefits that this will deliver.
- Note the consultation and ratification process that the new ICT Strategy has been subject to.
- Approve the 2011 to 2015 ICT Strategy.

7. Proposals and Details

The ICT Strategy covering the period 2008 to 2011 has been successfully completed and delivered significant improvements to ICT within Rotherham Council. The ICT Strategy covering the period 2011 to 2015 will build on these investments to support the delivery of services to our customers and ensure that the Council continues to provide value for money.

The ICT Strategy 2011 to 2015 sets out clearly where future ICT investment will be focused and the expected outcomes and benefits of that investment for a range of stakeholders, including customers, citizens, businesses, staff, Members and partners.

8. Finance

Funding will come from several sources to support the implementation of this Strategy. To ensure the most effective use of resources, the following approach will be taken:

.
- The starting point for all ICT projects will be a business case and investment plan setting out the sustainable use of investments to achieve outcomes;
- There will be a focus on proposals which achieve a number of outcomes from a single development activity;
- Joint planning and implementation of projects will be undertaken so that investments can be used in the most efficient manner; and
- Co-ordinating change, and on-going decision making around funding will be through the governance arrangements outlined in the Strategy document.

The primary source of funding for the 2011 to 2015 ICT Strategy will be the ICT Capital budget. The following table is a summary of the budget to support delivery of this ICT Strategy.

Budget Source	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	Total Forecast
Riverside House and Locality Review Budget	£1,825,000	£25,000	£0	£0	£1,850,000
Rawmarsh JSC Budget	£91,000	£0	£0	£0	£91,000
HRA Budget	£0	£250,000	£0	£0	£250,000
Computer Refresh Budget	£750,000	£750,000	£750,000	£750,000	£3,000,000
2008 to 2011 ICT Capital Budget	£1,180,078	£200,892	£0	£0	£1,380,970
2011 to 2015 ICT Capital Budget	£1,982,000	£1,670,000	£795,000	£495,000	£4,942,000
Totals	£5,828,078	£2,895,892	£1,545,000	£1,245,000	£11,513,970

Budget allocation has already been secured for Riverside House, Rawmarsh JSC, HRA investment in the Integrated Housing Management System, Computer Refresh and the 2008 to 2011 ICT Capital Budget.

Allowance has been made in the Medium Term Financial Strategy for the capital required to support the 2011 to 2015 ICT Capital Budget.

9. Risks and Uncertainties

ICT underpins many of RMBC's activities. Carefully considered, strategic investment in technology is essential if we are to realise the efficiency savings that technology can bring and ensure that we are prepared to deliver shared services where the opportunity arises.

10. Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

The ICT Strategy supports a number of the Council's key agendas including:

- WorkSmart
- Accommodation Strategy, including the move to Riverside and the Locality Review
- Shared Services
- Customer Access

11. Background Papers and Consultation

The 2011 to 2015 ICT Strategy has been produced in consultation and collaboration with all Directorate ICT Champions and the Property Environmental Manager.

The Strategy is aligned with other key ICT strategies nationally; is consistent with the Central Government ICT Strategy and the Strategy for ICT-enabled Local Public Services Reform developed by SOCITM (Society of IT Managers).

The Strategy has been approved by the Corporate ICT and Information Governance Board and the Strategic Leadership Team.

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Rotherham Council ICT Strategy 2011 to 2015: Sustainable Solutions to Support RMBC Services

This document sets out Rotherham Council's ICT Strategy for the period 2011 to 2015.

This is a key document and describes the areas where the Council will focus its ICT developments over the next four years.

The projects in this Strategy will continue to support and accelerate business transformation, enabling the Council to effectively support delivery of front line services to our customers.

The Strategy has three parts:

Part 1: **The background to the new strategy and the key principles supporting its delivery.**

Part 2: **The projects and themes which make up the strategy.**

Part 3: **Delivering and monitoring the new strategy.**

PART 1

THE BACKGROUND TO THE NEW STRATEGY AND THE KEY PRINCIPLES SUPPORTING ITS DELIVERY

INTRODUCTION

The ICT Strategy covering the period 2008 to 2011 has been successfully completed and delivered significant improvements to ICT within Rotherham Council.

During the life of the ICT Strategy, the public sector has had to respond to the significant budget challenges as a result of the economic downturn. ICT has been helping Rotherham Council to respond to these unprecedented budget challenges and will play a significant role over the coming years.

This document sets out clearly where future ICT investment will be focused and the expected outcomes and benefits of that investment for a range of stakeholders, including customers, citizens, businesses, staff, Members and partners.

WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED SINCE 2008

Rotherham Council has made a number of investments in ICT to create a solid technology foundation. The key developments delivered as part of the ICT Strategy 2008 to 2011 included:

- Electronic Social Care Records – document management for Social Care.
- New Elections Management System.
- New Education Management System.
- New RMBC Website – a redesigned website which is externally hosted for extra resilience.
- Government Connect Accreditation – compliance against a rigorous set of security standards
- Secure Remote Access - so that staff can access RMBC systems when away from the office.
- Server Virtualisation Programme – over 40% of our servers are now virtual
- Mobile Technology - for Housing Repairs Teams and others.
- Rolling Computer Refresh Programme – providing RMBC's workforce with modern computers that are fit for purpose.
- ICT Fit-Out of Numerous Joint Service and Children's Centres.
- VOIP Telephony – new technology to replace the previous analogue system and allow staff and Members to work from any location.
- ICT to support Members – such as training, laptops, BlackBerrys, and electronic casework.

This Strategy covering the period 2011 to 2015 will build on these investments to support the delivery of services to our customers and ensure that the Council continues to provide value for money.

KEY PRINCIPLES UNDERPINNING THIS STRATEGY

The projects delivered by this Strategy will directly support service delivery and will have a critical role in supporting the achievement of the Corporate Plan priorities.

It will be important to ensure that this Strategy is aligned with other key ICT strategies nationally; it will be consistent with the Central Government ICT Strategy and the Strategy for ICT-enabled Local Public Services Reform developed by SOCITM.

This Strategy will be continually reviewed and updated in the light of customer feedback, our experiences and good practice.

This Strategy is based upon the following key principles:

- We will seek sustainable solutions wherever possible to ensure that ICT is provided in the most efficient way and with the least impact on the environment;
- Systems will be vendor hosted where possible and where there is a business case for this;
- Physical infrastructure will be minimised through the use of virtualisation.

SUSTAINABLE ICT

In delivering this ICT Strategy Rotherham Council will work to ensure that its ICT infrastructure operates in the most energy efficient and sustainable way possible. We have achieved a number of improvements in this area already and we will further strengthen out sustainability as part of this Strategy.

What we have already achieved:

- All new computers comply with the Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) Gold Standard.

- 100% of our electronic devices are disposed of in accordance with the Waste Electronic and Electronic Equipment Directive.

- All the old CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) monitors have been removed and replaced with more energy efficient flat displays.

- We have adopted a strategy of replacing desktop computers with laptops, wherever possible (laptops being more energy efficient than desktops).

- We have implemented an online Recruitment Management System which means we no longer send out any paper application forms to candidates.

- We have adopted a strategy of server virtualisation. By virtualising servers we can run more applications on far fewer machines. Unused servers are being decommissioned.

- We have removed active screensavers. This means that computers go to standby after a few minutes of inactivity, rather than displaying a screensaver.

- We have set all printers to print double sided by default and we have instigated a staff awareness raising campaign on printing costs.

- We have set sleep mode on printers to optimise power saving.

- Each computer in our fleet is automatically checked at midnight every night to see if they have been left switched on. Monthly reports are produced and the owners of machines which have been left on are contacted with guidance on responsible energy usage.

Further actions being planned:

- The accommodation strategy is drastically reducing the number of buildings that the Council operates from. As part of this project we will be re-locating our data centre. The new data centre will consume far less energy than the old room.

- We are expanding the CYPS/NAS Document Management system to become the corporate EDRMS (Electronic Document Records Management System). EDRMS will provide documents to staff electronically, wherever they are working. This will reduce the need for travel and will drastically reduce the amount of paper we produce.

- We are working on several new initiatives to make printing more efficient. Notably we are investigating the roll out of 'Follow Me' printing across the Authority.

- We are testing a variety of 'Thin Client' technologies. Thin Client means that all processing happens at a remote server rather than on the staff member's computer. This has the effect of markedly extending the operating life of devices – potentially by two years or more. An additional benefit of thin client is that it makes remote working much easier and further reduces staff travelling to the office.

- We will investigate fitting timer switches to non-networked equipment and printers.

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- We will further reduce the overall number of printers used by the organisation and replace printers with multi-function devices, where security issues allow, and use green printing defaults wherever possible (such as double-sided and multiple pages printing).

- We will provide staff with video conferencing facilities to further reduce the need to travel to meetings.

VENDOR HOSTING OF SYSTEMS

There are many definitions of 'cloud computing' but, for the purposes of this strategy, we use the term to refer to applications and services used by Rotherham Council which has its underpinning hardware and software hosted elsewhere. In most cases the system in question will be hosted by the software vendor.

Vendor hosting is not always possible or appropriate, but in many cases there are significant benefits to be realised, including:

- Reduced costs
- Better visibility of the total costs of ownership
- Reduced risk and increased resilience
- Rapid scalability
- Quicker infrastructure upgrades
- Increased flexibility
- More responsive and cost-effective support
- Increased sustainability
- Easier remote working

A key element in this cloud-focused ICT strategy will be a review of Rotherham Council's applications portfolio, examining in each case the applications fitness for purpose, its lifecycle stage (including the product's age and how long it is licensed for), its suitability for migration to the cloud (including supplier intentions) and possible alternatives. This will enable the Council to prioritise and plan migration to the cloud, taking application and hardware lifecycles into account.

Each time we consider asking a vendor to host an application on our behalf there will be a strict set of compliance criteria against which the vendor will be assessed.

VIRTUALISATION OF SYSTEMS

In those instances when it is not possible to have a supplier host a system we will host the software in our own data centre. If possible we will use virtual servers to do so.

Virtual servers are cheaper, greener, more efficient, more resilient and easier to support than traditional physical servers.

We have already virtualised around half of our server fleet and we will review all our servers with a view to virtualising as many as possible. This will make provisioning easier and will also lead to a big energy efficiency gain as we decommission older servers which tend not to be very green.

PART 2:

THE THEMES AND PROJECTS WHICH MAKE UP THE NEW STRATEGY

THE THEMES OF THE STRATEGY

The ICT Strategy underpins the delivery of many corporate and directorate services and projects and the investment that the Council is putting into this area underlines its strategic importance. The ICT Strategy is organised around 7 themes:

- Information Management
- Customer Focus
- Member Focus
- Staff Focus
- Partnership Focus
- Business Continuity through Information Assurance
- Learning Development and Training

These are the same themes which underpinned the 2008 to 2011 ICT Strategy. Some projects will fall in to more than one theme. The table in Appendix 1 shows the full list of projects and the themes that they support. Some projects will deliver against multiple themes.

THEME 1: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

What we want to achieve:

- We will ensure that all the information that the Council holds and transfers is secure.
- We will provide secure access to relevant and appropriate information for authenticated users, wherever they are.
- We will enable customers to complete self-service transactions effectively.
- We will only ask once for key information.
- We will capture this information at the first point of contact and use, with appropriate consent, to update other systems and teams.
- We will give all our staff (both mobile and office based) immediate access to the information that they need to do their jobs.

Projects supporting delivery of this theme:

Project Name	Project Outline
Connection to the Public Service Network (PSN) and Security Compliance	Government Connect will be superseded by PSN. In connecting to the network we will gain access to applications hosted on PSN and share data securely with partners. Investment will be required to continue to comply with the PSN code of connection and the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards (PCI DSS). This project includes hard-drive encryption
Financial Systems Upgrade	Upgrades to our key financial management systems to support ongoing improvements in the Council's financial management capability.
Integrated Housing Management System	A new system to replace a variety of legacy housing systems. This will consolidate all our housing related information in one database and allow for online citizen self-service .
Mobile Working Platform	Allows officers who work in the field to access back office systems from tablets or PDAs, both online and offline.
Windows 7 and Office 2010 Deployment	Move to newer versions of key Microsoft software to take advantage of new features and security enhancements. Windows XP and Office 2003 going are going end of life.
Intranet Replacement	Our existing Intranet is now end of life and needs replacing to support the DRM project.
Replacement Email Infrastructure	Email is one of our core information management systems. We will replace the end of life back-end servers and software which deliver our email service.
Swift Upgrades	Upgrades to the social care system in NAS and CYPS
Upgrade to HR and Payroll IT.	Improvements to employee self-service (Yourself) and the Recruitment Management System.

THEME 2: CUSTOMER FOCUS

What we want to achieve:

- We will build a new Town Centre Customer Service Centre.
- We will continue to develop our website and offer customers the option of online self-service.
- We will enable customers to apply for services and get information on the Council via their mobile phone.
- We will enable customers to interact with us using social media tools such as Facebook and Twitter should they wish to do so.

Projects supporting delivery of this theme:

Project Name	Project Outline
Online Customer Self-service	Making customer's data available to them online in a secure way through point-to-point system integration, beginning with the processes that have the highest number of transactions.
Ongoing Website Development and Refresh	The Rotherham Council website will be continually updated to ensure it can support customer self-service and online transactions.
New Customer Service Centres and Central Library in Riverside House	We are creating a new library and customer service centre in Riverside House. This will bring a number of Council services together in one place and offer a much improved experience and environment for the customers who visit us in Riverside House. In addition we will build a new Joint Service Centre in Rawmarsh.
Corporate Queuing System Upgrade	Upgrade the existing queuing system to improve the customer's experience in Riverside House and elsewhere.
Refresh of Hardware in Central Print	Several of the machines which produce the documents and letters that we send to customers are in need of replacement.
Video Conferencing	To reduce the need for face to face meetings and to allow sign-language consultation with customers visiting the CSCs.

THEME 3: MEMBER FOCUS

What we want to achieve:

- We will enable elected Members to gain access to, and use, modern technology.
- We will support the development of skilled, technologically confident elected Members through investing in learning, development and training.
- We will provide elected Members with information relating to their ward at a time appropriate to their needs.
- We will enhance the Council's ability to enable citizens to take part in the democratic process.

Projects supporting delivery of this theme:

Project Name	Project Outline
Member's ICT	Technology and training to help Members serve the citizens of Rotherham. We will continue to supply Members with modern computers, mobile devices, broadband and remote access. In addition we will create tailored ICT training to Members which will be designed in consultation with Members.

THEME 4: STAFF FOCUS

What we want to achieve:

- We will enable our staff to work in an effective, efficient and creative way to consistently deliver excellent services to our customers.
- We will use technology to underpin the Council's strategy of providing flexibility of working options for all our staff, and supporting the Council to become the employer of choice.
- We will provide every member of staff with the data they need to do their job, at the time that they need it.

Projects supporting delivery of this theme:

Project Name	Project Outline
Move to Riverside House	We will deliver ICT to support the consolidation of all our Town Centre buildings in to modern, sustainable accommodation.
New Managed Print Service	We will roll out new, more cost effective and multi-functional devices to support new ways of working in Riverside House and elsewhere.

Thin Client Computing	To move to a mixed laptop/desktop estate with generic desktops which can be used by any member of staff. This will provide a number of terminals for staff to work from in Riverside House and elsewhere.
VOIP Telephony	Completion of VOIP telephony project started in the previous strategy. This allows staff to access their telephone extensions from any location and enables the RMBC WorkSmart strategy.
Document Records Management	Completion of the Electronic Document Records Management project started in the previous strategy. This enables staff to access the information they need to do their jobs from any location. It also reduces the amount of physical paper storage that is required in our offices.
Computer Refresh	Provides staff with modern computers and software in order to do their job in the most efficient manner. The refresh project will ensure that we are always running up-to-date software and that all computers are fit-for-purpose.
Resource Booking System	To allow for the booking of meeting rooms, car parks and desks in Riverside House. Will also provide online booking of appointments for citizens.

THEME 5: PARTNERSHIP FOCUS

What we want to achieve:

- We will deliver seamless services and efficiencies by working in partnership with other organisations.
- We will use technology to help us co-locate with our partners and work more closely together.
- We will use technology to open up opportunities for the Council to create, 'shared services' with partners.

Projects supporting delivery of this theme:

Project Name	Project Outline
N3 NHS Connection	Joining up the Rotherham Council and NHS networks to allow shared system and data access (this will be delivered as part of the PSN project).
Co-Location with Partner Organisations	Our data network in Riverside House (and elsewhere) will allow our partners to use their own equipment and be routed to their own organisation's network.

New Managed Print Service	The new print service will allow partner organisation to print in Rotherham Council buildings and be billed accordingly.
Shared Services Enabled by ICT	ICT is a key enabler of shared services. Furthermore, the ICT department works across all business areas and is in a unique position to identify opportunities for sharing and improved efficiency. We will build on our existing shared services to find new ways to deliver services which benefit Rotherham Council and its customers.

THEME 6: BUSINESS CONTINUITY

What we want to achieve:

- We will support the Council to fulfil its role as Emergency Plan Co-ordinator and Community Leader.
- We will minimise the economic effects of emergencies by contributing to the enabling of uninterrupted business via Internet and telephone channels across the Borough.
- We will provide the Council with the ability to continue its own business in times of disaster or emergency.
- We will use the technology available to the Council to support local communities in times of greatest need.

Projects supporting delivery of this theme:

Project Name	Project Outline
Procurement of a New Data Network	This will include implementing a new to offer greater resilience and quality of service.
Upgrade and Relocation of the Corporate Backup Infrastructure	The Council's backup infrastructure will be moved to Bailey House's machine room to ensure geographical separation from Riverside House.
Underpinning Architecture Refresh and Server Virtualisation	Replacement of hardware that is coming to the end of its life. This includes servers that underpin key systems.

Relocation of the Data Centre to Riverside House	Migration of all servers and communications equipment from Civic to Riverside House. Includes networking, cabinets, servers, audio-visual, telephony, and decommissioning of old buildings. The new data centre will strengthen our ICT resilience and will reduce the risk of system downtime significantly.
Bandwidth Upgrades	Upgrade Rotherham Council's connection to the Internet. As more of our systems are externally hosted it is essential that we have Internet access which is fast and resilient.

THEME 7: LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

What we want to achieve:

- We will create a skilled, technology-confident workforce through investing in learning, development and training opportunities for our own staff.
- We will, through training, enable staff to get the most benefit from our investment in software.
- We will develop creative and engaging e-learning and remote learning packages for use by our staff and all learners across the Borough.

Projects supporting delivery of this theme:

Project Name	Project Outline
New Training Centre	We will close the Millside Training Centre and move to more sustainable training premises.
Learning and Development Improvements	We will offer technology and training to support staff in their learning and development across a range of topics.

PART 3:

DELIVERING AND MONITORING THE STRATEGY

GOVERNANCE

This Strategy is a 'living document' and we anticipate it will be refined over time. The pace of technological change makes ICT Strategies subject to frequent revision as new opportunities and business solutions arise.

Primary responsibility for monitoring the day-to-day implementation of the ICT Strategy will sit with the Corporate ICT and Information Governance Board ('the Board') who will also be responsible for providing regular updates on progress to the Strategic Leadership Team and Members.

The Board will enable the Council to manage the development of ICT within the Council and to ensure that all ICT related purchases and projects are endorsed by the Board or recommended for approval by SLT or Members, as appropriate. The Board will

- Ensure that the delivery of ICT is driven by the Council's agreed strategic objectives;
- Ensure that any substantial ICT developments across the Council are known about by all stakeholders and shared (where appropriate);
- Drive the implementation of the Corporate ICT Strategy and ensure that directorate ICT initiatives are consistent with it;
- Enable the volume of ICT change to be managed by the Council;
- Open up the delivery of ICT to much greater scrutiny;
- Give the Council greater financial control over its ICT spending;
- Help the Council prioritise ICT projects;
- Provide a focus for service areas and users on ICT issues;
- Ensure that Rotherham Council is playing a leading role in developing Information and ICT infrastructures at national, sub-regional and local level, for the benefit of the people of Rotherham. For example, RMBC already plays and important role in the following groups:

    - South Yorkshire Chief Information Officer Group
    - Society of IT Managers Yorks and Humber Group
    - e@sy connects
    - South Yorkshire e-Forum
    - Rotherham NHS Information Management and Technology Board
    - Y & Humberside WARP (Warning Advice and Reporting Point)

- Identify and appropriately utilise any synergies with work being undertaken by colleagues in the sub region, and elsewhere, whether in other authorities or other public, private or independent sector partners; and
- Act as the main Council advisory body on ICT issues and provide support to SLT, Members and services in their decision making.
- Provide leadership and clear direction in relation to information governance issues by formulation of an information governance strategy and agreed action plan;
- Steer forward and prioritise work to resolve key information governance issues facing the Council;
- Develop and implement an action plan in order to ensure that RMBC meets legislative requirements, regulatory standards and best practice guidelines;
- Ensure that the implementation of information systems conform both to Rotherham Council corporate requirements and recognised national and international information management standards;
- Identify the need to update existing policies or procedures in response to any new legislation or amendments to existing legislation;
- Deliver professional and practical advice where appropriate and work through the Action Plan to minimise risk to the Council in terms of information management;
- Identify any information governance problems or issues from each Directorate and to advise on their resolution;
- Receive and consider reports of breaches of information policies and procedures, advise on and identify appropriate action; and
- To ensure the Council is able to respond to requests for information in an appropriate manner.

FUNDING THE STRATEGY

Funding will come from several sources to support the implementation of this Strategy. To ensure the most effective use of resources, the following approach will be taken:
.
- The starting point for all ICT projects will be a business case and investment plan setting out the sustainable use of investments to achieve outcomes;
- There will be a focus on proposals which achieve a number of outcomes from a single development activity;
- Joint planning and implementation of projects will be undertaken so that investments can be used in the most efficient manner; and
- Co-ordinating change, and on-going decision making around funding will be through the outlined governance arrangements.

The primary source of funding for this Strategy will be the ICT Capital budget. The following table is a summary of the budget to support delivery of this ICT Strategy.

Budget Source	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	Total Forecast
Riverside House and Locality Review Budget	£1,825,000	£25,000	£0	£0	£1,850,000
Rawmarsh JSC Budget	£91,000	£0	£0	£0	£91,000
HRA Budget	£0	£250,000	£0	£0	£250,000
Computer Refresh Budget	£750,000	£750,000	£750,000	£750,000	£3,000,000
2008 to 2011 ICT Capital Budget	£1,180,078	£200,892	£0	£0	£1,380,970
2011 to 2015 ICT Capital Budget	£1,982,000	£1,670,000	£795,000	£495,000	£4,942,000
Totals	£5,828,078	£2,895,892	£1,545,000	£1,245,000	£11,513,970

Table 1: Funding sources to support the RMBC ICT Strategy

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF PROJECTS TO BE DELIVERED AS PART OF THE ICT STRATEGY 2011 – 2015

Project Name	Project Outline	Capital Cost (2011 to 2015)	Funding Source	Theme 1: Information Management	Theme 2: Customer Focus	Theme 3: Member Focus	Theme 4: Staff Focus	Theme 5: Partnership Focus	Theme 6: Business Continuity	Theme 7: Learning + Development	Timescale
Connection to the Public Service Network (PSN) and Security Compliance	Government Connect will be superseded by PSN. In connecting to the network we will gain access to applications hosted on PSN and share data securely with partners. Investment will be required to continue to comply with the PSN code of connection and the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards (PCI DSS). This project includes hard-drive encryption.	£305,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		On-going: 2011 to 2015
Relocation of the Data Centre to	Migration of all servers and communications equipment from Civic to Riverside House. This includes	£1,825,000	Riverside Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2011 and 2012

		Cost	Budget								Date
Riverside House and ICT Fit-Out of Riverside House	networking equipment, cabinets, servers, audio-visual, telephony, and decommissioning of old buildings. The new data centre will bring a huge improvement in our ICT resilience and will reduce the risk of system downtime significantly. We are creating a new library and customer service centre in Riverside House. This will bring a number of Council services together in one place and offer a much improved experience and environment for the customers who visit us in Riverside House.										
Rawmarsh Joint Service Centre – ICT Fit-out	We will build a new Joint Service Centre in Rawmarsh which will include new ICT throughout.	£91,000	Rawmarsh JSC Budget		✓		✓	✓	✓		2012
Online Customer Self-service	Making customer's data available to them online in a secure way through point-to-point system integration, beginning with the processes that have the highest number of transactions.	£740,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓				✓		On-going: 2011 to 2015
Procurement of a New Data Network	This will include implementing a new to offer greater resilience and quality of service.	£350,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2011 and 2012

DRAFT

Project	Description	Cost	Budget								Timeframe
Upgrade and Relocation of the Corporate Backup Infrastructure	The Council's backup infrastructure will be moved to Bailey House's machine room to ensure geographical separation from Riverside House.	£260,000	Existing ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2011 and 2012
Underpinning Architecture Refresh and Server Virtualisation	Replacement of hardware that is coming to the end of its life. This includes servers that underpin key systems.	£950,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	On-going: 2011 to 2015
VOIP Telephony	Completion of VOIP telephony project started in the previous strategy. This allows staff to access their telephone extensions from any location and enables the RMBC WorkSmart strategy.	£284,000	Existing ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		2011 and 2012
Document Records Management	Completion of the Electronic Document Records Management project started in the previous strategy. This enables staff to access the information they need to do their jobs from any location. It also reduces the amount of physical paper storage that is required in our offices.	£501,000	Existing ICT Capital Budget	✓		✓	✓		✓		2011 and 2012
New Managed Print Service	We will roll out new, more cost effective and multi-functional devices to support new ways of working in Riverside House and elsewhere.	£110,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓			✓	✓			2011 and 2012

Thin Client Computing	To move to a mixed laptop/desktop estate with generic desktops which can be used by any member of staff. This will provide a number of terminals for staff to work from in Riverside House and elsewhere.	£500,000	Computer Refresh Budget	✓		✓	✓		✓			2012 to 2015
N3 NHS Connection	Joining up the Rotherham Council and NHS networks to allow shared system and data access (this will be delivered as part of the PSN project).	£30,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓		✓	✓				2012
Integrated Housing Management System	A new system to replace a variety of legacy housing systems. This will consolidate all our housing related information in one database and allow for online citizen self-service .	£250,000	HRA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				2012
Windows 7 and Office 2010 Deployment	Move to newer versions of key Microsoft software to take advantage of new features and security enhancements. Windows XP and Office 2003 going are going end of life.	£20,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓		✓	✓		✓			2011 and 2012
Intranet Replacement	Our existing Intranet is now end of life and needs replacing to support the DRM project.	£75,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓		✓	✓					2011 and 2012

Project	Description	Cost	Budget								Year
Replacement Email Infrastructure	Email is one of our core information management systems. We will replace the end of life back-end servers and software which deliver our email service.	£150,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓		✓	✓				2012
Integrated Children's System	Completion of the ICS project (started in the previous strategy)	£130,000	Existing ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓		✓	✓			2011
Member's ICT	Technology and training to help Members serve the citizens of Rotherham. We will continue to supply Members with modern computers, mobile devices, broadband and remote access. In addition we will create tailored ICT training to Members which will be designed in consultation with Members.	£80,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓				✓	On-going: 2011 to 2015
Learning and Development	We will close the Millside Training Centre and move to more sustainable training premises. We will offer technology and training to support staff in their learning and development across a range of topics.	£47,000	New ICT Capital Budget and Accomm. Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	On-going: 2011 to 2015
Mobile Working Platform	Allows officers who work in the field to access back office systems from tablets or PDAs, both online and offline.	£275,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓		✓			✓	On-going: 2011 to 2015

Financial Systems Upgrade	Upgrades to our key financial management systems to support on-going improvements in the Council's financial management capability.	£600,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		2011 and 2012
Refresh of Hardware in Central Print	Several of the machines which produce the documents and letters that we send to customers are in need of replacement.	£140,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			On-going: 2011 to 2015
Ongoing Website Development and Refresh	The Rotherham Council website will be continually updated to ensure it can support customer self-service and online transactions.	£210,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		On-going: 2011 to 2015
Corporate Queuing System Upgrade	Upgrade the existing queuing system to improve the customer's experience in Riverside House and elsewhere.	£140,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓		✓	✓				2011
Computer Refresh	It is essential that all staff have modern computers and software in order to do their job in the most efficient manner. The refresh project will ensure that we are always running up-to-date software and that all computers are fit-for-purpose.	£2,500,000	Existing ICT Capital Budget and Revenue Budgets	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		On-going: 2011 to 2015

Resource Booking System	To allow for the booking of meeting rooms, car parks and desks in Riverside House. Will also provide online booking of appointments for citizens.	£80,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		2011
Video Conferencing	To reduce the need for face to face meetings and to allow sign-language consultation with customers visiting the CSCs.	£10,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			2011
Upgrade to HR and Payroll IT.	Improvements to employee self-service (Yourself) and the Recruitment Management System.	£80,000	New ICT Capital Budget		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		On-going: 2011 to 2015
Replacement of the Education Management System	Completes the upgrades started as part of the previous ICT strategy.	£50,000	Existing ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		2011
Bandwidth Upgrades	Upgrade Rotherham Council's connection to the Internet. As more of our systems are externally hosted it is essential that we have Internet access which is fast and resilient.	£150,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		On-going: 2011 to 2015
Swift Upgrades	Upgrades to the social care system in NAS and CYPS	£40,000	New ICT Capital Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			On-going: 2011 to 2015

ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO MEMBERS		

1.	Meeting:	Cabinet
2.	Date:	**20th July 2011**
3.	Title:	**Digital Region – Project Update**
4.	Directorate:	**Commissioning, Policy and Performance and Financial Services**

5.   Summary

This paper presents an update on the South Yorkshire Digital Region project.

6.   Recommendations

Cabinet is asked to note the contents of this paper, the Digital Region contract revisions and the progress of the Digital Region project.

7.   Proposals and Details

Digital Region is a high-speed broadband network for South Yorkshire which will benefit the region's citizens, businesses and public sector organisations. The project is delivered by Digital Region Ltd (DRL) which was created using funding from the ERDF and the four South Yorkshire Local Authorities (DRL is therefore part-owned by RMBC)

The Digital Region project will see a total of 690km of new duct put in place across the region, allowing 97% of South Yorkshire to benefit from next generation, superfast broadband and its multitude of benefits to both businesses and households alike.

South Yorkshire Network Update

A total of 502km of new fibre-optic cable has been installed across South Yorkshire, which equates to 92% of the 545km to be installed in phase one of the network rollout. This will be expanded to 690km in the next phase.

31 telephone exchanges have now been completed out of the initial 36 planned for phase 1, and total 54 for the complete network; more than half of the total number of exchanges that Digital Region will upgrade.

This means that 180,000 premises now have the potential to be connected to the DRL network. By January 2012 82% of the households in South Yorkshire will have the option to connect to the DRL network.

Rotherham Network Update

99.4km of new fibre-optic cabling has been laid in Rotherham out of a total of 102.1km for the entire Rotherham area. This means that the Rotherham network is 97% complete.

All 6 telephone exchanges for the Rotherham area have been upgraded, and all 6 have been commissioned.

Local Authority Adoption of DRL

In March 2011 Cabinet approved that DRL be awarded the contract for the RMBC data and voice network (following a selection and procurement exercise conducted by RBT).

Civic Building will be live on the DRL network by the end of July 2011. Riverside House will have two links in to the Digital Region network for resilience – both are along Main Street – heading to the west over the railway and to the east over the River Don. One link will go to the Rotherham North telephone exchange while the other will go to the Rotherham Central exchange (using separate exchanges provides further resilience). Riverside's first DRL circuit will go live in September 2011 with the second circuit going live shortly thereafter.

The DRL network will then be used to facilitate the transfer of servers and data from the old Civic data centre to the new data centre in Riverside House.

The majority of RMBC's buildings and schools will be migrated over to our new DRL network by April 2012.

Elsewhere in the sub-region Barnsley's DRL roll-out is well underway while Sheffield's has just begun. Doncaster's DRL network is currently at the design stage.

A New Internet Service Provider and Publicity Event

Digital Region Ltd is a wholesaler which means that access to the DRL network is sold to customers via companies known as Internet Service Providers (ISPs). There are currently four ISPs signed up and selling DRL access:

- Digital City Region
- Ripwire
- Ask4
- Unitel

A fifth ISP, IsRightHere, has recently been announced. IsRightHere will use the DRL network to provide a 'triple play' service (TV, broadband and telephone) with local content.

DRL are hosting an event at Magna on July 19th 2011 to publicise the new relationship with IsRightHere and to showcase:

- How Telecoms is driving Innovation and economic growth for the region
- How the TV can be used as a portal for local information and services (including RMBC services)
- How providing super-fast broadband in social housing can transform the resident's lives and allow for health care to be provided remotely. This can, for example, enable elderly people to remain independent and stay in their homes for longer.

The Magna event will be attended by Members and senior officers from RMBC and the other South Yorkshire Councils.

Digital Region Contract Revisions

The Digital Region network is built and maintained by Thales under the management of Digital Region Ltd. A number of revisions have been made to the over-arching DRL contract which affect the DRL/Thales relationship. The changes do not fundamentally alter the nature of the project, rather they are designed to improve commercial viability and improve the chances of the success of the project.

The main changes are:

1. Thales were formerly responsible for sales and marketing activity. Under the revised contract this responsibility has passed to DRL.
2. The revised business model deriving from the contractual changes is felt to be more realistic.
3. There has been no change to the termination provisions under the contract or to the public sector guarantees but there is now a reduction in exposure under the guarantees in the event of termination. In particular operational costs have been reduced, as have breakage costs and any revenue compensation payment.
4. There have been changes to the build programme but the fundamental principle of 97% coverage remains.
5. ERDF targets remain unchanged but the changes to the contract should produce a reduced risk of failure to achieve the targets.
6. Formerly Access Agreements were entered into by Thales. Under the revised contract DRL will enter into the Access Agreements directly with customers. Thales

will indemnify DRL in respect of direct losses suffered by DRL under the Access Agreements. Any indirect or consequential losses are also excluded from the updated Access Agreement. The risk of exposure to DRL will be minimal provided the standard Access Agreement is used.

7. The revised contract has reduced the scope of service credits payable to DRL but service levels have been more tightly drafted.

8. Under the revised contract, ownership of the Network Operations Centre (NOC) has transferred to Thales. DRL no longer bears the responsibility for on-going costs, operation and development of the NOC.

9. The original contract allowed Thales to claim direct losses from DRL for breach of certain provisions in relation to sale of the network. DRL have agreed to this subject to a £10m cap in return for Thales agreeing a much more valuable indemnity in relation to their prohibited use of the network.

These changes do not alter the fundamental nature of the project and although the risk profile has altered in slight detail in some respects, there is no material change to the overall level of risk. Indeed, in a number of instances the level of risk to the Council has reduced.

8.   Finance

The Council's Capital Programme includes provision for a £2m repayable loan to DRL to support the project.

The cost of creating the Council's data network (£350,000) has been budgeted for in the 2011 to 2015 ICT Capital Budget.

The annual running cost of the network will be met from existing network budgets and is a reduction of £150,000 p.a. when compared to the current cost of providing the network.

9.   Risks and Uncertainties

Reference to risk is made in the main body of the report.

10.   Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

The Digital Region project supports the Council's Corporate Plan priorities. More specifically, it will contribute to regeneration across the Borough, and will help to address issues of digital exclusion.

11.   Background Papers and Consultation

- RMBC ICT Strategy 2011 to 2015.

Contact Name(s):

Andrew Bedford – Strategic Director of Finance

| | | ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO CABINET |

1.	Meeting:	CABINET
2.	Date:	20th July, 2011
3.	Title:	eMarket Place Service Solution
4.	Programme Area:	Chief Executives

5.   Summary

The eMarketplace is a leading edge technological solution for Rotherham to improve choice for service users and for self funders. This solution will enable us to respond to the significant challenge of personalisation, demographics and future demand. The eMarketplace will be branded as Rotherham Borough Council, will be accessible for all users and will provide access to providers to purchase services plus advice, information and signposting to preventative services to enable independence.

There is strong partnership working with all the authorities in Yorkshire and Humber. The procurement is regional and also includes Manchester City Council, this approach is supported by the Yorkshire and Humber government office and by the Association of Directors of Adults Services (ADASS).

The Y&H joint improvement partnership (JIP) has provided 500K capital funding and the running of the eMarketplace site is to be cost neutral to the participating authorities. Doncaster Council is hosting the regional procurement and will be the first implementer in September 2011 with Rotherham scheduled for March 2012.

6.   Recommendations

 That CABINET:

1.   Support the signing of an inter authority agreement with the preferred supplier for an eMarketplace service solution
2.   Support the signing of a hosting agreement with Doncaster Council as the lead procurement authority
3.   Note the benefits and the potential risks of this approach.

7. Proposals and Details

7.1. Strategic Context

The Government has set out its vision for the future direction of Adult Social Care through a number of key policy documents, notably 'Putting People First'; 'Our Health Our Care Our Say' and the Department of Health (DH) White Paper Equality and Excellence: Liberating the NHS.

Through Personalisation the shared vision is that citizens are empowered to shape their own lives and the services they receive. Everyone who requires care and support to help them live their lives should experience as much independence, choice and control as possible through that support. The key routes to achieve this are:

- Better information, advice and advocacy
- Improved quality of provision
- Focus on prevention, early intervention and enablement
- Personalised care and support

The demographics for Rotherham are challenging. Projections suggest that the population of Rotherham will increase by 5.1% by 2020 and by 9.8% by 2030. The number of people over 65 will increase by more than a half by 2028 and the number of people over 85 will almost double by 2028.

7.2 An eMarketplace service solution

The emarket place is an online web based function contributes directly to Putting People First and the transformation of adult social care. The eMarketplace will promote both internal and external care providers, such as Assistive Technology, to service users and those who self-fund. Service Providers will be on the site and available for customers and self – funders to purchase services from. Services will also be advertised on the site. All providers will be vetted.

The key driver for us is that the eMarketplace service is customer driven. It is essential that our customers can access advice, information, facilities and services quickly and easily so that they are well informed about choices available to them. The service will also assist our social workers and support workers to help customers navigate the system.

There are 4 levels to the solution. At this stage the regional procurement has gone to market for 'Type 3' as set out below:
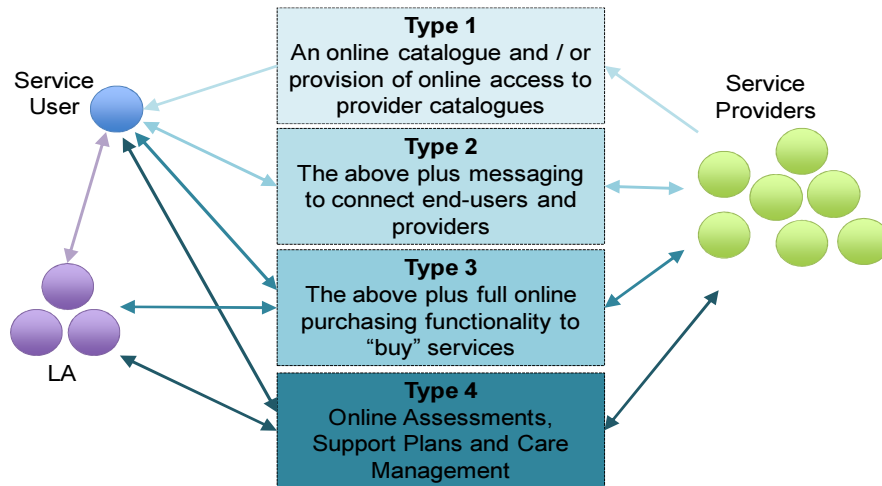
The essential functions provided at Type 3 are:-

- Accessibility for all users of the site
- Branding as the local authority site
- Performance monitoring and reporting
- Safeguarding built into transactions through an audit trail
- Advice, information and signposting
- Support the early intervention and prevention agenda through access to services that enable independence
- Feedback by customers on products and services – 'Trip Advisor' model
- Ability for service users to authorise online and other users securely (for example, Care Manager or brokers) to act on their behalf
- An ability to issue a "general alert" to council administration staff if a provider is restricted as part of a safeguarding process in any administering authority.
- Ability to suspend or remove a provider from the system for a safeguarding breach
- An upfront disclaimer re loss, damage, risk from purchasing of goods and services from the online providers
- Online purchasing of goods and services
- Integration with existing systems
- Navigation and online catalogue of goods and services available in Rotherham
- Online events calendar
- Disaster recovery and Business continuity

7.3 Regional Procurement

The 15 authorities plus Manchester City have joined together to procure a preferred partner and deliver substantial efficiencies this is being led by Doncaster Council who are also early implementer of the site in September 2011. To procure a bespoke solution just for Rotherham would be too expensive.

The procurement is now at Invitation to Tender (ITT) evaluation stage. Four providers have been shortlisted for interview. A decision will be made on preferred supplier on July 22nd. Three strands feed into the evaluation score:-

- Quality
- Financial
- Service user and officer scores

Service users and officers have been fully engaged in the evaluation of the bidders systems including live demos and use of the systems. The feedback has been universally positive.

7.4 Benefits

In order to meet challenging demographics and financial constraints councils need to effectively reduce demand on their resources. The eMarketplace will deliver reduced invoicing and transaction costs for services and support self funders to access early interventions without recourse to the council.

By being part of the regional procurement Rotherham is at the leading edge nationally in driving forward a technological solution to improve choice and control, achieve VfM and efficiencies. The North West and South East government offices are just commencing this approach. Working in partnership with authorities in the Y & H region has been beneficial and strong relationships have been built through the procurement of a shared service.

Through the eMarketplace the customer will be able to purchase services to meet their needs, using an individual budget, direct payment or through their own funds if a self-funder. These goods and services will include local service providers and accreditation of all providers on the site for CRB checks and financial viability will be mandatory.

The eMarketplace solution will have upfront Rotherham Council branding and will complement the Rotherham Council website. A Disclaimer will be on the site to manage the risk to the council for loss, damage, risk from purchasing of goods and services from the online providers from a RMBC branded web site. The system also includes Safeguarding alerts across all authorities relating to providers and the provider can be suspended and removed from the site as necessary.

The eMarketplace solution will be fully accessible for all, including customers who may need a care manager or broker to support them. There is full potential to increase its application to include CYPS and other community and council services to increase the access to services available across the borough.

7.4   Governance

The eMarketplace service solution has been funded and supported by the Y&H JIP with capital of 500K. The regional ADASS has also endorsed the eMarketplace and the regional procurement approach.

In order for Rotherham to progress the eMarketplace solution it is required that Cabinet signs off an inter authority agreement to endorse the regional procurement with the other Y&H authorities plus a hosting agreement with Doncaster as the lead authority in the procurement. The council can decide to withdraw from the regional procurement process at any point up to the signage of the agreement.   Cabinet are asked to support the progressing of the eMarketplace.

An authority can join at a later date when the eMarketplace is fully functional across the other authorities but this is likely to incur substantial capital and revenue costs as there will be no further funding from the JIP.

Timeline going forward:
- Agreement needed from each participating LAs on their commitment to the Inter Authority Agreement: 25th July – 5th August
- Anticipated award of contract: w/c 8th August 2011
- Alcatel period from: w/c 8th August 2011
- Allocation of contract to preferred provider   w/c 22nd August 2011

7.5   Revenue Implications

The intention of participating authorities in this procurement process is for a pricing schedule that the eMarketplace is **cost neutral** to participating Local Authorities

For participating authorities it is anticipated that the application of the eMarketplace   will reduce transactions costs. There will be a requirement for the system to have a resource in house for day to day issues but this resource should be held within current ITC services. It is proposed here that the eMarketplace solution will be beneficial for service users and deliver efficiencies.

8.   Finance

Financial information is contained within the body of the report

9.   Risks and Uncertainties

- That not agreeing to implement the eMarketplace service solution in Rotherham will result in delayed achievement of efficiencies and a poorer choice for service users and self funders
- That not agreeing to implement the eMarketplace service solution in Rotherham will result in SMEs in Rotherham not receiving full access to the growing demographics and consequently no improvement in the economic recovery in Rotherham.
- It is possible that individual Local Authorities do not proceed to signing the Inter Authority Agreement.
- There is a risk that the provider passes costs onto the local authority when commissioning services this is mitigated in the cost to providers is agreed in the contract.

10.   Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

Putting People First – Transforming Social Care
ADASS Personalisation Milestones
CQC Outcomes Framework Choice and Control:

- Councils are delivering efficiencies by actively reshaping services towards prevention and with partners supporting people to live independently; thereby reducing the number of people entering long-term support or requiring ongoing support from social care. VfM (PPF)
- The council is shaping the local market to ensure that services are in place to support independence, choice and control and that they are affordable in the long term
- Commissioners work with providers and partner agencies to ensure that the services commissioned meet needs. Higher quality care is delivered at increased efficiency and effectiveness. VfM (PPF/safeguarding)
- Councils have evaluated how successful personal budgets and self directed support are at improving choice and control for individuals. Evidence shows people are able to use the various self directed support options and find that local services can meet their needs PPF (safeguarding/VfM)

11.   Background Papers and Consultation

DH (2010) Equality and Excellence – Liberating the NHS
Gradus Consulting Bid – Progressing an eMarketplace in Yorkshire and Humber
DH (2006) Our Health Our Care Our Say - A New Direction for Community Services

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DH(2007) Commissioning Framework for Health and Wellbeing
HMG (2007) 'Putting People First':
DH (2008) Transforming Social Care LAC (DH) (2008 and 2009) 1
DH (2008) Independent Living Strategy
DH (2009) Use of Resources in Adult Social Care
DCLG (2006) Creating Strong, Safe and Prosperous Communities
DH (2007) World Class Commissioning Vision and Competencies
DH (2008) Commissioning for Personalisation: A Framework for Local Authority Commissioners
In Control (2008) Smart Commissioning : exploring the impact of personalisation on commissioning
NAS (2008) Adult Services Commissioning Strategy 2008-23
NAS (2009) Rotherham Market Facilitation Plan and Action Plan 2010-13
NAS (2009) The Rotherham Personalisation Plan 2009-11

Contact Name: Chrissy Wright, Strategic Commissioning Manager, 01709 822308, chrissy.wright@rotherham.gov.uk

Agenda Item 15

ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL - REPORT TO MEMBERS

1.	Meeting	Cabinet
2.	Date	20th July 2011
3.	Title	Richmond Park Community Building
4.	Directorate	Environment and Development Services

5. Summary

On the 14th December 2009, Minute Number 106 refers the Cabinet Member for Housing and Neighbourhoods approved the transfer of the Richmond Park Community Building to the Richmond Park Tenants and Residents Association (TARA).

Since the approval to lease the building was granted, further progress has been made with the Council Community Asset Transfer Policy and the TARA have therefore requested that we re-consider the previous decision to enable the building to be leased at a nominal rent to comply with the policy proposals.

Following further work and investigation, this report seeks approval to lease the building to the TARA on a ten year nominal rent basis ahead of the adoption of the Community Asset Transfer Policy due to the deteriorating condition of the building and ongoing liability to the Council.

6. Recommendations

That:

- **Cabinet note the contents of this report in consideration of the proposed asset transfer policy**

- **The Director of Asset Management negotiates the lease for a term to be agreed and monitors compliance with the terms of the lease with regards to the asset transferred further to a Service Level Agreement with Neighbourhoods & Adult Services**

- **Legal and Democratic Services complete the necessary documentation**

- **Housing and Neighbourhood Services provide the necessary support and monitor the community outcomes of the project for the duration of the lease**

7.   Proposals and Details

In accordance with Cabinet Minute B57, 11th June 2003, a business case was produced jointly by the TARA and Housing and Neighbourhood Services to enable the building to be leased on a subsidised rent basis for a three year period due to the condition of the building. This agreement complies with the Councils existing Asset Transfer and Disposal Policy.

However, the TARA are concerned about the level of rent and investment requirement associated with the building. They have therefore asked us to re-consider the previous decision and an opportunity exists to grant a lease under the provisions of the revised community asset transfer policy as discussed previously at CSART and Cabinet Meetings.

Appendix 2 provides information on the TARA, their capacity to manage the building and the benefits of transfer to them.

7.1   Recommendations and Compliance with the Proposed Community Asset Transfer Policy

The building is in a poor condition, under utilised and operating at a deficit. It is located within a garage site with no foreseeable commercial disposal value.
Therefore it is recommended that the building is transferred to the TARA on a full repair and insuring nominal rent basis to remove the ongoing liability from the Council.

The TARA have investigated external funding opportunities to enable them to undertake investment and have established that most funding sources require a ten year lease prior to considering a request.

The TARA proposals have been assessed against the draft community asset transfer policy criteria.

The proposals if implemented in line with the proposed revised policy for the transfer of assets will provide a test case for this policy.

8.   Finance

During 2010/11 the building was hired out by the TARA for approximately 4 hours with a £26 income and the associated running costs with the building are approximately £1398 per annum.

A health and safety risk assessment has been carried out which resulted in the boiler being condemned. The Council would need to identify approximately £36,700 of capital investment to undertake the repairs required to be building. Currently, there is no budget provision to support this.

The market rental value is £3500 per annum.

The building will be leased at a nominal £1 per annum rent as per the proposed Community Asset Transfer Policy.

9.   Risks and Uncertainties

The Neighbourhood Partnership Team will work with the TARA to ensure that their cash flow forecast is fully understood and adopted as a minimum business plan, to ensure that the TARA can manage their obligations and realise their aspirations.

If the TARA are unable to manage the lease and maintenance costs associated with the building, there is a risk the building will be transferred back to the Council.

Divergence from the previously published draft principle may cause uncertainty and hinder the adoption of a council wide policy.

10.   Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

Supporting this group will support delivery of the objectives within the Government White Paper Communities in Control – Real People Real Power (July 2008).

The proposals for the transfer of the building to the TARA support the following 'Plan on a page' corporate priorities and achievements:

- Making sure no community is left behind:
    - More people in our poorest communities are in work and training
- Providing quality education; ensuring people have opportunities to improve skills, learn and get a job
    - More people have formal qualifications and skills
    - Babies and pre school children get a good start in life
- Helping to create safe and healthy communities
    - People feel safe where they live
    - Anti social behaviour and crime is reduced
    - More people are physically active and have a healthy way of life
    - People from different backgrounds get on well together
    - People enjoy parks, green spaces, sports, leisure, and cultural activities
- Improving the environment
    - Clean streets

11.   Background Papers and Consultation

- Communities in Control: Real People, Real Power (White Paper)
- Community Buildings Review
- Cabinet Minute B57, 11th June 2003.
- Cabinet Member for Housing and Neighbourhoods, 14th December 2009, minute number 106.
- Cabinet, 9th March 2011, minute number 192.

Ward Members were consulted prior to the previous report in December 2009. Cllrs Akhtar and Sims were supportive of the lease of the building being granted on a negotiated rent basis to the Richmond Park TARA to enable the TARA to arrange various community activities to the benefit of the local community.

Jonathan Marriott, Principal Estates Surveyor, Land and Property Team has provided advice.

Sara Fitzhugh, Finance Manager and Paul Walsh, Programme Manager, Neighbourhoods and Adult Services have been consulted.

Contact Name: Lynsey Skidmore, Property Investment Officer, Facilities Management, Asset Management, Environment and Development Services
Extension: 34950 or email: lynsey.skidmore@rotherham.gov.uk

Appendix 1- Map of Richmond Park Community Building
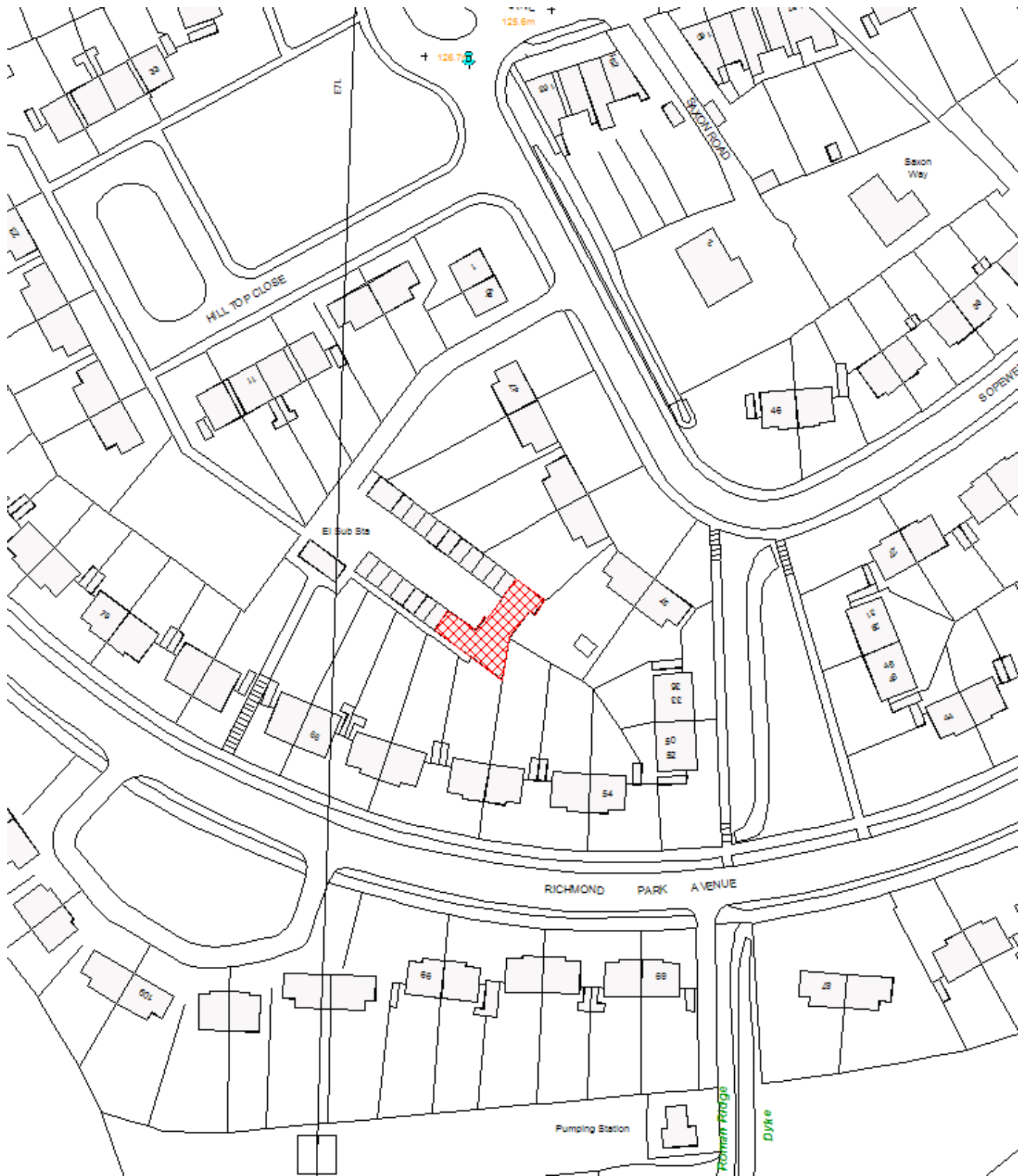
Appendix 2- Richmond Park TARA, Benefits of Asset Transfer and Compliance with the Proposed Community Asset Transfer Policy

The Richmond Park TARA is a well established and active group. It is properly constituted and registered with Rotherfed.

The Richmond Park TARA are the sole community users of the building and had previously hired it a number of times for meetings and community activities including a Summer Fun Day, Halloween Party and a Christmas Party, which are very well attended and valued by the local community.

The TARA, working with Housing and Neighbourhood Services, have investigated the availability of alternative premises in the locality to provide community activity. However, they have been unable to locate a suitable alternative.

TARA Members have attended a variety of community building management courses, health and safety training and operate a full constitution as a member of Rotherfed. Therefore, they are generally aware of the issues associated with the management of a community building.

The TARA are currently working with the Neighbourhood Partnership Team, to identify potential external funding sources to enable them to undertake the investment required to the building. South Yorkshire Funding Advice Bureau have advised them that if they held the lease then it would put them in a good position to attract funding to support this work.

The TARA have provided copies of:-

- Their constitution and management committee
- Health and Safety and Equal Opportunities Policy

The desire and level of commitment from the TARA to acquire a lease on the premises and create a vibrant community hub at the centre is clearly evident.

The TARA have requested a ten year lease with a 12 month probation period on a nominal rent basis to enable them to attract external funding.

Detailed work has been undertaken with the TARA to establish the following:-

- An understanding of the TARA's aspirations
- Raise awareness with the TARA of the investment needs in the building and the need for investment planning.
- An understanding of intended initial usage and income generation, a timetable of activity and projected income.
- Cash flow scenarios, based upon a number of income and expenditure assumptions.

No external grant funding is taken into account in these projections as it is currently difficult to predict what funding may be available.

Social Benefits

The Association aims to deliver an improved quality of life for the local community through the provision of a range of activities and promotion of other improvements within the area. The TARA propose to generate a timetable of activities within the centre, which will support enhanced community provision and community cohesion, catering for a range of age groups, needs and requirements.

The TARA have conducted a questionnaire survey with local residents which has highlighted the need for the following facilities within the area:

- Enhanced community involvement
- Health and sports facilities
- Clubs and classes
- Youth facilities

The group would like the building to become a hub for the community by offering a range of activities including coffee mornings, mother and toddler groups and youth clubs which are currently not available within the local area. Proposed activities will also provide further education within the area and increase fitness levels. All activities will be carried out by TARA members on a voluntary basis, as a non-profit making organisation.

Such activities will make a positive contribution to community cohesion, inter-generational engagement, preventing social isolation, anti-social behaviour and promoting healthy and active lifestyles.

The TARA are planning to increase activities following the improvement of the building and further promote the hire of the building within the community to generate additional income to support investment.

The leasing of the premises would demonstrate RMBC's commitment to the CLG Communities in Control agenda

Economic Benefits

The management of the premises by the TARA will enable external funding sources to be exploited which are not available to the local authority. It will also transfer capital investment costs from the Council to the TARA. The work which the TARA will need to undertake to manage the centre effectively and in particular the investment programme for the building, will create the opportunity to increase their skills and capacity. Such skills are transferable skills to a workplace situation. Activities will be established at a cost which will enable the TARA to raise sufficient income, but remain affordable for local residents to access.

Environmental Benefits

The TARA's use of the premises and the programme of improvements in the centre which are proposed, will bring a redundant and poor quality building back into productive use. This will add value to the capital investment undertaken in the adjacent garage site, by providing natural surveillance of the site when the centre is in use. This will have a positive

effect upon reducing the potential for anti-social behaviour at the site and support the sites sustainability and consequently its income stream.

The provision of community activities, particularly for young people, will create a safer and stronger community through promoting access to facilities thereby reducing the potential for anti-social behaviour, which undermines neighbourhood sustainability.

Agenda Item 16

	ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO MEMBERS	

1.	Meeting:	Cabinet
2.	Date:	20 July 2011
3.	Title:	**Rationalisation of Property Assets - Adoption Of An Asset Transfer Policy** **All Wards**
4.	Directorate:	Environment & Development Services

5. Summary

The aim of this report is to agree to the adoption and implementation of the Asset Transfer Policy as detailed in 7.1 to 7.6 below in conjunction with the principles contained Appendix 1.

6. Recommendations

That:

1. **Cabinet agree to the adoption of the Asset Transfer Policy detailed in 7.1 to 7.6 below and within Appendix 1**
2. **Legal and Democratic Services develops a generic agreement template to document the basis of Asset Transfers as at 7.4 below**
3. **the Director of Asset Management to exercise current delegated powers in relation to any asset that qualifies for disposal under the policy**

7.0   Proposals and Details

This report is further to the Cabinet Report of the 9th March 2011 and subsequent Capital Strategy and Asset Review Team report of the 29th June 2011, and further to meetings held within Asset Management between the Director of Asset Management, the Estates Manager and the Land & Property Team.

The result of these meetings is a revision to the previously submitted draft principles of an Asset Transfer Policy, and a streamlined policy document which is set out below for implementation and adoption;

7.1   Policy

The purpose of this policy is to set a clear framework to enable the transfer of Council held land and property assets to the community in an efficient and sustainable way, for the benefit of the community as a whole. This policy should be read in conjunction with the Asset Transfer Policy Principles attached at Appendix 1.

7.2   Qualifying Criteria For The Applicant

Applications will only be considered from community groups within the Third Sector, which includes voluntary organisations, charities, co-operatives and other not for profit organisations with a full business case or plan.

The Council will however reserve the right to refuse applications from Third Sector Groups whose core aims and objectives are non-inclusive and do not support community cohesion.

7.3   The Asset Subject To Transfer

An asset is either land or buildings or both in the ownership of the Council. The policy does not specifically include or exclude any type of asset from potential transfer to a community group, allowing each case to be considered on its own merits.

7.3   Assets That Are To Be Excluded From Transfer

Any asset that has been identified within the Capital Receipts Programme or specifically held for revenue income or long term future capital appreciation will not be considered for asset transfer.

Assets that are subject to an application to transfer and not identified within the Capital Receipts Programme, but having a potential Market or Development Value greater than its Existing Use Value at the time of application, will be transferred to the Capital Receipts Programme and excluded from the transfer.

7.4   Basis of Asset Transfer

The default position will be that assets are transferred by way of a lease or a licence rather than a freehold disposal. The length of agreement granted will be dependant upon the strength of the business case and the requirements of both the Council and the Applicant.

For all the agreements were the Applicants fulfil the criteria detailed at 7.2 above and within the appendices, the rent shall be a nominal £1 per annum.

In all circumstances the agreement will require the Applicants to be responsible for the full cost of insuring, repairing, ongoing maintenance and complying with all statutory requirements in relation to the asset transferred for the duration of the agreement.

All agreements shall contain the necessary mechanisms to terminate should the lease covenants not be adhered to, or that the benefits of transfer are not realised, or the applicant ceases operations. In the event that the Applicant wishes to terminate the agreement for whatever reason, the asset will return to the Council at a nil consideration with the cost of liabilities at the time of termination being recovered from the Applicant.

All agreements shall contain a break option in favour of the Council, in the unlikely but possible event that the asset transferred is required for wider community development directly (the asset or surrounding site itself) or indirectly (for the benefit of a capital receipt). In operating this Break Option the Council will have to consider compensating the applicant in order to repay grants to third parties and any capital expenditure incurred. The Council shall make every effort to identify and or provide an alternative asset if appropriate.

7.5 Implementation Of The Policy

Applications received for the transfer of a Directorate specific asset or which will deliver a service that is Directorate specific shall be administrated by an Officer nominated by the Directorate concerned under the terms of this policy. For all other applications Officers within Asset Management will administer the applications. This will apply to the ongoing monitoring of compliance of the policy.

Where the application complies with the policy, this will be reported to the Capital Strategy and Asset Review Team for approval by the Director of Asset Management under delegated powers. Applications falling outside of the policy will be presented to Cabinet for approval.

7.6 Costs

The Applicant is to bear the Councils Professional and Legal costs in the preparation of all agreements and any other costs incurred in monitoring ongoing compliance with the policy, where appropriate.

8. Finance

The rationalisation of property assets is essential to reduce budget pressures and to deliver front line services in the most cost effective way possible.

Financial impacts upon individual assets will be reported as part of the policy.

9. Risks and Uncertainties

Risks and uncertainties for individual assets will be reported on as part of the policy

10. Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

Policy and Performance Agenda implications for individual assets will be reported on as part of the policy

11. Background Papers and Consultation

Appendix 1 - Asset Transfer Policy Principles

Rationalisation of Property Assets – Report on the Development Of An Asset Transfer Policy And Framework - Capital Strategy and Asset Review Team 29th June 2011

Rationalisation of Property Assets – Report on the Development Of An Asset Transfer Policy And Framework - Cabinet 9th March 2011

Rationalisation of Property Assets – Report on the Development Of An Asset Transfer Policy And Framework – Strategic Leadership Team 29 November 2010

Rationalisation of Property Assets – Report on the Development Of An Asset Transfer Policy And Framework - Capital Strategy and Asset Review Team 22 October 2010

EDS Finance Manager 1st July 2011

Senior Manager, Legal & Electoral Services 1st July 2011

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Asset Transfer Policy Principles

Introduction

This document sets out the principles and details behind Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Councils approach to enable the transfer of Council held land and property assets to the community in an efficient and sustainable way, for the benefit of the community as a whole. The principals within this document should be used as a guide and is not exhaustive, but will give the necessary direction on the application process.

Qualifying Criteria For The Applicant

Applicants should only be considered from the Third Sector, which includes Voluntary Organisations, Community Groups, Charities Co-operatives and other not for profit organisations. All applications should include a full business and project plan which addresses the following criteria;

- **Non-Profit Distributing** – no applications will be accept from private companies, private individuals or other organisations that do not fulfil the criteria. Any applicants that are profit making must reinvest any surpluses to further its social aims / community benefits;
- **Appropriately Constituted** - Is appropriately constituted, for example, a registered charity, a community interest company or a charitable incorporated organisation, a not for profit company; a co-operative etc which can allow for the management/ownership of buildings and or provision of services.
- **Governance** - Can demonstrate good governance by operating through open and accountable co-operative processes, with adequate monitoring, evaluation and financial management systems and be able provide copies of the accounts of the organisation on request.
- **Well Defined Community Objectives** - Has well defined community benefit objectives and can demonstrate that it has the skills and capacity within, or available to, its managing body to effectively deliver services and manage the asset
- **Experience & Knowledge of Property Management** - Can demonstrate that it understands health and safety issues and compliance with legislation/statutory requirements arising from ownership or management of the asset
- **Community Engagement** - Can engage in economic, environmental or social regeneration in Rotherham or be providing a service of community benefit in line with the Councils core purposes. It will also need to provide evidenced need and demand for the activities being proposed within the local community.

- **Community Cohesion** - Can embrace diversity and work to improve community cohesion and reduce inequalities. The proposed use will ensure extensive reach into the community and will be open to all.
- **Sustainability** - The applicant will need to established how much space it requires to deliver its proposals, and how proposed use can maximise opportunities to ensure sustainability, for example, through income generation, social enterprise and the hiring of space and facilities. The applicant will need to demonstrate how it will address any capacity building requirements within the organisation.
- **Property Management** - The applicant will need to demonstrate how the premises will be managed on a day to day basis, and take account of legislation affecting occupation of premises

Applications will be accepted from both Parish and Town Councils though must not be part of the statutory sector such as Central or other Government body, NHS, Police Authority, Fire Service etc.

Where only part of the above criteria is met, applications can still be considered for transfer subject to the implementation of necessary safeguards within agreement under the Basis of Transfer.

The Asset Subject To Transfer

The asset that is capable of transfer shall be defined as follows;

- **Ownership** - An asset is either land or buildings or both in the ownership of the Council. The policy should not specifically include or exclude any type of asset from potential transfer to a community group, allowing each case to be considered on its own merits in consideration of the exclusions below.
- **Proposed Use** - The applicant and asset will assist in delivering the core purpose and corporate outcomes of the Council
- **Service Delivery** - An asset that is not currently required or used for direct service delivery will be considered for transfer. Should the applicant be able to deliver the same service from the asset in question, then this asset should not be precluded from an asset transfer.

Assets That Are To Be Excluded From Transfer

- **Capital Receipt & Revenue Income** - Any asset that has been identified within the Capital Receipts Programme or specifically held for revenue income or long term future capital appreciation will not be considered for asset transfer.

- **Opportunity Costs** – Any asset that is has not been identified within the Capital Receipts Programme as above,
  but has a Market or Development Value either in its entirety or forming part of an amalgamated site, greater than its Existing Use Value at the time of application, will excluded from the transfer and transferred to the Capital Receipts Programme accordingly.

- **Assets Not Fit For Purpose** - Asset that are not fit for purpose due to existing state of repair or for other reasons would impose an unreasonable liability to the applicant should not be considered for transfer. This should not however preclude applications for transfer from applicants whom have the opportunity to seek the necessary funding to make the necessary refurbishments/improvements as required.

- **Corporate Priority** - Any asset that has been identified to implement a Corporate Priority and hence service delivery which can only be delivered by the Council is to be excluded from the transfer

The Basis Of Asset Transfer

- **Grant Of A Lease/Licence** - the default position will be that the basis of an Asset Transfer will be by way of a lease or a licence rather than a freehold transfer. A lease to the applicant will give exclusive right to use the asset for the duration of the lease. A licence will be granted for a temporary period which will give restrictions on use.

- **Period Of The Agreement**- An agreement will be granted for any period, dependant upon the nature of the asset and the applicant – from 1 to 125 years. For established applicants with a proven track record of service delivery and managing properties, whom fulfil the majority of the Qualifying Criteria, a lease can be entered into for a period of time that satisfies that particular group's grant funding conditions if applicable. For applications from newly formed groups an initial Licence should be granted allowing for a 'trial' period prior to entering into a full lease as detailed above.

- **Lease Rent/Licence Fee** – For all the agreements were the Applicants fulfil the Qualifying Criteria the rent shall be a nominal £1 per annum.

- **Landlord & Tenant Act** – All agreements will be contracted out of Part 2 of the 1954 Landlord and Tenant Act

- **Insuring Liabilities** – The Applicant will be responsible for the full cost of insuring the asset transferred under the agreement. The application process will determine whether the asset is capable of being insured directly by the Applicant, the default position, or in certain circumstance under the Council's existing block insurance policy and the cost recovered in full. This will apply in cases where there are shared buildings or where there is a Corporate or Statutory requirement to utilise the block insurance policy.

- **Public Liability Insurance** - The applicant will ensure that it holds Public Liability Insurance for a sum of not less than £5,000,000 (Five Million Pounds).

- **Repairing Liabilities** – The applicant will be responsible for the cost of repairing and ongoing maintenance of the asset transferred for the duration of the agreement. In the event where the applicant is unable to take on the full repair and maintenance of an asset itself (i.e. in the case of joint or shared occupation), the appropriate mechanism for recovering the cost in full will be incorporated within the agreement.
- **Lease Covenants** - All agreements will contain the necessary covenants to ensure that the applicant adheres to the principles and criteria of the Asset Transfer Policy and any requirements or stipulations identified within the application process.
- **Termination Of Agreement** – All agreements shall contain the necessary mechanisms to terminate should the lease covenants not be adhered to as detailed above, or that the benefits of transfer are not realised, or the applicant ceases operations. In the event that the applicant wishes to terminate the agreement for whatever reason, the asset will return to the Council at a nil consideration with the cost of liabilities at the time of termination being recovered from the applicant.
- **Break Option** – All agreements shall contain a break option in favour of the Council, in the unlikely but possible event that the asset transferred by way of a lease or licence is required for wider community development directly (the asset or surrounding site itself) or indirectly (for the benefit of a capital receipt). In operating this Break Option the Council will have to consider compensating the applicant in order to repay grants to third parties and any capital expenditure incurred. It shall also make every effort to provide an alternative asset if appropriate.

Implementation Of The Policy

Applications received for the transfer of a Directorate specific asset or which will deliver a service that is Directorate specific shall be administrated by an Officer nominated by the Directorate concerned under the terms of this policy.

For all other applications Officers within Asset Management will administer the applications.

Existing agreements with held by qualifying applicants will be reviewed at the appropriate lease termination/ break date on a rolling basis.

Where the application complies with the policy, this will be reported to the Capital Strategy and Asset Review Team for approval by the Director of Asset Management under delegated powers.

As a minimum, all reports shall contain the following information;

- **Applicants Details -** A brief resume of the applicants organisation, including its community aims, targets and plans and reference to its compliance with any of the Councils Core Objectives
- **Business Plan** - A resume of the full business plan forming part of application and confirmation of compliance of the Qualifying Criteria

- **Lease Agreement Requirements** - The requirements of the applicant in terms of length of agreement or other conditions – ie minimum agreement periods to satisfy funding requirements
- **Opportunity Costs** - Confirmation that Asset Management have been consulted on the proposals in order to confirm that no Opportunity Costs have been identified that would support the Capital Receipts Programme.
- **Revenue Implications** - Details of any revenue losses or savings with regards to loss of rent or savings on building maintenance costs should be reported

Applications falling outside of the policy will be presented to Cabinet for approval.

The ongoing monitoring of the Applicants following asset transfer in terms of community benefit and service delivery will carried out by officers within the administrating Directorate. Monitoring of compliance with the agreements in relation to the maintenance, health and safety, statutory and other property related issues will be carried out by officers within Asset Management.

Costs

The Applicant is to bear the Councils Professional and Legal costs in the preparation of all agreements. The cost of the monitoring of compliance with the agreements in relation to property related issues is to be agreed between the Administrating Directorate and Asset Management through a Service Level Agreement, which will be recovered from the Applicant where appropriate.

| | | ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO CABINET |

1.	Meeting:-	Cabinet
2.	Date:-	20th July 2011
3.	Title:-	Services for Disabled Children
4.	Directorate:-	Environment and Development Services and Children & Young People's Services

5.   Summary

The experience of case work with a small number of children over a three year period has caused professionals working in education, social care and health to express concerns over an apparent lack of specialist provision, or flexibility within existing resources, which has led to children being placed out of area and, particularly at residential special schools. Although the number of children concerned is small, the cost of such placements is very high and the pressures on the families, carers and children and young people involved can be extreme.

Hence there is a need to develop the provision for children and young people who may benefit from a more flexible social care and education partnership and develop a comprehensive integrated approach to provision for disabled children and family support across the ages ranges from diagnosis up to 25 years of age and to have these needs met within Rotherham.

This paper lays out the current position with regard to ongoing discussions and planning around the development of services to disabled children, including the background and rationale for those discussions. The paper reviews all of the considered options for the development and as a result of further recent analysis of data, presents the option which if implemented, will achieve considerable efficiencies in cost of provision for looked after disabled children.

6.   Recommendations

- **That the report is received and the proposals are approved.**

- **To support in principle the reconfiguration of the Orchard Children's Centre building to accommodate the reduction in current overnight respite services from 2 units to a 1 eight short breaks and 1 emergency bed unit and on the same site;**

- **The establishment and development of a 5 bedded medium to long term therapeutic residential unit within the Orchard Centre for children and young people with a range of cognitive, physical disabilities, Learning Difficulties, challenging behaviour and Attachment disorders**

- **That the site at Churchfields be put back on the open market.**

7.   Proposals and Details

The issues around local provision may be summarised as follows:

- A lack of medium to long term residential provision for children in crisis which has led to inappropriate residencies, beyond the permitted 12 week period, at short break provision.
- A lack of a suitable transitional (learning house) facility for older young people with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities (LDD) to be supported in developing independence.
- A lack of family support and early intervention to develop positive behaviour and routines prior to age eight. This has been addressed to some extent through the Aiming High for Disabled Children programme.
- A lack of an integrated education and care residential option which can extend beyond the limitations of short break provision.

There are three policies for which the following proposals will respond to the above issues and achieve better service delivery for less cost, they are:

- ***Prevention and Early Intervention*** – This seeks to lessen the strain on families by providing overnight respite, some of which is currently provided in Bramley House and Cherry Tree House. A major Government strategy and corresponding grant funding – Aiming High for Disabled Children (AHDC) – has increased supportive activity for families. In Rotherham this takes the form of respite which is:

  ➢ Activity based – commissioned mainly from the VCS at a value of £450k for 2011/12 from the Early Intervention Grant.
  ➢ Overnight respite – provided by the Local Authority either with short break foster carers or in one of two residential units at the Orchard Centre – Bramley House and Cherry Tree House.

- ***Special Education Schooling*** – Sixty children are educated outside Rotherham of which approximately 48 are in secondary education. On this Rotherham currently spends approximately £1.7million per year on out of area special school non-residential and residential placements. Of this funding £232,495 is Revenue and the remainder is Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). Additionally, 2 children are placed in residential special school to meet their care needs due to repeated family placement breakdown at an approximate cost of £450k.

- ***Looked After Children*** - Four children are educated outside of Rotherham and often have additional, more expensive, care needs. By necessity these have to be placed outside the authority due to the lack of a medium term residential care and currently cost the Authority approximately £630K per year. The redevelopment of the Orchard Centre would enable the Authority to retain these young persons within Rotherham and achieve a corresponding reduction to the Revenue account requirement.

The case for closer integration and better coordination of services for disabled children and their families is made on the basis that there is a causative link between all of these three areas. A coordinated and more flexible response to the use of existing resources will provide the level of support that children and their families need.

Such a service model would be consistent with the commitment to prevention and early intervention and would significantly improve the prospects for all children – up to and including those with the greatest level of need, for example those who require residential care and to have their needs met within Rotherham.

Service Proposals

- The reconfiguration of the Orchard Children's Centre building to accommodate the reduction in current overnight respite services from 2 units to a 1 eight short breaks plus 1 emergency bedded unit and

- The establishment and development of a 5 bedded Long Term Therapeutic residential unit within the Orchard Centre for children and young people with a range of cognitive, physical disabilities, Learning Difficulties, challenging behaviour and Attachment disorders

- An aligned post 16 'learning' provision, in partnership with schools – a 'learning house' although further work needs to undertaken to establish if this can be located on the Orchard centre site or an alternative location found.

Discounted Options

Both the Churchfields and the Park Lea options have been discounted at SLT, the former because of commercial value and the latter due to the unsuitability of the location.

8.   Finance

Support to children into adulthood – Post 16

This is currently a deficiency in service provision which can be overcome by implementing the above proposals.

Revenue Case (Residential Provision)

	£'000
Sources of funds:	
• PCT Grant	-
• Placements not required	658
• Existing Orchard Centre budget	1306
	1964
Uses of funds:	
• New consolidated facility at Orchard Centre	1306
Full year savings, say, 4 at average £165k per child	658
	1964

Capital Case

Use of funds:	£'000
• Build/conversion cost of Orchard Centre	850
• Acquisition/build/conversion costs of "learning house"	*250*
	1100
Source of funds:	
• AHDC Capital Grant	208
• Education Capital Programme	542
• Notional contribution of Churchfields Capital receipt (estimated gross approx. £1.5m)	1500
	2250

Please note that any surplus arising out of the Churchfields receipt to contribute to 'central capital funds'.

9. Risks and Uncertainties

The Orchard Centre site is technically complex to redevelop. The acquisition and redevelopment of a building for a "learning house" is subject to availability, on the market.

It is unlikely that children and young people with complex needs currently placed out of area could be brought back into Rotherham unless the above is carried out. The proposed development aims to minimise the need for further such placements and create a saving in the medium to long term. The fact that a significant proportion of those attending out of area special schools will be reaching school leaving age during the preparatory period, may present an opportunity to make further, medium term revenue savings.

10. Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

- ➤ Disabled Children is a high profile service area both locally and nationally. There is a current Green Paper on Special Education, so further changes can be expected.
- ➤ Residential provision, both respite and long term, are subject to strict Ofsted guidance and inspection. The Orchard Centre provision currently has a 'satisfactory' rating.
- ➤ All services for disabled children should be consistent with the CYP Plan, the Corporate Plan and the LSP Priorities.

11. Consultation

Cabinet Member for Safeguarding and Developing Learning Opportunities for Children 6th April, 2011.
Strategic Leadership Team 27th June, 2011.

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Appendix 1 - Profile of children with additional needs and disabilities – including Education

AIMING HIGH FOR DISABLED CHILDREN (AHDC)

AHDC emphasised the importance of *respite activities and respite care [known as 'Short Breaks']* as essential tools to maintain and support families, ultimately in enabling parents to care and children to stay at home. The introduction of AHDC brought with it a challenge for each local authority to deliver a full service offer, which from April 1st 2011 has become a legal duty placed upon LA's to deliver **sufficient** short breaks for disabled children and families. Further guidance is expected from the DfE on the content of the required Short Breaks Statement which each LA has to publish by 1st October 2011.

This offer includes providing short breaks services to children who have varying levels of needs:

Group A - Children and young people with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (who have severe learning disabilities or behaviour which is challenging) OR those children and young people whose challenging behaviour is associated with other impairments such as severe learning disabilities.

Group B - Children and young people with complex health needs including those with disability and life limiting conditions, and/or those who require palliative care and/or those with associated impairments such as cognitive or sensory impairments and/or have moving / handling needs and/or require special equipment / adaptations.

Group C - Children and Young People whose condition and care requirements are described as moderate.

The AHDC agenda has stated that LA's should prioritise short breaks for children in groups A & B but not exclude children in group C. **Rotherham has extended the range of and access to short breaks services for children who fall into groups A, B and C from 237 in 2009 to 458 by the end of 2010.**

The table below shows the breakdown of children in groups A, B & C who were accessing short breaks via AHDC commissioned services at the end of March 2010 and the end of March 2011:

	March 2010	March 2011
Group A	195 children	345
Group B	58 children	112
Group C	66 children	67
Total	319 children	524 children

The increase in short breaks available in Rotherham has resulted in greater choice for children, young people and parents/carers. A recent consultation by Rotherham Parents Carer Forum (RPCF) shows that 39.2% of their members surveyed said that their child had attended some form of AHDC short break. Of these 96% stated that the short break had been a positive experience for the child and family as a whole.

In March 2011 we have commissioned a wide range of short breaks providers, principally from the voluntary & community sector, but also RPCF, services from health, education and social care to continue to deliver short breaks activities. £900k is allocated from the Early Intervention Grant for this activity.

Findings:

- **The number of children / families accessing earlier intervention options has increased significantly.**
- **High levels of customer satisfaction are recorded.**
- **Rotherham well placed to meet the new statutory duty.**

CHILDREN SUPPORTED BY THE CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE DISABILITY TEAM

There are currently 319 children supported by the Children's Social Care Disability Team, and this number is broadly stable since 2009. There is a higher caseload for children and young people within the secondary school phase (aged 12+) than primary and younger. Currently 5 children are subject to a Child Protection Plan and 29 are Looked After Children. Although the number of mainstream LAC with disabilities has stayed consistent [30 in 2009], placements of these children <u>outside the authority</u> have actually increased in number [6 in 2009 to 14 in 2011] and as a percentage of the LAC population year on year:

At 31st May, of the 29 disabled looked after children, 14 are placed out of authority, = **48%**
Of the remaining looked after children total, 111 are placed out of authority, = **29%**

84 children on the Team's caseload currently access formal / local authority respite and short break provision; 61 within the Orchard Centre and 23 with specialist respite Foster Carers. Whilst the numbers attending Orchard has slowly decreased over the past ten years, the number of Foster Carers and children getting foster respite has reduced at a greater rate. Reversing this decline, and getting an appropriate balance forms part of the Fostering Service Action Plan for 2011.

The age profile of Children using the Orchard Centre at 31/3/11:

	Bramley	Cherry Tree
17	11	4
16	5	5
15	2	7
14	5	0
13	3	2
12	2	3
Under 12	3	9
TOTAL	**31**	**30**

Findings:

- **The increase in children getting ADHC interventions has not yet translated through to social care.**
- **Disabled Looked After Children are disproportionately likely to be placed out of Rotherham.**
- **The cost of such placements is more expensive for disabled LAC – foster placements for disabled LAC are between £40-80k pa, whilst for the general LAC population between £30-60k pa.**
- **25 children accessing the Orchard Centre are due to leave in the next two years.**

EARLY YEARS DATA

The chart below show's the number of children supported via The Early Years Inclusion Outreach Team from 2003 to date. The number of children identified and meeting the criteria for support from The Team has increased significantly over the past two years. This increase does not appear to be linked to one specific cause, and trend analysis is therefore difficult. It is however predicted that these children will require continuing and varying levels of support from a wide variety of services in the future, including short break provision, possible social care support and special education.

Most importantly it should be noted:

- that the number of pre-school children Statemented has declined [mainly because of change to funding rules for schools – previously a Statement was needed in order to get additional funds, that is now not the case]
- that the number of children able to be accommodated in Mainstream provision has significantly increased, this is due to a development in practice that means that early years outreach staff go with the child in their first year of schooling and train / prepare the school to be able to provide for them. If this very early trend continues, it would mean a significant reduction in the number of children requiring Specialist Education provision.

Year	Total Number of Children in Enhanced Provision	Numbers of Children Transition into Mainstream Provision	Number of Children Transition into Specialist Provision	Number of Children with a Statement of SEN	Overall Percentage of Children Transferring to Mainstream Provision
2003/04	26	16	10	18	61.5%
2004/05	28	20	8	15	71.4%
2005/06	27	20	7	10	74%
2006/07	25	19	6	10	76%
2007/08	33	23	10	10	69.7%
2008/09	25	19	6	9	76%
2009/10	27	27	0	5	100%
2010/11	71	Projected 65	Projected 6	Projected 8	91.5%
2011/12	66 to date				

In addition to these Early Years Service numbers, there are a further 20 Foundation Stage [pre-school] children that attend our Special Schools – 5 under 2 years, 2 aged 3-4 years and 13 aged 4-5 years. This occurs primarily due to parental choice.

Findings:

- **Clear evidence of benefit of early years support in reducing need for Special Education provision.**
- **Very significant increase over each of last two years.**

SPECIAL EDUCATION NEEDS IN ROTHERHAM

Educated in Rotherham Mainstream Schools

Currently almost a quarter of Rotherham's school age children has a Special Educational Need [SEN] (23.6% - 10,074 children in Jan 11). This is broadly consistent over the last three years. In education SEN is categorised in one of three levels, *i) School Action, ii) School Action Plus and iii) Statemented.*

Primary need is recorded for all SEN pupils within schools who are within the top two tiers of need (Statemented and School Action Plus), this is 4,551 [10.5% of the school population]. 998 children (2.3% of school population) have the highest level of need and are statemented. The categories of Primary Need for 2011 are:

1. Behaviour, Emotional and Social Difficulties	1039 [22.9% of SEN total]
2. Moderate Learning Difficulty	832 [18.3%]
3. Specific Learning Difficulty	765 [16.8%]
4. Autistic Spectrum Disorder	697 [15.3%]
5. Speech, Language and Communications	440 [9.7%]
6. Other Difficulty/Disability	229 [5%]
7. Severe Learning Difficulty	176 [3.9%]
8. Physical Disability	157 [3.5%]
9. Hearing Impaired	80 [1.8%]
10. Visually Impaired	63 [1.4%]
11. Profound and Multi Learning Difficulty	61 [1.3%]
12. Multi-Sensory Impairment	5 [0.1%]

These figures are similar for each of the last 4 years with the exception of Autistic Spectrum Disorder, which has increased by 33%, balanced by a reduction in Moderate and Specific Learning Difficulties. Comparative benchmarking analysis shows that autism in Rotherham schools is almost double the rate at National and Regional levels and above all other statistical neighbours. The reasons for this are being considered, but there could be a specific issue associated with *clinical diagnosis*. A Scrutiny Review has been requested to look into these discrepancies.

Children whose needs cannot be met by Rotherham Mainstream Provision

There are currently 60 children and young people whose educational needs cannot be met by local mainstream provision. 38% of these children's primary need is autism and 25% have behaviour, emotional or social difficulties. However due to the complexity of the cases involved it is highly likely that they also have multiple needs. 80% are within the secondary education phase [11-18 yrs.]

Last year £2,321,832 was spent on funding the out of authority education provision of these children. The Primary Need categories Autistic Spectrum Disorder; Behaviour, Emotional and Social Difficulties; and Severe Learning Difficulty account for more than £2m of the total, and provision for 16-18 years olds accounts for £630k. This funding comes from the DSG.

- **Autism in Rotherham schools is almost double the rate of National and Regional levels and above all other statistical neighbours.**
- **Evidence of progress in retaining our children in Mainstream schools and profile, based on current ages, is for continued reduction in external specialist provision; the 'inclusion' agenda.**
- **A key reason for this progress is the whole child / integrated approach. This is not just about formal learning, how a child is in school is determined by their whole life experience, and hence the link between outreach support, short breaks and schooling.**
- **NB – the current Green Paper on Special Education takes an opposite view to 'inclusion'.**

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