

Cabinet



SURREY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Date & time

Tuesday, 26 April
2016 at 2.00 pm

Place

Ashcombe Suite,
County Hall, Kingston
upon Thames, Surrey
KT1 2DN

Contact

Vicky Hibbert or Anne
Gowing
Room 122, County Hall
Tel 020 8541 9229 or 020
8541 9938

Chief Executive

David McNulty

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We're on Twitter:
@SCCdemocracy

Cabinet Members: Mr David Hodge, Mr Peter Martin, Mrs Helyn Clack, Mrs Clare Curran, Mr Mel Few, Mr John Furey, Mr Mike Goodman, Mrs Linda Kemeny, Ms Denise Le Gal and Mr Richard Walsh

Cabinet Associates: Mr Tony Samuels, Mr Tim Evans, Mrs Kay Hammond and Mrs Mary Lewis

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This meeting will be held in public. If you would like to attend and you have any special requirements, please contact Vicky Hibbert or Anne Gowing on 020 8541 9229 or 020 8541 9938.

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If you have any queries regarding this, please contact the representative of Legal and Democratic Services at the meeting

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

The minutes will be available in the meeting room half an hour before the start of the meeting.

3 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

To receive any declarations of disclosable pecuniary interests from Members in respect of any item to be considered at the meeting.

Notes:

- In line with the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012, declarations may relate to the interest of the member, or the member's spouse or civil partner, or a person with whom the member is living as husband or wife, or a person with whom the member is living as if they were civil partners and the member is aware they have the interest.
- Members need only disclose interests not currently listed on the Register of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests.
- Members must notify the Monitoring Officer of any interests disclosed at the meeting so they may be added to the Register.
- Members are reminded that they must not participate in any item where they have a disclosable pecuniary interest.

4 PROCEDURAL MATTERS

a Members' Questions

The deadline for Member's questions is 12pm four working days before the meeting 20 April 2016.

b Public Questions

The deadline for public questions is seven days before the meeting 19 April 2016.

c Petitions

The deadline for petitions was 14 days before the meeting, and no petitions have been received.

d Representations received on reports to be considered in private

To consider any representations received in relation why part of the meeting relating to a report circulated in Part 2 of the agenda should be open to the public.

5 REPORTS FROM SCRUTINY BOARDS, TASK GROUPS, LOCAL COMMITTEES AND OTHER COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

6 YEAR END BUDGET OUT TURN REPORT 2015/16

(Pages 1
- 38)

The council takes a multiyear approach to its budget planning and monitoring, recognising the two are inextricably linked. This report presents the Council's year end financial outturn position for 2015/16 and the impact of carry forward requests on 2016/17.

The annexes to this report give details of the Council's financial position.

Please note that the annex to this report will be circulated separately prior to the Cabinet meeting.

[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Council Overview Board]

7 LEADERSHIP RISK REGISTER

(Pages
39 - 50)

The Surrey County Council Leadership risk register is presented to Cabinet each quarter and this report presents the Leadership risk register as at 31 March 2016.

[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Council Overview Board]

8 SURREY SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 2014-2015

(Pages
51 - 54)

The Surrey Safeguarding Children Board (SSCB) is a statutory, multi agency board, chaired by an independent chair. In the year 2014-2015 the chair was Mrs Alex Walters.

The SSCB is responsible (under section 14 of the Children Act 2004) for coordinating what is done by each person or body represented on the Board for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area; and for ensuring the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for those purposes

The Annual Report for 2014-2015 details the progress made against the four SSCB priorities and how partners were held to account to deliver improvements.

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015, issued by the HM Government covering the legislative requirements and expectations on individual services to promote and safeguard the welfare of children and which provides a clear framework in which to monitor the effectiveness of local services, requires that the Annual Report covers the preceding financial year and should be submitted to the Chief Executive, Leader of the Council, the local Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chairman of the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Elaine Coleridge-Smith took over the role of SSCB Chair on 1 September 2015. A robust business plan is being developed by the SSCB.

9 EDUCATION PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES

(Pages
55 - 72)

This report presents an overview of the educational outcomes of children and young people in state maintained schools in Surrey, including academies, for early years, primary, secondary, post 16 and special

school phases for the academic year ending in the summer of 2015.

Surrey continues to perform better than the national and South East region in most key measures at all key stages. Attainment at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), Key Stage 1, Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 in summer 2015 was in the top quintile nationally. In particular, Surrey is ranked 15th out of 150 local authorities for the proportion of pupils that achieve 5 or more good GCSEs with English and Mathematics. Overall the achievement of most vulnerable groups also continues to improve.

As of 31 March 2016, the proportion of schools that are good or outstanding is 91% and Surrey is ranked 1st in the South-East (out of 19 Local Authorities) and 26th nationally. The proportion of good and outstanding schools has increased at twice the national rate over the last two years due to the dedication and hard work of school leaders, governors and staff facilitated by the Surrey School Improvement Strategy – Every School A Good School. This initiative, implemented in 2013, was approved by Cabinet and was supported by additional investment.

However, whilst at most Key Stages outcomes for disadvantaged pupils and pupils with special educational needs are improving, these pupils in Surrey are still doing less well than similar pupils nationally. In addition, the gap between these pupils and their peers remains wider in Surrey than that seen nationally.

[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Education and Skills Board]

10 DRAFT PUBLIC SAFETY PLAN 2016-2025

(Pages
73 - 82)

Surrey Fire and Rescue Authority is required by the Government to produce an Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) which considers all the fire and rescue related risks that could affect our communities. This planning process helps us to identify longer term priorities, to make sure we have an up to date assessment of risk, and how to mitigate it effectively.

We set out our IRMP in our Public Safety Plan (PSP), which is currently valid until 2020. However within a constantly changing environment, new threats and opportunities have emerged. This new document outlines how we will respond and adapt to these changes and continue to deliver a high performing, valued, sustainable and cost-effective service.

The draft PSP refresh document covers the period 2016-2025.

Surrey Fire and Rescue Authority proposes to consult with the public and stakeholders on the direction it is intending to pursue, and intends to do this in collaboration with the Surrey Fire Brigades Union, Resident Experience Board, Cabinet Member and Cabinet Associate Member. The proposed consultation dates are 27 April to 7 June 2016.

[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Resident Experience Board]

11 PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE GOVERNANCE AND OBJECTS OF THE TULK BEQUEST

(Pages 83 - 88)

The Tulk Fund for School Sports Facilities is governed by a Scheme dated 26 July 2006. The Objects of the Charity are set out at paragraph 4 of the Scheme: *The object of the charity is to provide recreational facilities and advance education by providing or assisting in the provision or improvement of outdoor sports facilities (not including equipment) for County maintained secondary schools in Surrey.*

The Tulk Fund is a registered charity (Reg. No. 312006) with an accumulated income of £335,950 (valuation as at 5 April 2016). Other than a historic agreement that £157,000 is to be spent on a project, income of £178,950 remains in the fund.

The Fund is governed by a Scheme that allows for the bequest to be used to fund projects at county maintained secondary schools. Academies were not in existence in Surrey when the original bequest was made nor when the 2006 Scheme was drawn up. A new Scheme would be needed, with amended objects, if the Fund were to be made available to all county maintained secondary schools and secondary academies in Surrey. A request to the Charity Commission for a new Scheme of this nature needs to be approved by Cabinet.

[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Education and Skills Board]

12 HIGHWAY WINTER MAINTENANCE DEPOT AND SALT BARN REPLACEMENT PROGRAMME

(Pages 89 - 96)

The winter maintenance service enables the residents of Surrey to carry out their everyday activities during periods of winter weather. Preventing icy roads and keeping priority roads and footways usable during snowy conditions contributes to the corporate goals by keeping residents safe as they travel about. It also maintains the availability of key routes so residents have choices on travel and the impact on the economy of severe weather is minimised.

The existing barns have insufficient capacity to store all of the salt stocks under cover and the Merrow barn is at the end of its useful life. There is a major lack of salt storage capacity in east Surrey, which compromises the services ability to keep the network treated during snow events. The weather conditions in east Surrey usually result annually in more precautionary salting runs being undertaken than in west Surrey. The current depot locations result in the service operating a larger gritter fleet in order to pre-treat the priority network within agreed response times.

This report provides the business case for investment in an additional winter maintenance depot in east Surrey, re-provision of depot facilities more centrally located within west Surrey and a new, larger capacity replacement for the life expired salt barn at Merrow Depot, Guildford.

N.B. an annex containing exempt information is contained in Part 2 of the agenda – item 18.

[The decisions on this item can be called in by either the Council Overview Board or the Economic Prosperity, Environment and Highways Scrutiny]

Board]

- 13 REIGATE PARISH CHURCH INFANT SCHOOL - BASIC NEED EXPANSION PROJECT** (Pages 97 - 102)
- To approve the Business Case for the expansion of Reigate Parish Church School from a 2 Form of Entry infant (180 places) to a 2 Form of Entry primary (420 places), thereby creating 240 additional places in Reigate, to support delivery against the basic need requirements in the Reigate area from September 2017.
- N.B. an annex containing exempt information is contained in Part 2 of the agenda – item 19.
- [The decision on this item may be called in by either the Council Overview Board or the Education and Skills Scrutiny Board]*
- 14 ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CATHOLIC SCHOOL, WOKING - BASIC NEED EXPANSION PROJECT - PHASE 2** (Pages 103 - 108)
- To approve the Business Case for phase 2 of the expansion by the final 240 places of St John the Baptist Catholic Secondary School. Phase 1 delivered 60 places and combined with Phase 2, will expand the school from 6 Forms of Entry (900 places) to 8 Forms of Entry (1200 places) creating an additional 300 places. This will enable the School to admit 240 pupils per year from 2018 meeting the basic need requirements in the Woking area.
- N.B. an annex containing exempt information is contained in Part 2 of the agenda – item 20.
- [The decision on this item may be called in by either the Council Overview Board or the Education and Skills Scrutiny Board]*
- 15 SAXON PRIMARY SCHOOL, SHEPPERTON - SCHOOLS BASIC NEED EXPANSION PROJECT** (Pages 109 - 112)
- To approve the Business Case for the expansion of Saxon Primary School from a one Form of Entry primary (210 places) to a two Form of Entry primary (420 places) creating 210 additional places. This will help meet the basic need requirements in the Shepperton area from September 2016.
- N.B. an annex containing exempt information is contained in Part 2 of the agenda – item 21.
- [The decision on this item may be called in by either the Council Overview Board or the Education and Skills Scrutiny Board]*
- 16 LEADER / DEPUTY LEADER / CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS TAKEN SINCE THE LAST CABINET MEETING** (Pages 113 - 122)
- To note any delegated decisions taken by the Leader, Deputy Leader and Cabinet Members since the last meeting of the Cabinet.

17 EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

That under Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information under the relevant paragraphs of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act.

P A R T T W O - I N P R I V A T E

- 18 HIGHWAY WINTER MAINTENANCE DEPOT AND SALT BARN REPLACEMENT PROGRAMME** (Pages 123 - 126)

This is a part 2 annex relating to item 12.

Exempt: Not for publication under Paragraph 3

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

[The decision on this item may be called in by either the Council Overview Board or the Economic Prosperity Environment and Highways Board]

- 19 REIGATE PARISH CHURCH INFANT SCHOOL - BASIC NEED EXPANSION PROJECT** (Pages 127 - 134)

This is a part 2 annex relating to item 13.

Exempt: Not for publication under Paragraph 3

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

[The decision on this item may be called in by either the Council Overview Board or the Education and Skills Scrutiny Board]

- 20 ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CATHOLIC COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL, WOKING - BASIC NEED EXPANSION PROJECT - PHASE 2** (Pages 135 - 142)

This is a part 2 annex relating to item 14.

Exempt: Not for publication under Paragraph 3

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

[The decision on this item may be called in by either the Council Overview Board or the Education and Skills Scrutiny Board]

- 21 SAXON PRIMARY SCHOOL, SHEPPERTON - SCHOOLS BASIC NEED EXPANSION PROJECT** (Pages 143 - 148)

This is a part 2 annex relating to item 15.

Exempt: Not for publication under Paragraph 3

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

[The decision on this item may be called in by either the Council Overview Board or the Education and Skills Scrutiny Board]

22 PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS - ACQUISITION

(Pages
149 -
170)

Property acquisition – report to follow.

Exempt: Not for publication under Paragraph 3

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

[The decision on this item may be called in by the Council Overview Board]

23 PUBLICITY FOR PART 2 ITEMS

To consider whether the item considered under Part 2 of the agenda should be made available to the Press and public.

David McNulty
Chief Executive
Monday, 18 April 2016

QUESTIONS, PETITIONS AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS

The Cabinet will consider questions submitted by Members of the Council, members of the public who are electors of the Surrey County Council area and petitions containing 100 or more signatures relating to a matter within its terms of reference, in line with the procedures set out in Surrey County Council's Constitution.

Please note:

1. Members of the public can submit one written question to the meeting. Questions should relate to general policy and not to detail. Questions are asked and answered in public and so cannot relate to "confidential" or "exempt" matters (for example, personal or financial details of an individual – for further advice please contact the committee manager listed on the front page of this agenda).
2. The number of public questions which can be asked at a meeting may not exceed six. Questions which are received after the first six will be held over to the following meeting or dealt with in writing at the Chairman's discretion.
3. Questions will be taken in the order in which they are received.
4. Questions will be asked and answered without discussion. The Chairman or Cabinet Members may decline to answer a question, provide a written reply or nominate another Member to answer the question.
5. Following the initial reply, one supplementary question may be asked by the questioner. The Chairman or Cabinet Members may decline to answer a supplementary question.

MOBILE TECHNOLOGY AND FILMING – ACCEPTABLE USE

Those attending for the purpose of reporting on the meeting may use social media or mobile devices in silent mode to send electronic messages about the progress of the public parts of the meeting. To support this, County Hall has wifi available for visitors – please ask at reception for details.

Anyone is permitted to film, record or take photographs at council meetings. Please liaise with the council officer listed in the agenda prior to the start of the meeting so that those attending the meeting can be made aware of any filming taking place.

Use of mobile devices, including for the purpose of recording or filming a meeting, is subject to no interruptions, distractions or interference being caused to the PA or Induction Loop systems, or any general disturbance to proceedings. The Chairman may ask for mobile devices to be switched off in these circumstances.

It is requested that if you are not using your mobile device for any of the activities outlined above, it be switched off or placed in silent mode during the meeting to prevent interruptions and interference with PA and Induction Loop systems.

Thank you for your co-operation

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SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

DATE: 26 APRIL 2016

REPORT OF: MR DAVID HODGE, LEADER OF THE COUNCIL

LEAD OFFICER: SHEILA LITTLE, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

SUBJECT: FINANCIAL BUDGET OUTTURN 2015/16



SUMMARY OF ISSUE:

The Council takes a multiyear approach to its budget planning and monitoring, recognising the two are inextricably linked. This report presents the Council's year end financial outturn position for 2015/16 and the impact of carry forward requests on 2016/17.

The annexes to this report give details of the Council's financial position.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Cabinet is asked to note the following:

1. the Council achieved -£7.1m underspend for 2015/16 (Annex 1, paragraph 1). 2015/16 is the sixth year in succession, the Council has achieved a small underspend or balanced outturn
2. requests to carry forward £3.9m of the underspend for spending on planned service commitments that continue beyond 2015/16, leading to a net underspend of -£3.2m. This is less than 0.2% of the Council's full year gross expenditure budget of £1,675m (Annex 2)
3. services achieved £65.8m efficiencies and savings (Annex 1, paragraph 57) against the planned target of £67.4m
4. the Council invested £251.7m through its capital programme in 2015/16 (Annex 1, paragraph 68)
5. the Council's balance sheet, year end reserves and balances, debt analysis and treasury management report (Annex 1, Appendix 1, paragraphs App 6 to App 21).

Cabinet is asked to approve the following:

6. £3.9m revenue carry forward requests and transfer funding to the Budget Equalisation Reserve (Annex 1, paragraph 3 and Annex 2)
7. £3.2m transfer of remaining revenue underspend to the Budget Equalisation Reserve also (Annex 1, paragraph 4)
8. £4.3m draw down from the waste sinking fund to offset higher waste

management costs in 2015/16 (Annex 1, paragraph 31)

9. £18.0m additional funding to enhance existing 2015/16 Highways and Environment schemes (Annex 1, paragraphs 69 to 73)
10. £0.5m transfer of Revolving Infrastructure and Investment Fund net income back into the fund (Annex 1, paragraph 47)
11. £13.0m net capital programme re-profiling (Annex 1, paragraph 74 and Annex 2).
12. £2.1m to be earmarked from the capital programme efficiencies for future SuperFast Broadband initiatives, subject to robust business case proposals and subsequent Cabinet approval (Annex 1, paragraph 76 and Annex 2).
13. £40,000 contribution to commemorate the bicentenary of the artist G F Watts in 2017 (Annex 1, paragraph 77 and Annex 2).

REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS:

This report is presented:

- to review and manage the budget outturn for the 2015/16 financial year in the context of a multi-year approach to financial management; and
- to approve final carry forwards to enable on-going projects to continue.

DETAILS:

14. The Council's 2015/16 financial year ended on 31 March 2016. The accounts for the financial year closed on 15 April 2016 and include year end adjusting transactions, such as accruals and apportionments required for the formal financial statements.
15. Annex 1 to this report sets out the Council's revenue budget outturn as at 31 March 2016. This reports final revenue income and expenditure for 2015/16 and explains material variances from the budget with a focus on staffing and achievement of efficiency targets. As a guide, an outturn variance of more than £1m is material and requires comment. For some smaller services £1m may be too large a threshold or may not reflect the Service's political significance, so variances over 2.5% may also be material.
16. Annex 1 also provides the Council's capital budget outturn and outlines the changes in the Council's reserves and balances over the year. Additionally, it summarises the level of debt owed to the Council after the proposed write-off of irrecoverable debts.
17. Appendix 1 provides details of services' efficiencies and revenue and capital budget movements.
18. Annex 2 updates and summarises the impact of 2015/16 carry forwards on 2016/17's revenue and capital budgets.

CONSULTATION:

19. All Cabinet Members will have consulted their relevant director or head of service on the financial positions of their portfolios.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND IMPLICATIONS:

20. Risk implications are stated throughout the report and each relevant director or head of service has updated their strategic and or service risk registers accordingly. In addition, the leadership risk register continues to reflect the increasing uncertainty of future funding likely to be allocated to the Council.

FINANCIAL AND VALUE FOR MONEY IMPLICATIONS

21. The report considers financial and value for money implications throughout and future budget monitoring reports will continue this focus. The Council maintains a strong focus on its key objective of providing excellent value for money.

SECTION 151 OFFICER COMMENTARY

22. The Section 151 Officer confirms the financial information presented in this report is consistent with the council's general accounting ledger and forecasts have been based on reasonable assumptions, taking into account all material, financial and business issues and risks.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS – MONITORING OFFICER

23. There are no legal issues or risks.

EQUALITIES AND DIVERSITY

24. Any impacts of the budget monitoring actions will be evaluated by the individual services as they implement the management actions necessary.

OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

25. The potential implications for the following council priorities and policy areas have been considered. Where the impact is potentially significant a summary of the issues is set out in detail below.

Area assessed:	Direct Implications:
Corporate Parenting/Looked After Children	No significant implications arising from this report.
Safeguarding responsibilities for vulnerable children and adults	No significant implications arising from this report.
Public Health	No significant implications arising from this report.
Climate change	No significant implications arising from this report.
Carbon emissions	No significant implications arising from this report.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT:

26. The relevant adjustments from the recommendations will be made to the Council's accounts.
27. On 25 July 2016 the Audit & Governance Committee will consider the Council's formal financial statements for 2015/16, with Grant Thornton's external audit opinion. Any material changes to the financial statements arising during the audit of the accounts will be reported to Audit & Governance Committee. No material changes to either the revenue or capital outturn position as presented in this report and annexes are anticipated to arise from the audit.
28. The Council continues to seek to improve its corporate external reporting. Following progress last year, the 2015/16 annual report will be more succinct. The annual report will also be presented at the Audit & Governance Committee on 25 July 2016. It will be published shortly afterwards.

Contact Officer:

Kevin Kilburn, Deputy Chief Finance Officer
020 8541 9207

Consulted:

Cabinet
strategic directors
heads of service.

Annexes:

- Annex 1 – Revenue budget, staffing costs, efficiencies, capital programme.
- Appendix 1 – Service financial information (revenue and efficiencies), revenue and capital budget movements.
- Annex 2 –2015/16 revenue and capital carry forward requests.

Sources/background papers:

- None
-

Budget monitoring: Outturn 2015/16 (31 March 2016)

Summary recommendations

Cabinet is asked to note the following.

1. The council achieved -£7.1m underspend for 2015/16 (paragraph 1). 2015/16 is the sixth year in succession, the council has achieved a small underspend or balanced outturn.
2. requests to carry forward £3.9m of the underspend for spending on planned service commitments that continue beyond 2015/16, leading to a net underspend of -£3.2m. This is less than 0.2% of the Council's full year gross expenditure budget of £1,675m (Annex 2)
3. Services achieved £65.8m efficiencies and savings (paragraph 57) against the planned target of £67.4m.
4. The council invested £251.7m through its capital programme in 2015/16 (paragraph 68).
5. The council's balance sheet, year end reserves and balances, debt analysis and treasury management report (Appendix 1, paragraphs App 6 to App 22).

Cabinet is asked to approve the following.

6. £3.9m revenue carry forward requests and transfer funding to the Budget Equalisation Reserve (paragraph 3 and Annex 2).
7. £3.2m transfer of remaining revenue underspend to the Budget Equalisation Reserve also (paragraph 4).
8. £4.3m draw down from the waste sinking fund to offset higher waste management costs in 2015/16 (paragraph 31).
9. £18.0m additional funding to enhance existing 2015/16 Highways and Environment schemes (paragraphs 69 to 73)
10. £0.5m transfer of Revolving Infrastructure and Investment Fund net income back into the fund (paragraph 47).
11. £13.0m net capital programme reprofiling (paragraph 74 and Annex 2).
12. £2.1m to be earmarked from the capital programme efficiencies for future SuperFast Broadband initiatives, subject to robust business case proposals and subsequent Cabinet approval (paragraph 76 and Annex 2).
13. £40,000 contribution to commemorate the bicentenary of the artist G F Watts in 2017 (Annex 1, paragraph 77 and Annex 2).

Revenue summary

Surrey County Council set its gross expenditure budget for the 2015/16 financial year at £1,671m. A key objective of MTFP 2015-20 is to increase the council's overall financial resilience during this continuing period of austerity. As part of this, the council planned to make efficiencies totalling £67.4m in MTFP 2015-20.

As part of the council's long term planning in a period of austerity, services have sought to maximise underspends as part of a deliberate strategy to manage revenue and capital spending in light of the serious financial challenges the council faces in 2016/17 to achieve a sustainable budget.

As at 31 March 2016, services underspent by -£7.1m and achieved £65.8m of its planned efficiencies. The underspend is due to several offsetting variances, including the following.

- +£0.4m net overspend on Adult Social Care (ASC) due to +£8.5m increase in demand offset by: -£8.2m use of 2015/16 central government grant and an underspend in ASC's Deprivation of Liberties budget; +£1.8m forecast unachieved savings and -£1.8m additional fees and charges.
- +£3.1m children's services' costs due to higher volumes of children in need.
- -£1.5m underspend on Highways & Transport due to underspends on winter maintenance, insurance claims and local growth deal schemes.
- -£5.4m underspend on business services, including -£2.4m from restricting building maintenance to essential work only in February and March 2016.
- +£3.4m contribution to East Surrey Local Transformation Fund to improve health and social care provision, which the council will benefit from in future years.
- -£4.3m more increased income from business rates and related grants than expected.

This is a decrease from the underspend forecast as at 29 February 2016 of +£1.6m. The principal reasons for this include:

- -£0.4m improvement in Adult Social Care mainly due to fees & charges income;
 - -£0.8 increase in Highways & Transport underspend primarily due to lower than expected highway maintenance costs and increased income and recharges;
 - -£0.4m increase in Information Management & Technology's underspend mainly from IT applications where a proportion cost less than anticipated;
 - other smaller service net underspendings;
- offset by
- +£3.4m contribution for transformational work undertaken to improve capacity in health and social care in the east of the county; and
 - +£0.4m reduction in business rates pool income due to a successful rating appeal finding for a large company for a site in Spelthorne.

The council aims to smooth resource fluctuations over its five year medium term planning period. To support 2015/16, Cabinet approved use of £3.7m from the Budget Equalisation Reserve and carry forward of £8.0m to fund continuing planned service commitments. The financial strategy has a number of long term drivers to ensure sound governance, management of the council's finances and compliance with best practice as follows.

- Keep any additional call on the council taxpayer to a minimum, consistent with delivery of key services through continuously driving the efficiency agenda.

- Develop a funding strategy to reduce the council's reliance on council tax and government grant income.
- Balance the council's 2015/16 budget by maintaining a prudent level of general balances and applying reserves as appropriate.
- Continue to maximise our investment in Surrey.

Capital summary

Creating public value by improving outcomes for Surrey's residents is a key element of Surrey County Council's corporate vision and it is at the heart of its £696m capital programme in MTFP 2015-20. As at 31 March 2016, services spent £189.2m against the updated 2015/16 service capital budget of £197.7m.

To help increase its overall financial resilience, the council invested £62.5m in long term capital investment assets in 2015/16.

The council's total capital expenditure for 2015/16, including long term investments, was £251.7m (paragraphs 64 to 78).

Revenue budget

1. As at 31 March 2016 the council achieved an overall -£7.1m underspend.
2. In March 2015, Cabinet approved the council's 2015/16 gross expenditure budget at £1,671.3m, financed by -£1,667.6m gross income and -£3.7m from reserves. Changes during 2015/16 reflecting agreed carry forwards and small budgetary adjustments increased the gross expenditure budget to £1,675.1m and gross income to -£1,671.4m. The council's use reserves to balance 2015/16 remained at -£3.7m.

Revenue budget carry forward requests –

3. Services request to carry forward £3.9m to support ongoing projects as detailed in Annex 2. These include:
 - £0.7m Community Partnership & Safety;
 - £0.8m Highways;
 - £0.5m Information Management & Technology;
 - £0.5m Strategy & Performance;
 - £1.0m Central Income & Expenditure; and
 - £0.4m smaller service requests.

Revenue budget monitoring position

4. Table 1 summarises the council's year end gross income and expenditure positions compared to the full year revised budget. The full year revised net expenditure budget to be met from reserves was £3.7m. The full year -£7.1m underspend is subject to £3.9m carry forward requests leaving £3.2m available for appropriation to the Budget Equalisation Reserve. Table 1 summarises the outturn position. Table App3 in the Appendix gives more detail.

Table 1: 2015/16 revenue budget subjective outturn summary

Subjective summary	Full year final budget £m	Full year outturn £m	Full year variance £m
Gross income	-1,671.4	-1,721.2	-49.8
Gross expenditure	1,675.1	1,717.8	42.7
Total net expenditure	3.7	-3.4	-7.1
Potential 2016/17 carry forwards		3.9	3.9
	3.7	0.5	-3.2

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

5. Table App1 in the appendix, outlines the full year revised revenue budget by service after taking account of virements and budgets carried forward from 2014/15. Table App2 in the appendix analyses these further.
6. Table 2 shows the revenue budget outturn position analysed by services and the council's general funding sources. For each service, the table shows the net expenditure position comprising gross expenditure less income from specific grants and fees, charges and reimbursements. The council's general funding sources

include general government grants, local taxation (council tax and business rates) and planned use of reserves.

7. Table 2 shows most services achieved a balanced outturn or underspend in 2015/16.

Table 2: 2015/16 revenue budget outturn

Service	Full year final budget £m	Full year position £m	Full year variance £m
Economic Growth	1.7	1.2	-0.5
Strategic Leadership	0.4	0.4	0.0
Adult Social Care	372.2	372.6	0.4
Children's Services	91.4	94.5	3.1
Services for Young People	15.3	15.1	-0.2
Schools & Learning	74.2	73.9	-0.3
Strategic Services (CSF)	2.2	2.4	0.2
Delegated Schools	0.0	0.0	0.0
Community Partnership & Safety	3.5	2.8	-0.7
Coroner	1.3	1.5	0.2
Cultural Services	9.6	9.2	-0.4
Customer Services	3.4	3.3	-0.1
C&C Directorate Support	1.0	0.9	-0.1
Emergency Management	0.6	0.5	-0.1
Magna Carta	0.8	0.6	-0.2
Surrey Fire & Rescue Service	34.9	34.5	-0.4
Trading Standards	2.1	2.1	0.0
Environment & Planning	80.8	80.6	-0.2
Highways & Transport	45.0	43.5	-1.5
Public Health	0.3	0.3	0.0
Central Income & Expenditure	49.7	53.1	3.4
Communications	2.1	2.0	-0.1
Finance	8.4	7.5	-0.9
Human Resources & Organisational Development	8.5	7.9	-0.6
Information Management & Technology	25.8	24.8	-1.0
Legal & Democratic Services	8.5	8.4	-0.1
Strategy & Performance	2.6	2.4	-0.2
Procurement	3.3	3.1	-0.2
Property	28.9	26.5	-2.4
Business Operations	4.7	4.5	-0.2
Total services' net revenue expenditure	883.0	880.2	-2.8
General funding sources			
General Government grants	-237.2	-238.8	-1.6
Local taxation (council tax and business rates)	-642.1	-644.8	-2.7
Total general funding	-879.3	-883.6	-4.3
Total movement in reserves	3.7	-3.4	-7.1

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

Services' budget outturn commentaries 2015/16

8. The following commentaries on services' significant budget variances set out:

- changes since 29 February 2016; and
- the impact of the variances on the council's overall financial position

Adult Social Care

9. Adult Social Care (ASC) overspent +£0.4m. This includes £35.5m savings and is a -£0.4m improvement from the forecast as at 29 February 2016, mainly due to additional fees & charges income.
10. ASC +£0.4m outturn uses funding support from -£7.4m central government Care Act Implementation grant and -£0.8m use of ASC's Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) budget to offset an underlying +£8.6m overspend.
11. ASC's 2015/16 central government grant funding included £7.4m for service reform new burdens. Following postponement of the reforms, the Government announced it would not claw back the funding in 2015/16 and ASC has used these funds as a one-off measure to help offset increased demand pressures in 2015/16.
12. ASC's 2015/16 DoLS budget increased by £1m in response to considerable growth in demand for assessments following a 2014 Supreme Court ruling. Difficulties recruiting specialist Best Interest Assessors meant ASC would not spend all the additional budget in 2015/16, enabling it to apply £0.8m of the DoLS underspend against the underlying overspend.
13. The main drivers of the underlying +£8.6m overspend are as follows.
 - +£8.5m additional pressures from increased demand for care services. Over 2015/16, care service demand volumes increased by significantly more than the 5% budgeted. A key priority for ASC is to manage demand effectively through prevention, information and advice, plus greater collaboration and integration with the NHS. These strategies help limit demand increases, but have not yet succeeded in reducing the rate of demand to budgeted levels. In addition to the increased demand, costs for individuals already receiving care are also rising due to growing levels of need and complexity.
 - Demand for care is a whole system issue. Ongoing local health systems pressures affect social care significantly. Local clinical commissioning groups' demand for hospital admissions is not falling as planned. Unplanned admissions to hospitals are higher than last year's baseline (and much higher than the budgeted 1% reduction). This highlights why work to develop a whole systems approach to health and social care across Surrey is crucial to increasing health and wellbeing and reducing demand pressures on the care system.
 - Achievement of an average of 16% savings for each completed reassessment compared to ASC's 20% FFC (Family, Friends & Community) stretch savings target, plus underachievement of demand management related savings due to increased service volumes, offset by surpluses on some other savings such as applying the national Continuing Health Care (CHC) framework equates to a 95% achievement (+£1.8m overspend) against ASC's overall savings target of £37.3m.
 - -£1.4m surplus on fees & charges income directly related to the increased demand for care outlined above, plus -£0.4 additional government grant funding to help meet the increased demand for DoLS assessments.

14. ASC is developing plans to manage the underlying overspend in the new financial year and beyond.

Children's Services

15. Children's Services overspent +£3.1m (up from +£2.8m forecast as at February 2016). The three main reasons for the overspend are: external placements, asylum seekers and locum social workers.
16. These reflect the ongoing rise in numbers and complexity of need of Looked After Children (LAC). After reaching a plateau through 2014/15, the LAC numbers rose sharply in 2015/16. On average the council had 847 LAC at any one time in 2015/16, 9% higher than 2014/15's average of 776. There are also high numbers of children who are not looked after, but whose families need support.
17. The growth in external placements mainly affects the fostering budget (+0.4m overspent) but there are also overspends in relation to external agency placements and asylum seeking young people. The agency budget overspend is £2.2m (plus £0.3m funded from Dedicated Schools Grant). This is mostly due to the type of placements required. Overall volume of placements in 2015/16 was generally below the 206 expected but have needed more expensive residential placements and less use of external fostering. In particular there have been several very high cost placements with seven cases currently costing over £5,000 a week each. There were also more short term, 12 week, Family Assessment Centre placements - 30 during in 2015/16, costing £1.1m.
18. Numbers of unaccompanied asylum seeking children increased by 50% in 2015/16, accounting for a significant proportion of the rise in LAC numbers. The overspend is +£1.6m net of grant income. The grant does not fully cover costs, on average there is a £10,000 shortfall a year for each child under 18, in addition to care leavers and those without recourse to public funds.
19. Staffing pressures within the area referral, assessment and care management teams led to a +£1.3m overspend. These teams needed additional social work capacity to manage caseloads safely, with several teams operating above establishment. All of the area teams have increased reliance on locum social workers throughout 2015/16. Number rose from 63 at the start of the year to 78 at the end. Each locum social worker costs around £2,000 a month more than a permanent member of staff causing a significant budget pressure that is likely to persist in the near future.
20. -£1.0m underspend on 2015/16's Adoption Reform grant and -£1.2m additional income from inter agency adoptions and partner contributions to short breaks contracts offset these overspends.
21. Children's Services is developing plans to manage the underlying overspend in the new financial year and beyond.

Schools & Learning

22. Schools & Learning underspent -£0.3m. This is a -£0.3m improvement from the forecast as at February 2016.

23. Overall, home to school transport overspent by +£1.1m, mainly due to overspends of +£1.5m on Special Educational Needs (SEN) transport and +£0.4m on transport to alternative provision settings, partly offset by -£0.8m underspend from denominational transport changes introduced in 2012 which continue to reduce costs. Early years overspent by +£0.8m due to not pursuing planned efficiencies.
24. The following underspends in Schools & Learning's budget more than offset these overspends. SEN services made -£0.8m fewer county funded agency placements in education establishments than budgeted; area services underspent by -£0.4m; and Commercial Services made -£1.1m greater than budgeted contribution to overheads.

Community Partnership & Safety

25. Community Partnership & Safety underspent by -£0.7m. This is mainly due to committed expenditure that will not be incurred until 2016/17 for the Community Improvements Fund (£0.5m) and Members' allocations (£0.2m) for which carry forwards are requested. As this underspend was due to the timing of expenditure, it will not affect the 2016/17 budget.

Coroner's Service

26. Coroner's Service overspent by +£0.2m. This is predominantly due to the Deepcut Inquest (£120,000) and an increased number of inquests during the year (£57,000). The 2016/17 budget recognises the likelihood of increased number of inquests. However, the ongoing Deepcut Inquest could result in a pressure.

Cultural Services

27. Cultural Services underspent by -£0.4m. This is mainly due to Libraries' -£0.4m underspend from -£0.7m staff savings, partially offset by investment in more library self-service machines and door entry systems ahead of future efficiency savings. These savings form part of the 2016/17 budget.

Economic Growth

28. Economic Growth underspent by -£0.5m, mainly as a result of -£0.3m uncommitted expenditure against the Surrey Growth Fund and -£0.2m in relation to the economic development budget. Carry forwards for both of these amounts are requested for these activities in 2016/17.

Surrey Fire & Rescue Service

29. Surrey Fire & Rescue Service (SFRS) underspent by -£0.4m. This includes reversal of a £0.2m provision set up in 2014/15 for an Employment Tribunal. The hearing found in Surrey's favour, so the provision is not required. SFRS's underlying position for 2015/16 is -£0.2m underspend due to additional net income, largely from the council's wholly owned trading company S.E. Business Services Ltd.. SFRS officers seconded to the company have been integral to the success of the fire related contract and associated profit. This contribution has been recognised by adjusting SFRS's income budget at year-end. The dividend will be recorded centrally when it is received, as trading income.

Environment & Planning

30. Environment & Planning underspent by -£0.2m. This is due to several offsetting factors, most significantly -£0.5m for Travel & Transport concessionary fares reimbursements as levels of passenger journeys have been lower than budgeted.
31. Waste management costs were higher than budget due to higher waste volumes, demographics and treatment costs plus the delayed impact of planned savings. To offset these higher costs in 2015/16, Cabinet is requested to approve drawing £4.25m from the waste sinking fund, as noted in earlier budget monitoring reports.
32. Environment & Planning requests £0.04m carry forward to enable inspection of rights of way structures (e.g. footbridges).

Highways & Transport

33. Highways & Transport underspent by -£1.5m. This includes underspends against the winter maintenance (-£0.4m) and insurance claim (-£0.2m) budgets and the impact of delayed development of local growth deal schemes (-£0.7m).
34. Highways & Transport requests £0.84m carry forward to complete drainage and flooding projects and to fund initial development of Local Growth Deal schemes.

Public Health

35. Public Health (PH) achieved a balanced outturn despite receiving a £2.2m in year cut to its funding. In June 2015 the Chancellor announced a £200m cut to the 2015/16 Public Health ring-fenced grant, of which Surrey's share was £2.2m. To meet this cut, PH achieved: £0.8m efficiency or one off reductions, reduced £1.0m expenditure in lower priority service areas and transferred £0.45m from the Public Health Reserve (created from delayed funding to PH's 2014/15 ring fenced grant in anticipation of supporting activities in later years). If the grant cut continues, future years will involve further front line service reductions as the service uses up the Public Health Reserve.

Finance

36. Finance underspent by -£0.9m. This was mainly due to reductions in insurance premiums and the external auditor's fee, staffing savings and increased income. The savings on insurance and the audit fee (£0.4m) will continue in 2016/17 and are recognised in the budget.

Human Resources & Organisational Development

37. Human Resources & Organisational Development (HR&OD) underspent by -£0.6m. This was mainly due to staffing savings and lower training costs. Of this variance £0.3m is early delivery of 2016/17 efficiency savings.
38. HR&OD requests a £0.2m carry forward to cover a backlog of occupational health risk assessments.

Information Management & Technology

39. Information Management & Technology (IMT) underspent by -£1.0m. This was mainly due to lower costs of IT applications and delays in the Modern Worker programme, following a review to identify areas to make savings in 2016/17. Savings on SAP procurement will continue in 2016/17, the full year saving is £0.4m.
40. IMT requests a £0.45m carry forward to complete projects to upgrade IT systems, equipment and effective ways of working across the council.

Property Services

41. Property Services underspend by -£2.4m (up from -£2.2m forecast as at February 2016). This is primarily due to: only carrying out essential building maintenance in the later months of 2015/16; holding staff vacancies ahead of Orbis restructures, and lower utilities costs due to the relatively warm winter weather. £0.5m of this saving, mainly relating to building running costs, will continue in 2016/17.
42. Property Services requests to carry forward £0.05m to complete the implementation of the managed print service, due in May 2016.

Central Income & Expenditure

43. Central Income & Expenditure overspent by +£3.4m. This is mainly due to: +£3.4m contribution to East Surrey Local Transformation Fund for transformational work undertaken in 2015/16 to improve capacity in health and social care provision in the east of the county from which the council will benefit in future years; and capital financing costs +£1.1m above budget due to the council's strategy of retaining capital receipts for investment, and a small pressure due to borrowing early to fund the capital programme at lower interest rates. These overspendings were partially off-set by higher interest receivable on cash balances and -£1.0m underspend on redundancy costs.
44. Cabinet is requested to carry forward the -£1.0m Redundancy and Compensation budget underspend to meet expected 2016/17 pressures from service transformation.

General Government Grants and Local Taxation

45. General Government Grants and Local Taxation budget received -£4.3m more than in the original budget. The main reasons for this are: -£1.6m in additional business rates income as the district and borough councils' final schedules being higher than the estimates used to produce the budget; -£1.6m due to the government grant compensating councils for the business rate relief scheme being higher than expected; and -£1.1m from business rates pooling arrangements with four Surrey district and borough councils. This is £0.4m less than forecast as at February 2016 due to a successful rating appeal finding for a large company for a site in Spelthorne. Pooling maximises the business rate returns to each authority by pooling tariff and top-payments from central government and has resulted in this additional amount due to the council for 2015/16.

Revolving Infrastructure & Investment Fund

Table 3: Summary revenue and capital position as at 31 March 2016

	Full year outturn
Revenue expenditure	£m
Income	-3.9
Expenditure	0.4
Net income before funding	-3.5
Funding costs	3.0
Net income after funding	-0.5
Capital expenditure	62.5

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

46. The Revolving Infrastructure & Investment Fund generated -£0.5m net income from: the Joint Venture project to deliver regeneration in Woking town centre and from various property acquisitions made for future service delivery or economic regeneration purposes.
47. Cabinet is asked to approve the transfer of -£0.5m net income to the Revolving Infrastructure and Investment Fund.
48. Capital expenditure in 2015/16 includes: a property acquisition in Dorking; equity investment and loan to Halsey Garton Property Ltd (the council's wholly owned property investment company); development of the former Thales site in Crawley; and further loans to the Woking Bandstand Joint Venture Company.

Staffing costs

49. The council employs three categories of staff.
- Contracted staff employed on a permanent or fixed term basis and paid through the council's payroll. These staff are contracted to work full time, or part time.
 - Bank staff are contracted to the council and paid through the payroll but have no guaranteed hours.
 - Agency staff employed through an agency with which the council has a contract.
50. Bank and agency staff enable managers to manage short term variations in service demand, or contracted staff vacancies. This is particularly the case in social care. Some flexibility in the staffing budget is sensible, as it allows the council to vary a portion of staffing costs.
51. The council sets its staffing budget on the estimated labour it needs to deliver its services. It expresses this estimated labour as budgeted full time equivalent (FTEs) staff required on average over the full year and converts it to a budget cost. The budget comprises spending on all three categories of staff and is the key control in managing staffing costs.
52. In practice, throughout the year, the composition of occupied posts and FTEs will vary. However managers are still able to control total cost within budget. For example, there are several reasons a service might recruit new staff at lower cost than the current budget and use of fixed term contracts may temporarily result in higher than budgeted FTEs, but the service would remain within its overall budget.
53. The council's total MTFP full year staffing budget for 2015/16 is £300.6m based on 7,935 budgeted FTEs. Table 4 shows the composition of the council's workforce as at 31 March 2016. Of the 548 live vacancies, where the council is actively recruiting, 431 are in social care.

Table 4: Full time equivalents in post and vacancies as at 31 March 2016

	FTE
Budget	7,935
Occupied contracted FTE	7,308
"Live" vacancies (i.e. actively recruiting)	548

54. Table 5 shows staffing cost as at 31 March 2016 against service budgets and analysed among the three staff categories of contracted, bank and agency staff. Table 5 also shows services' budgeted FTEs and occupied contracted FTEs. Variances between these two figures can arise for several reasons including: the budget for some FTEs is held in a different service from where the postholder works in the organisation (for example the HR&OD budget covers apprentices' costs, but the occupied FTEs appear in the service where they work); secondees' budgeted posts appear in the seconding service, but the occupied FTE appears in the service they are seconded to (or not at all if the secondment is to an external body). The income from recharges for secondments is within services' other income.

55. Agency or bank staff often cover vacancies on a temporary basis. The number of temporary staff does not translate easily into an FTE number as these may be for a few hours only, part time etc.
56. The easiest measure for monitoring staffing is cost, using the total expenditure and variance shown in Table 5 and Table App3 in the appendix. Table 5 shows the 2015/16 staffing budget was £305.6m and actual expenditure was £300.8m. Table App 3 reiterates the -£4.8m underspend for the year.

Table 5: Staffing costs and FTEs to 31 March 2016

Service	2015/16 staffing budget £m	Staffing spend by category					Variance £m	Budgeted FTE	Occupied contracted FTEs
		Contracted £m	Agency £m	Bank & casual £m	Total £m				
Economic Growth							1	0	
Strategic Leadership	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2	3	
Adult Social Care	58.6	51.8	3.0	2.2	57.0	-1.6	1,925	1,605	
Children's Services	47.4	39.3	6.4	2.7	48.4	1.0	1,108	997	
Services for Young People	14.0	13.4	0.0	0.5	13.9	-0.1	395	399	
Strategic Services	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	52	59	
Schools & Learning	46.7	44.8	0.5	0.9	46.2	-0.5	1,332	1,272	
Delegated Schools									
Community Partnership & Safety	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	24	26	
Coroner	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	2	
Cultural Services	18.7	16.5	0.0	1.6	18.1	-0.6	520	535	
Customer Services	3.4	3.1	0.2	0.0	3.3	-0.1	112	97	
C&C Directorate Support	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0			
Emergency Management	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	12	13	
Magna Carta									
Surrey Fire & Rescue Service	27.7	26.0	0.2	1.7	27.9	0.2	675	630	
Trading Standards	3.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	3.1	-0.1	100	94	
Environment & Planning	10.4	9.7	0.3	0.3	10.3	-0.1	215	198	
Highways & Transport	13.8	11.6	0.9	0.2	12.7	-1.1	313	300	
Public Health	2.9	2.5	0.0	0.2	2.7	-0.2	51	44	
Central Income & Expenditure	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2			
Communications	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	23	22	
Finance	5.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	-0.3	101	102	
Human Resources & Organisational Development	5.4	4.8	0.1	0.1	5.0	-0.4	104	93	
Information Management & Technology	12.0	10.2	1.8	0.0	12.0	0.0	221	203	
Legal & Democratic Services	5.4	4.7	0.4	0.0	5.1	-0.3	130	111	
Policy & Performance	2.6	2.5	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.1	42	38	
Procurement	3.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	2.9	-0.2	57	50	
Property	8.6	8.0	0.6	0.0	8.6	0.0	177	176	
Shared Service Centre	8.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	-0.6	242	241	
Total	305.6	275.4	14.9	10.5	300.8	-4.8	7,935	7,308	

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference.

Trading Standards' FTEs include C&C Directorate support

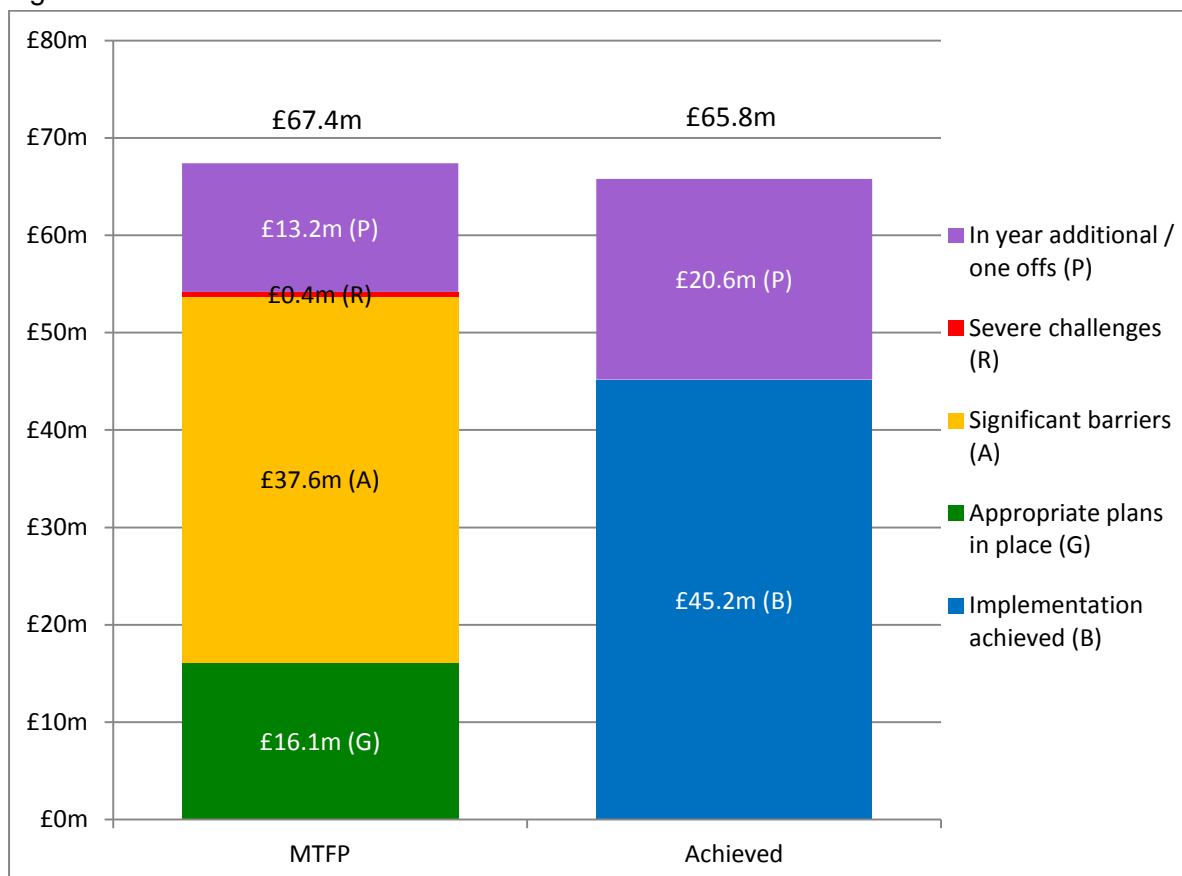
Efficiencies

57. MTFP 2015-20 incorporates £67.4m of efficiencies in 2015/16. Against this, the council achieved £65.8m or nearly 98% of its target (up from £65.1m as at 29 February 2016) a shortfall of £1.6m. Figure 1 summarises the council's overall efficiencies target, the risks to achieving them at the outset and their achievement.

58. Services' assessment for achieving efficiencies used the following risk rating basis:

- RED – significant or high risk of saving not being achieved, as there are barriers preventing the necessary actions to achieve the saving taking place;
- AMBER - a risk of saving not being achieved as there are potential barriers preventing the necessary actions to achieve the saving taking place;
- GREEN – plans in place to take the actions to achieve the saving;
- BLUE – the action has been taken to achieve the saving;
- PURPLE – in year additional and one off savings to support the programme, which are not sustainable in subsequent years.

Figure 1: 2015/16 overall risk rated efficiencies as at 31 March 2016



59. Table 6 summarises services' achievement of their efficiencies. It shows most services achieved their planned efficiencies and all services achieved at least 90%. Adult Social Care, Environment & Planning, Surrey Fire & Rescue and Property supported their programmes with additional in year and one off efficiencies. These savings are not sustainable and services need to replace them with on-going savings as a part of the 2016/17 budget.

60. The next section sets out significant variances in efficiencies achieved and their impact on the council's overall position.

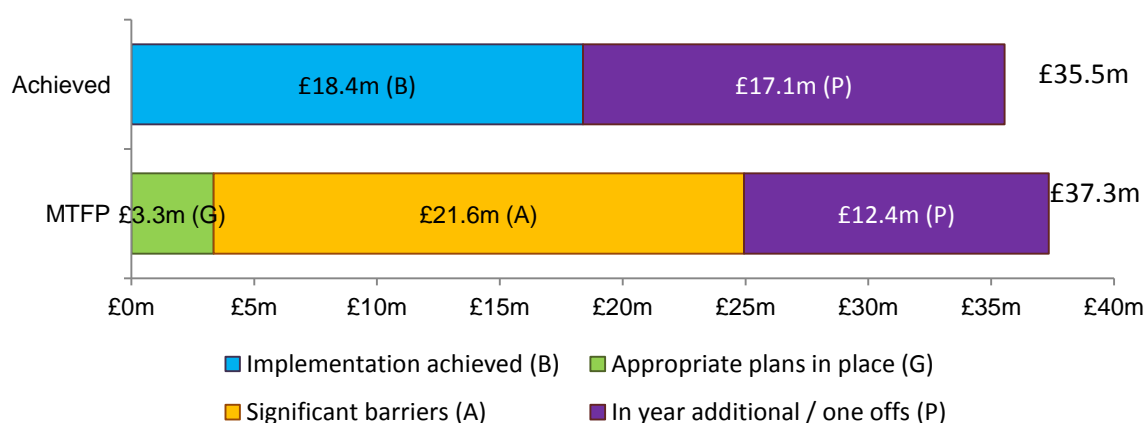
Table 6: 2015/16 Efficiency programme as at 31 March 2016

Service	2015/16 target £m	Achieved sustainable £m	Achieved one offs £m	Overall variance £m
Adult Social Care	37.3	18.4	17.1	-1.8
Children's Services	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Services for Young People	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Schools & Learning	9.8	8.8	0.0	-1.0
Cultural Services	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
Customer Services & Directorate Support	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Surrey Fire & Rescue Service	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.0
Environment & Planning	6.4	3.3	2.6	-0.5
Highways & Transport	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Central Income & Expenditure	0.9	0.8	0.0	-0.1
Communications	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Finance	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.3
Human Resources & Organisational Development	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.4
Information Management and Technology	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.3
Legal & Democratic Services	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Policy & Performance	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Procurement	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3
Property	3.4	3.2	0.6	0.5
Shared Service Centre	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	67.4	45.2	20.6	-1.6

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

Significant variances in services' efficiencies & service reductions

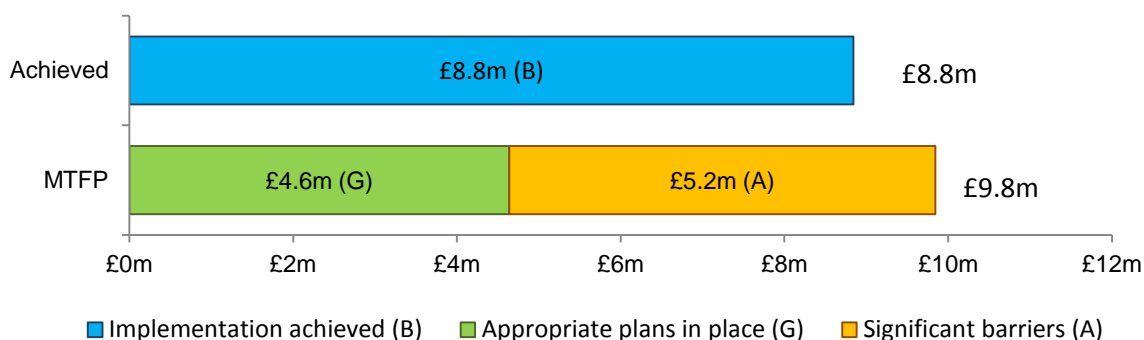
Adult Social Care



61. ASC made a £1.8m shortfall against its efficiencies target (a £0.7m improvement from the forecast at February 2016). This equates to 95% of the overall target. The difference was mainly due to non-achievement of the full 20% FFC (Family, Friends & Community) stretch savings target of £4.0m. 2015/16 performance suggests 16% is

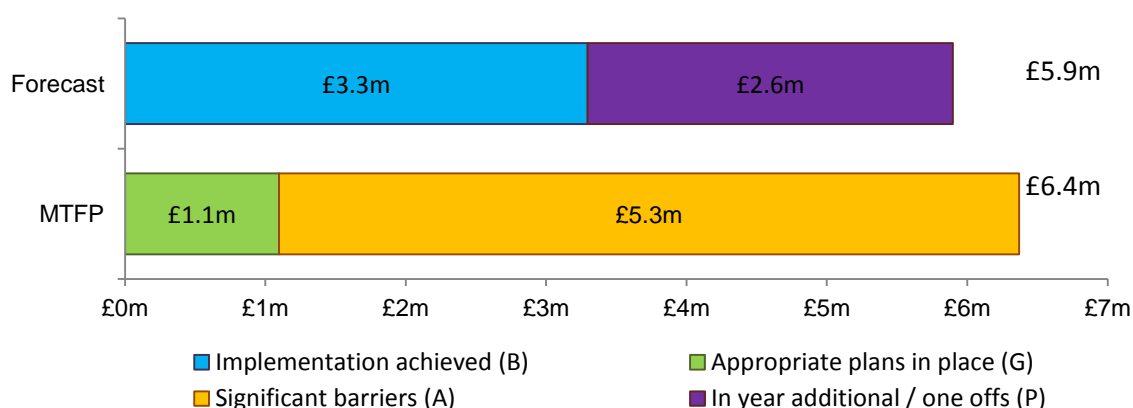
achievable for FFC re-assessments, but 20% savings on new care packages is difficult, particularly for Older People.

Schools & Learning



62. Schools & Learning made a £1.0m shortfall against its efficiencies target (no change from February 2016). This equates to 90% of the overall target. The decision to not progress some early years projects meant the service was unable to achieve £1.0m efficiencies in 2015/16.

Environment & Planning



63. Environment & Planning made a £0.5m shortfall against its efficiencies target (£0.1m deterioration from February 2016). This equates to 92% of the overall target. This results from partial achievement of some Environment & Infrastructure directorate-wide savings on income and employee costs. In addition, compensating savings of £2.6m were utilised in the year to offset delayed savings, primarily use of the waste sinking fund which is reported in paragraph 31.

Capital budget

- 64. The council demonstrated its firm long term commitment to supporting Surrey's economy through its £696m 2015-20 MTFP capital programme, including £176m capital expenditure budget for 2015/16.
- 65. During the 2015/16 financial year, the council has invested and delivered significantly, especially on highways infrastructure and school places. Over the year the budget

was revised to £197.7m, due to additional grant funding and the reinvestment of efficiencies. These movements are summarised in Table App 4 of Annex 1.

66. In addition, the council has continued its programme of investment in revenue generating assets that will improve its self sufficiency and reduced reliance on government funding over the longer term. During 2015/16 the council invested a further £62.5m.
67. Capital schemes are by their nature longer term, and planned in year expenditure will vary depending on a range of external circumstances such as planning permission and site conditions. The council's approach to this is to ensure that, where necessary, the funding to complete schemes is re-profiled into future years. £13.0m of the £197.7m budget is proposed to be re-profiled. These schemes are shown in Annex 2. A further £2.1m of the underspend is proposed for new SuperFast Broadband infrastructure initiatives and public art projects as outlined in paragraphs 76 and 77.
68. Table 7 compares the outturn expenditure (including proposed re-profiling and use of the capital underspend) for the service capital programme and long term investments of £251.7m to the revised full year budget of £197.7m.

Table 7: Capital expenditure 2015/16

	Full year budget £m	Apr - Mar actual £m	Reprofile and use of underspend £m	Full year outturn £m	Full year variance £m
Schools basic need	57.8	65.9	-8.1	57.8	0.0
Highways recurring programme	51.5	52.8	-1.2	51.6	0.1
Property & IT recurring programme	25.6	20.5	4.6	25.1	-0.5
Other capital projects	62.8	34.9	19.9	54.7	-7.9
Service capital programme	197.7	174.1	15.1	189.2	-8.5
Long term investments	0.0	62.5	0.0	62.5	62.5
Overall capital programme	197.7	236.6	15.1	251.7	54.0

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

69. The programme includes four additional sources of funding to enhance existing 2015/16 capital schemes. The four sources are:
- Opportunity Pot (+£7.8m),
 - Surrey Growth Deal (+£7.8m)
 - Flexibility Funding (+£1.7m)
 - Safer Cycling schemes funding (£0.7m).

Opportunity Pot

70. The Opportunity Pot is due to supplier discounts from the commencement of the Project Horizon programme to date. The funding has been reinvested in Project Horizon to enable a total highways improvement works of 51.5 miles in 2015/16.

Surrey Growth Deal

71. When MTFP 2015- 20 capital programme was agreed, the Local Economic Partnerships (LEPs) had not confirmed their contributions to the Surrey Growth Deal. In recent months both Coast to Capital and Enterprise M3 LEPs have provided confirmation of £7.8m Surrey Growth Deal capital funding. The provenance of the

funding is from the Department of Transport and is now reflected in the capital budget as expenditure. The Surrey Growth Deal has delivered major highways and transport improvements across the county.

Flexibility Funding

72. Coast to Capital LEP agreed that if there are delays to LEP schemes, the funding can be substituted to non LEP schemes. This £1.7m Flexibility Funding is temporary and the funding must be reversed in 2016/17 so that Surrey will fund the delayed substituted LEP schemes.

Safer Cycling

73. Application of £0.7m transport grant and developer funding to meet the cost of the Safer Cycling scheme.

Capital programme variance

74. The 2015/16 capital programme variance is -£8.5m underspend against the approved final service budget of £197.7m. The main reasons for the overall underspend include:
- -£3.6m schools capital maintenance
 - -£4.3m corporate capital projects
 - -£5.2m Community Infrastructure Levy, Local Sustainable Transport Fund and other developer-funded schemes;
 - -£7.7m due to delays to SFRS's vehicle and equipment replacement programme; offset by
 - +£8.1m schools basic need delivering projects early;
 - +£13.0m reprofiling and carry forwards; and
 - +£2.1m proposed use of capital programme efficiencies to fund possible new SuperFast Broadband infrastructure and public art projects.
75. Annex 2 sets out the capital budget re-profiling and carry forwards. Nearly all of these are to fund completion of existing projects. However, there are two areas where there is a proposal to use efficiency savings within the capital programme.
76. Several years ago the council approved £21.3m investment to improve broadband infrastructure across the county. Due to the successful, high take up of broadband services within the project, the contract enables a £3.5m 'clawback' that can be used for further investment in broadband improvements. The whole project has been delivered for £2.1m less than the budget. This saving is proposed to be reinvested in broadband infrastructure improvement following the development of a robust business case and approval by Cabinet.
77. The council's capital budget for 2015/16 included the commissioning of public arts projects for the Magna Carta celebrations. These were delivered below the budget estimate and it is proposed that £40,000 is used to commemorate the bicentenary of the artist G F Watts in 2017.

78. Approved Investment Strategy spending was £62.5m in 2015/16 and total capital expenditure £251.7m (up from £62.2m and £224.1m forecast at February 2016). Table 8 shows significant variances to the 2015/16 service capital programme.

Table 8: Significant variances to the service capital programme

Variance	As at 31 March 2016 £m
Schools capital maintenance, including children's centres	-3.6
Fire reconfiguration and training investment	-1.3
School projects	-1.0
SEN Strategy	-0.3
Corporate capital projects	-4.3
Land acquisition for waste	-0.5
Closed landfill sites	-0.3
ASC infrastructure project	-0.6
School Basic Need	8.1
Environment & Infrastructure programmes	-0.3
Fire joint transport project & vehicle replacement	-7.7
Super fast broadband	-2.6
IT investment	-0.5
Developers' contributions	-5.2
Other variances	-3.5
Reprofiling	13.0
Use of efficiencies for SuperFast Broadband and public art projects	2.1
Capital variance	-8.5

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

Appendix to Annex 1

Updated budget - revenue

App 1. The council's 2015/16 revenue expenditure budget was initially approved at £1,671.3m. Adding virement changes approved throughout the year increased the budget as at 31 March 2016 to £1,675.1m. Table App1 shows the original and updated income and expenditure budget, including the overall net expenditure the council plans to meet from reserves of £3.7m.

Table App1: 2015/16 updated revenue budget as at 31 March 2015

Service	MTFP	Carry fwds	Approved	MTFP	Carry fwds	Approved	Final net
	Income	& internal	income	expenditure	& internal	expenditure	expenditure
	£m	movements	£m	£m	movements	£m	budget
		£m			£m		£m
Economic Growth	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.7
Strategic Leadership	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Adult Social Care	-56.8	0.8	-56.0	428.6	-0.4	428.2	372.2
Children's Services	-7.0	0.0	-7.0	96.0	2.4	98.4	91.4
Services for Young People	-10.6	0.0	-10.6	25.9	0.1	26.0	15.4
Schools & Learning	-145.3	9.3	-136.0	217.3	-7.1	210.2	74.2
Strategic Services (CSF)	-1.5	-0.9	-2.4	3.6	1.1	4.6	2.2
Delegated Schools	-469.0	-12.5	-481.5	469.0	12.5	481.5	0.0
Community Partnership & Safety	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	3.0	0.7	3.7	3.5
Coroner	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3
Cultural Services	-12.9	-0.2	-13.1	22.9	-0.2	22.7	9.6
Customer Services	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	4.6	0.1	4.7	4.4
Directorate Support							
Emergency Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6
Magna Carta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Surrey Fire & Rescue Service	-13.1	0.3	-12.8	47.9	-0.3	47.7	34.9
Trading Standards	-1.6	0.0	-1.6	3.7	0.0	3.7	2.1
Environment & Planning	-8.5	-0.4	-8.9	88.2	1.5	89.7	80.8
Highways & Transport	-7.5	-0.6	-8.1	51.8	1.3	53.1	45.0
Public Health	-35.5	2.2	-33.3	35.8	-2.2	33.6	0.3
Central Income & Expenditure	-0.5	-0.6	-1.1	61.0	-10.2	50.8	49.7
Communications	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	2.1	2.1
Finance	-1.8	-0.1	-1.9	10.2	0.1	10.3	8.4
Human Resources & Organisational Development	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	9.3	-0.7	8.6	8.5
Information Management & Technology	-0.7	0.0	-0.7	25.2	1.2	26.4	25.7
Legal & Democratic Services	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	8.9	0.1	9.0	8.5
Policy & Performance	-1.1	0.0	-1.1	3.7	-0.2	3.5	2.4
Procurement	-0.2	0.2	0.0	3.4	-0.2	3.2	3.2
Property	-8.9	-0.7	-9.6	37.2	1.4	38.5	28.9
Shared Service Centre	-4.6	-0.8	-5.4	8.8	1.3	10.1	4.7
Services total	-788.3	-3.7	-792.1	1,671.3	3.8	1,675.1	883.0
General funding sources							
General Government grants	-237.2		-237.2			0.0	-237.2
Local taxation (council tax and business rates)	-642.1	0.0	-642.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-642.1
Total	-1,667.6	-3.7	-1,671.4	1,671.3	3.8	1,675.1	3.7

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

App 2. When Council agreed the MTFP in February 2015, some government departments had not determined the final amount for some grants. Cabinet agreed the principle that services would estimate their likely grant and services' revenue budgets would reflect any changes in the final amounts, whether higher or lower.

App 3. To control their budgets during the year, managers occasionally need to transfer, or vire budgets from one area to another. In most cases these are administrative or technical in nature, or of a value the Director of Finance can approve. Virements

above £500,000 require the approval of the relevant Cabinet Member. There were no virements requiring Cabinet Member approval in March 2016. Table App 2 summarises virements to the revenue expenditure budget during 2015/16.

Table App 2: Movements in 2015/16 revenue expenditure budget

	Income £m	Expenditure £m	Earmarked reserves £m	General balances £m	Virement count
MTFP	-1,667.6	1,671.3		3.7	
Carry forwards	0.2	7.8	-8.0	0.0	1
	-1,667.4	1,679.1	-8.0	3.7	1
Q1 Movements	-2.4	2.7	-0.3	0.0	99
Q2 movements	-1.1	2.1	-1.0	0.0	66
Q3 movements	-4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	54
January movements	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	15
February movements	0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	14
March movements					
Internal service movements	4.0	-4.0	0.0	0.0	50
Cabinet approvals	0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.0	1
Funding changes			0.0	0.0	
Total March movements	4.5	-4.5	0.0	0.0	51
Final approved budget	-1,671.4	1,684.4	-9.3	3.7	300

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

App 4. Table App 3 shows the outturn gross revenue position and variances supported by general balances.

Table App 3: 2015/16 Revenue budget outturn positions

	Full year final budget £m	Full year outturn £m	Full year variance £m
Income:			
Local taxation	-642.1	-644.8	-2.7
Government grants	-886.8	-887.6	-0.8
Other income	-142.5	-188.8	-46.3
Total income	-1,671.4	-1,721.2	-49.8
Expenditure:			
Staffing	305.6	300.8	-4.8
Service provision	857.4	904.9	47.5
Non schools sub-total	1,163.0	1,205.7	42.7
Schools expenditure	512.1	512.1	0.0
Total expenditure	1,675.1	1,717.8	42.7
Movement in balances	3.7	-3.4	-7.1

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

Updated budget – capital

App 5. Cabinet approved £17.4m carry forward of scheme budgets requested in 2014/15's Outturn report and £22.3m reprofiling of 2015/16 capital spending by Property and Information Management & Technology into future years in May 2015's budget monitoring report. Table App 4 summarises the capital budget movements for the year. There were four significant movements in March 2016 relating to:

- Project Horizon Opportunity Pot;
- Surrey Growth Deal;
- Flexibility Funding; and
- Safer Cycling schemes fund

Table App 4: Capital budget movements 2015/16

	31 December 2015 £m	29 February 2016 £m	31 March 2016 £m
MTFP (2015-20) (opening position)	176.2	176.2	176.2
Approved budget movements:			
Carry forwards from 2014/15	17.4	17.4	17.4
Business Services - reprofile to future years	-22.5	-22.5	-22.5
Virements			
Weybridge Library - reprofile to future years	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Schools projects	0.6	0.6	0.6
Lindon Farm, Alford, Cranleigh	1.5	1.5	1.5
Third party delegated school contributions	2.5	3.2	5.0
Developer contributions to schools	0.1	0.1	0.1
Highways	0.1	0.1	0.1
Newlands Corner	0.1	0.1	0.1
Project Horizon Opportunity Pot			7.8
Surrey Growth Deal funding			7.8
Flexibility Funding			1.7
Safer cycling fund			0.7
Minor virements	0.2	0.9	1.3
Total virements	5.0	6.4	26.6
2015/16 updated capital budget	176.2	177.6	197.7
In year budget changes funded by:			
Third party contributions	2.6	3.3	5.1
Borrowing and reprofiling to future years	-2.6	-1.9	16.4

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

Balance sheet

App 6. Table App 5 shows the council's draft balance sheet as at 31 March 2016. The balance sheet shown does not yet represent the final position as at 31 March 2016 as further accounting adjustments are required to comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Table App 5: Balance sheet

As at 31 Mar 2015 £m		As at 31 Mar 2016 £m
1,725.6	Property, plant & equipment	1,754.5
0.7	Heritage assets	0.7
30.8	Investment property	62.8
4.5	Intangible assets	3.8
0.4	Long term investments	3.2
15.2	Long term debtors	28.7
1,777.2	LONG TERM ASSETS	1,853.7
108.0	Short term investments	43.1
0.9	Short term intangible assets	0.8
34.0	Assets held for sale	34.0
1.1	Inventories	1.4
119.2	Short term debtors	136.4
16.6	Cash & cash equivalents	4.3
279.8	CURRENT ASSETS	220.0
-32.6	Short term borrowing	-30.9
-187.3	Creditors	-182.1
-4.7	Provisions	-5.1
-0.2	Revenue grants receipts in advance	-0.2
-0.2	Capital grants receipts in advance	-0.2
-7.0	Other short term liabilities	-7.0
-232.0	CURRENT LIABILITIES	-225.5
-20.8	Provisions	-21.0
-397.8	Long term borrowing	-397.8
-1,605.7	Other long term liabilities	-1,599.4
-2,024.3	LONG TERM LIABILITIES	-2,018.2
-199.3	NET ASSETS	-170.0
-268.0	Usable reserves	-354.0
467.3	Unusable reserves	524.0
199.3		170.0

Earmarked reserves

Table App 6: Earmarked revenue reserves as at 31 March 2016

	Opening balance 1 Apr 2015 £m	Balance at 31 Mar 2016 £m	Proposed use to support 2016/17 budget £m	Forecast balance at 1 Apr 2016 £m
Revolving Infrastructure & Investment Fund	20.6	21.1	-10.0	11.1
Budget Equalisation Reserve	16.6	12.1	-6.2	5.9
Eco Park Sinking Fund	16.0	11.7	-5.9	5.8
Insurance Reserve	10.6	11.9	-5.4	6.5
Investment Renewals Reserve	10.0	8.8		8.8
General Capital Reserve	7.9	8.5		8.5
Street lighting PFI Reserve	5.8	5.1		5.1
Vehicle Replacement Reserve	5.6	6.5		6.5
Economic Downturn Reserve	4.2	9.2		9.2
Public Health Reserve	2.5	2.7		2.7
Economic Prosperity Reserve	2.5	2.5		2.5
Equipment Replacement Reserve	1.9	3.7		3.7
Child Protection Reserve	1.9	1.1		1.1
Business Rate Appeals Reserve	1.3	1.3		1.3
Pension Stabilisation Reserve	1.1	1.1	-1.1	0.0
Interest Rate Reserve	1.0	1.0		1.0
Total earmarked revenue reserves	109.5	108.3	-28.6	79.7
General Fund Balance	21.3	21.3		21.3

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

Debt

App 7. During the twelve months to 31 March 2016, the Accounts Payable team raised invoices totalling £273.9m. The amount outstanding on these invoices was £37.2m of gross debt as at 31 March 2016.

Table App 7: Age profile of the council's debts as at 31 March 2016

Account group	<1 month £m	2-12 months £m	1-2 years £m	+2 years £m	Total £m	Overdue debt £m
Care debt – unsecured	3.0	5.1	2.4	3.3	13.8	10.8
Care debt – secured	0.3	2.0	0.9	3.0	6.2	5.9
Total care debt	3.3	7.1	3.3	6.3	20.0	16.7
Schools, colleges and nurseries	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1
Clinical commissioning groups	2.0	3.5	0.1	0.2	5.8	3.7
Other local authorities	2.7	2.6	0.4	0.0	5.6	3.0
General debt	1.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	4.3	2.4
Total non-care debt	7.9	8.3	0.6	0.3	17.1	9.2
Total debt	11.3	15.4	3.9	6.6	37.2	25.9

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

App 8. Adjusting the gross debt to take into account those balances not immediately due (i.e. less than 30 days old) or collectable (i.e. secured on property) produces the overdue debt figures shown in Table App 8.

Table App 8: Overdue debt summary as at 31 March 2016

	2015/16 Q4 £m	2015/16 Q3 £m	2015/16 Q2 £m	2015/16 Q1 £m	2014/15 Q4 £m	2013/14 Q4 £m	2012/13 Q4 £m
Care related debt	10.8	10.4	10.1	7.6	8.9	6.5	7.6
Non care related debt	7.6	7.3	7.7	8.2	4.2	3.1	3.8
Total	18.4	17.7	17.8	15.8	13.1	9.6	11.4

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

App 9. The council's debt policy includes a target of 30 days to collect non-care debt. Debtor billing volumes and values both rose by over 10% during 2015/16. The average number of debtor days for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 was 30 days.

App 10. Non care related debt includes £3.7m with CCGs and £1.9m with other debtors. The largest of the other debtors is £1m with another public service organisation with which council has agreed a payment plan.

App 11. Changes introduced under the Care Act mean it is no longer possible to place a charge on an individual's property resulting in a rise in the level of unsecured debt (as this debt would previously have been reported as secured). The level of debt due from deceased individuals' estates has increased by £1m over 2015/16. Adult Social Care is working with Business Operations to review how to process more care related debt through legal channels.

App 12. The Director of Finance has delegated authority to write off irrecoverable debts in line with financial regulations. This quarter (Q4 2015/16) the Director of Finance has written off 141 such debts with a total value of £204,644, of which £183,113 is care related and £21,531 is non care related debt.

Treasury management

Borrowing

App 13. The council borrows money to finance the amount of our capital spending that exceeds receipts from grants, third party contributions, capital receipts and reserves. The council must also demonstrate the costs of borrowing are affordable, prudent and sustainable under the Prudential Code.

Table App 9: Long-term borrowing as at 31 March 2016

	£m
Debt outstanding as at 1 April 2015	397.2
Loans raised	0.0
Loans repaid	0.0
Current balance as at 31 March 2016	397.2

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

App 14. The weighted average interest rate of the council's entire long term debt portfolio is 4.1% as at 31 March 2016.

App 15. The council also manages cash on behalf of Surrey Police Authority (£29.9m as at 31 March 2016) which is classed as temporary borrowing.

Authorised limit and operational boundary

App 16. The following prudential indicators control the overall level of borrowing:

- The authorised limit represents the limit beyond which borrowing is prohibited. The limit reflects the level of borrowing which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable. It is the expected maximum borrowing needed with headroom for unexpected cash flow. This is a statutory limit determined under section 3(1) of the Local Government Act 2003.
- The operational boundary is based on the probable external debt during the course of the year; it is not a limit and actual borrowing could vary around this boundary for short times during the year. It acts as an indicator to ensure the authorised limit is not breached.

Table App 10: Borrowing against the authorised limit and operational boundary as at 31 March 2016

	Authorised limit £m	Operational boundary £m
Gross borrowing	397.2	397.2
Limit / boundary	688.0	618.0
Headroom	290.8	220.8

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

Capital Financing Requirement

App 17. The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) represents the council's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose. The council must ensure that, in any one year, net external borrowing does not, except in the short-term, exceed the estimated CFR for the next three years. Table App 11 shows the council's position against the estimated CFR, as reported to the County Council in February 2016. The current borrowing position shows a net position of £329m more in borrowing than the council holds in short term deposits.

Table App 11: The council's position against the estimated CFR

Capital Financing Requirement			Net borrowing
2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
£767m	£838m	£899m	£329m

Maturity profile

App 18. The council sets limits for the maturity structure of borrowing in accordance with the Prudential Code, as shown in Table App 12. This excludes balances invested on behalf of Surrey Police Authority.

Table App 12: Maturity structure of the council's borrowing as at 31 March 2016

	Upper limit	Lower limit	Actual
Repayable in 1 year*	50%	0%	0%
Repayable in 1-2 years	50%	0%	0%
Repayable in 2-5 years	50%	0%	0%
Repayable in 5-10 years	75%	0%	2%
Repayable in 10-15 years	75%	0%	0%
Repayable in 15-25 years	75%	0%	2%
Repayable in 25-50 years	100%	25%	96%

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

Early debt repayment and rescheduling

App 19. There has been no early repayment or rescheduling in 2015/16.

Investments

App 20. The council had an average daily level of investments of £142m throughout 2014/15, with an average of £181.6m for 2015/16. The balance of funds managed on behalf of schools was £43.6m at 31 March 2016.

App 21. The council invests cash on the money markets through one of five brokers, directly with counterparties through the use of call accounts, money market funds or direct deal facilities, or with the Debt Management Office (DMO). Table App 13 gives a breakdown of activity during the year to 31 March 2016.

Table App 13: Deposit activity up to 31 March 2016

Timed deposits	Number	Average value £m	
Deals using a broker	13	9.2	
Direct deal facilities	4	13.5	
Deals with DMO	0	0	
Instant access	Number	Individual limit £m	Total limit £m
Active call accounts	2	60.0	120.0
Active money market funds	5	25.0	125.0
Local authorities	-	20.0	-

App 22. The weighted average return on all investments is 0.59% received during the fourth quarter in 2015/16 and 0.54% received during the whole of 2015/16. This compares to the average 7-day London Interbank Bid Rate (LIBID) of 0.36% for both of the equivalent periods. Table App 14 shows the comparison.

Table App 14: Weighted average return on investments compared to 7-day LIBID

	Average 7-day LIBID	Weighted return on investments
Quarter 4, 2015/16	0.36%	0.59%
2015/16 total	0.36%	0.54%
2014/15 total	0.35%	0.42%

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting difference

Proposed revenue and capital carry forward requests

Revenue carry forward request	£000s
Children, Schools & Families	
Looked After Children bursaries and savings match funding.	10
Underspend on Safeguarding Board pooled budget – external funding.	66
Cover the cost of ICT developments delayed into 2016/17.	24
Total Children, Schools & Families	100
Community Partnership & Safety	
Community Improvement Fund - £533,000 for committed grants	533
Member allocations - £156,000 for committed allocations.	156
Total Community Partnership & Safety	689
Highways	
Complete drainage and flooding projects, including National Flood Forum work with community groups (£50k), production of the Flood Risk Strategy (£50k), and Smallfield drainage works (£30k).	130
New Homes Bonus allocated to fund initial development of Local Growth Deal schemes, to enable business cases (bids) to be submitted to Local Economic Partnership (LEP). This work is ongoing across financial years.	712
Total Highways	842
Environment :	
Enable inspection of rights of way structures (e.g. footbridges).	40
Total Environment	40
Information Management & Technology	
IMT - Modern Worker	450
IMT - Managed Print Service - final implementation in 2016/17	50
Total Information Management & Technology	500
Human Resources & Organisational Development -.	
Occupational health assessments, backlog of checks for high risk council staff - costs have come to light since new provider	200
Total Human Resources & Organisational Development	200
Strategy & Performance	
Surrey Growth Fund - This is the uncommitted balance of the budget which supports a range of economic development activity. The fund was over programmed at the start of the year but some of the activities have been delayed and will now be undertaken in 2016/17 including further development of the Enterprise M3 Growth Hub in which the council is a partner.	324
Economic Development - funds were returned to the council from Surrey Connects in 2014/15. An investment plan is being developed focused on inward investment and export promotion including events and marketing work.	191
Total Strategy & Performance	515

Revenue carry forward request	£000s
Democratic Services	
Chairman's events which will now take place in 2016/17	15
Total Democratic Services	15
Central Income & Expenditure	
Redundancy: meet the expected pressures on this budget in 2016/17 due to the need for service transformation	986
Total Central Income & Expenditure	986
Total revenue carry forward requests	3,847

Capital carry forward and reprofiling requests	£000s
Adult Social Care	
ASC case management & finance system awaiting to be profiled subject to confirmation of when future contract payments will need to be made	15
Total Adult Social Care	15
Schools & Learning	
Harnessing ICT	353
Schools expenditure funded by income	565
School kitchens	564
Total Schools & Learning	1,482
Community Partnership & Safety	
Members' allocations	20
Total Community Partnership & Safety	20
Surrey Fire & Rescue	
Fire vehicle & equipment replacement	920
Control grant- resilience grant	129
Emergency care response	26
Joint transport project to deliver an integrated transport function across blue light partners within Surrey and Sussex.	5,200
Total Surrey Fire & Rescue	6,275
Environment & Planning	
Closed landfill sites	345
Countryside: rights of way and structures	-69
Countryside: Newlands Corner Visitor Centre	100
Basingstoke Canal	349
Local Sustainable Transport Fund	1,128
Road safety schemes	-26
Total Environment & Planning	1,827
Highways	
Flood enforcement	470
Highway maintenance	-2,963
Local transport schemes	107
Local Growth Deal schemes	1,376
River Thames scheme contribution	500
Flood resilience schemes	500
Redhill balanced network	-179
Total Highways	-189
Property	
Schools basic need	-8,128
Schools DDA	215
Schools capital maintenance	3,402
Recurring programme - schools	3,617

Capital carry forward and reprofiling requests	£000s
Fire risk / minor works / DDA	-26
Carbon reduction	508
Capital maintenance	-53
Recurring programme - non-schools	429
SEN strategy	319
Other schools projects	893
Projects - schools	1,212
Fire projects	1,638
Gypsy sites	156
Land payments for waste	545
Regeneration projects	1,240
Projects to reprovion & deliver capital receipts	552
Acquisition payments for ASC	6
Other non-school projects	567
Projects - non-schools	4,704
Total Property Services	9,962
Information Management & Technology	
IMT equipment replacement reserve	500
Adults Social Care infrastructure	575
Other IMT projects	128
Total Information Management & Technology	1,203
SuperFast Broadband	
Fund the ongoing Surrey team costs within future years that are required to oversee the further broadband infrastructure improvements, beyond the original contract deliverables, funded from the expected £3.5m contract 'clawback'.	500
Total SuperFast Broadband	502
Total capital carry forward and reprofiling requests	12,967
New initiatives funded from capital efficiencies	
SuperFast Broadband – new infrastructure	
The funding of a possible new broadband infrastructure project. This would be in addition to the expected £3.5m of improvements funded through contract clawback. If this were to be approved this would require successful consultation with BDUK.	2,102
Total SuperFast Broadband – new infrastructure	2,102

Magna Carta		
Use the Magna Carta budget underspend to make a contribution to commemorate the bicentenary of G F Watts in 2017.	40	40
Total Magna Carta		<hr/> 40
Total new initiatives funded from capital efficiencies		<hr/> 2,142 <hr/>

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SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL**CABINET****DATE: 26 APRIL 2016****REPORT OF: MS DENISE LE GAL, CABINET MEMBER FOR BUSINESS SERVICES AND RESIDENT EXPERIENCE****LEAD OFFICER: SHEILA LITTLE, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE****SUBJECT: LEADERSHIP RISK REGISTER****SUMMARY OF ISSUE:**

The Surrey County Council Leadership risk register is presented to Cabinet each quarter and this report presents the Leadership risk register as at 31 March 2016.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the Cabinet note the content of the Surrey County Council Leadership risk register (Annex 1) and endorse the control actions put in place by the Statutory Responsibilities Network.

REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS:

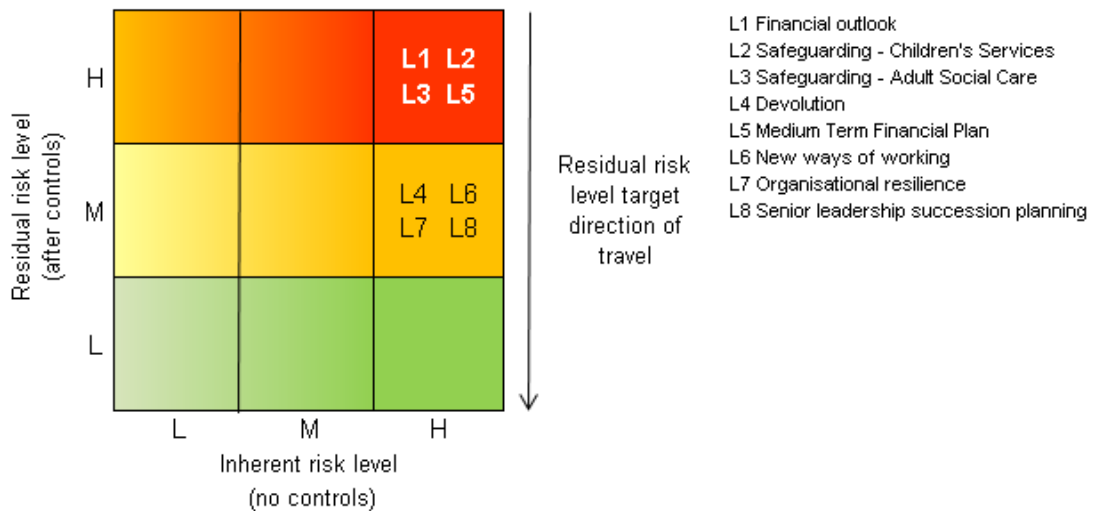
To enable the Cabinet to keep Surrey County Council's strategic risks under review and to ensure that appropriate action is being taken to mitigate risks to a tolerable level in the most effective way.

LEADERSHIP RISK REGISTER:

1. The Surrey County Council Leadership risk register (Annex 1) is owned by the Chief Executive and captures Surrey County Council's key strategic risks. The risk register focuses specifically on the strategic risks that have the potential to significantly destabilise the organisation.
2. The role of the Cabinet is to assure itself that Surrey County Council's strategic risks are captured on the risk register and that appropriate actions are being taken to effectively mitigate the risks to a tolerable level.
3. The Leadership risk register is reviewed monthly by the Statutory Responsibilities Network, bi-monthly by the Strategic Risk Forum and the Audit and Governance Committee at each meeting.
4. Additional processes and wording changes have been made to the following risks since the risk register was last presented to the Cabinet:
 - Financial outlook (L1) – addition of reference to the EU referendum;
 - Safeguarding – Children's Services (L2) – reference to the improvement notice and reshaping of Assistant Director roles; and
 - Medium Term Financial Plan (L5) – addition of reference to the Public Value Transformation Board.

Residual risk level

- The Surrey County Council Leadership risk register includes both the inherent and residual risk levels for each risk. Inherent risk is the level of risk before any control activities are applied. The residual risk level takes into account the controls that are already in place or are being put in place, detailed on the risk register as both 'processes in place' and 'controls.'
- There are now eight risks on the Surrey County Council Leadership risk register, all of which have a high inherent risk level, as illustrated in the table below. Despite mitigating actions, four of these risks continue to have a high residual risk level (L1,L2,L3,L5) and four continue to have a medium residual risk level (L4,L6,L7,L8): showing the significant level of risk that the council is facing despite the processes and controls being put in place to manage the risks.



CONSULTATION:

- The Surrey County Council Leadership risk register has been reviewed by a number of senior officer groups and the Audit and Governance Committee.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND IMPLICATIONS:

- Effective management of risks and financial controls supports the council to meet its objectives and enable value for money.

Financial and Value for Money Implications

- There are no direct financial implications relating to the Surrey County Council Leadership risk register.

Section 151 Officer Commentary

- The Section 151 Officer is well sighted of current and emerging risks through being chair of the Strategic Risk Forum, a member of the Statutory Responsibilities Network and a direct report to the Chief Executive Officer.

Her attendance at key strategic meetings provides further insight and ensures an integrated risk approach.

Legal Implications – Monitoring Officer

11. There are no direct legal implications relating to the Surrey County Council Leadership risk register.

Equalities and Diversity

12. There are no direct equalities implications but any actions taken need to be consistent with the council's policies and procedures.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT:

13. The Surrey County Council Leadership risk register will be presented to the Cabinet on a quarterly basis.

Contact Officer:

Cath Edwards, Risk and Governance Manager
Tel: 020 8541 9193

Consulted:

Strategic Risk Forum, Statutory Responsibilities Network, Chief Executive and direct reports, Audit and Governance Committee, Cabinet

Annexes:

Annex 1 – Leadership risk register

Sources/background papers:

None

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Leadership risk register as at 31 March 2016 (covers rolling 12 months)

Strategic risks – have the potential to significantly disrupt or destroy the organisation

Ref	Risk ref.	Description of the risk	Inherent risk level (no controls)	Processes in place (ie the 'how' risks are being mitigated)	Controls (i.e. decisions needed)	Lead risk owner	Residual risk level (after existing controls)
L1	FN01	Financial outlook Lack of funding, due to constraints in the ability to raise local funding and/or distribution of funding, results in significant adverse long term consequences for services.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structured approach to ensuring Government understands the council's Council Tax strategy and high gearing. Targeted focus with Government to secure a greater share of funding for specific demand led pressures (in particular Adult Social Care). Proactive engagement with Government departments to influence Government policy changes (especially grant distribution, 100% business rate retention strategy and school funding). Continued horizon scanning of the financial implications of existing and future Government policy changes. Development of alternative / new sources of funding (e.g. bidding for grants). <p>Notwithstanding actions above, there is a significant risk of Central Government policy changes /austerity measures impacting on the council's long term financial resilience. There is also a risk that the EU referendum delays Government policy changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members make decisions to reduce spending and or generate alternative sources of funding, where necessary, in a timely manner. Officers unable to recommend MTFP unless a credible sustainable budget is proposed. Members proactively take the opportunities to influence central Government 	Director of Finance	High
L2	CSF3,4	Safeguarding – Children's Services Avoidable failure in Children's Services, through action or inaction, including child sexual exploitation,	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working within the frameworks established by the Children's Safeguarding Board ensures the council's policies and procedures are up to date and based on good practice. Adult Social Care and Children, Schools and Families are working as key stakeholders in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely interventions by well recruited, trained, supervised and managed professionals ensures appropriate actions are taken to safeguard and promote the well being of 	Deputy Chief Executive and Strategic Director of Children's Schools and	High

Key to references:

ASC = Adult Social Care risk
CSF = Children, Schools and Families risk
C&C = Customers and Communities risk

EAI = Environment and Infrastructure risk
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FR = Fire and Rescue Service risk

ORB = Orbis risk

Leadership risk register as at 31 March 2016 (covers rolling 12 months)

Ref	Risk ref.	Description of the risk	Inherent risk level (no controls)	Processes in place (ie the 'how' risks are being mitigated)	Controls (i.e. decisions needed)	Lead risk owner	Residual risk level (after existing controls)
Page 44		leads to serious harm, death or a major impact on well being.		<p>further development of the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children's Services Improvement Plan is being delivered to address the improvement notice dated 26 January 2016 and strengthen service and whole system capability and capacity. Ofsted visit on a monthly basis to monitor progress. Assistant Director roles and responsibilities have been reshaped to strengthen leadership and governance. 	<p>children in Surrey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively respond to feedback from regulators. Robust quality assurance and management systems in place to identify and implement any key areas of learning so safeguarding practice can be improved. The Children's Safeguarding board (chaired by an independent person) comprises senior managers from the County Council and other agencies facilitating prompt decision making and ensuring best practice. An Improvement Board (chaired by the Deputy Leader) oversees progress on the Improvement Plan and agrees areas of action as required. 	Families	
	L3	ASC6,7	<p>Safeguarding – Adult Social Care</p> <p>Avoidable failure in Adult Social Care, through action or inaction, leads to serious harm, death or a major impact on wellbeing.</p>	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working within the framework established by the Surrey Safeguarding Adults Board ensures that the council's policies and procedures are up to date and based on good practice. Care Act Implementation Board provides strategic direction and focus. Adult Social Care and Children, Schools and Families are working as key stakeholders in the further development of the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to work with the Independent Chair of the Surrey Safeguarding Adults Board to ensure feedback and recommendations from case reviews are used to inform learning and social work practice. Agree and embed agreed changes resulting from Care 	Strategic Director of Adult Social Care & Public Health

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Leadership risk register as at 31 March 2016 (covers rolling 12 months)

Ref	Risk ref.	Description of the risk	Inherent risk level (no controls)	Processes in place (ie the 'how' risks are being mitigated)	Controls (i.e. decisions needed)	Lead risk owner	Residual risk level (after existing controls)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established a locality safeguarding advisor to assure quality control. Strong leadership, including close involvement by Associate Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care in safeguarding functions. 	Act 2014 consultation. - Actively respond to feedback from regulators.		
L4	Page 45	Devolution Failure to achieve a 3SC devolution deal leaves SCC without a coherent response to the strategic challenges facing the county.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3SC internal governance arrangements agreed - including a Strategic Oversight Group which manages 3SC risks (and 3SC risk register developed/approved). Programme office and workstream sponsors and leads agreed with roles and responsibilities defined. Regular meetings of local authority Leaders and Chief Executives. Regular engagement with 3SC partners. Regular engagement with central government at both political and official level. Negotiation with Government underway, following a successful Ministerial challenge meeting in January. 	- Keep all processes under active review. - Strategic Oversight Group reviewing risk register quarterly.	Chief Executive	Medium

Cross cutting risks – high level risks that can be mitigated more effectively through cross working.

Ref	Risk ref.	Description of the risk	Inherent risk level (no controls)	Processes in place (ie the 'how' risks are being mitigated)	Controls (i.e. decisions needed)	Lead risk owner	Residual risk level (after existing controls)
L5	ASC1,2 CSF1,2	Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) 2016-21	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly reporting to Continuous Improvement and Productivity Network and Cabinet on the 	- Prompt management action taken by Directors /	Director of Finance	High

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Leadership risk register as at 31 March 2016 (covers rolling 12 months)

Ref	Risk ref.	Description of the risk	Inherent risk level (no controls)	Processes in place (ie the 'how' risks are being mitigated)	Controls (i.e. decisions needed)	Lead risk owner	Residual risk level (after existing controls)
Page 46	C&C2 EA11 FN2 ORB11	<p>Failure to achieve the MTFP, which could be a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not achieving savings • Additional service demand and/or • Over optimistic funding levels. <p>As a consequence, lowers the council's financial resilience and could lead to adverse long term consequences for services if Members fail to take necessary decisions.</p>		<p>forecast outturn position is clear about the impacts on future years and enables prompt management action (that will be discussed informally with Cabinet).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget Support meetings (Chief Executive and Director of Finance) continue to review and challenge the robustness of MTFP delivery plans and report back to Cabinet as necessary. • A Public Value Transformation Board has been established, as required by Cabinet, and the Terms of Reference agreed. Members of the Board are the Leader of the Council (Chair), Chief Executive and Director of Finance. • Budget planning discussions held with Cabinet and Scrutiny Boards. • Early conversations are undertaken with all relevant stakeholders to ensure consultations about service changes are effective and completed in a timely manner. • Cross service networking and timely escalation of issues to ensure lawfulness and good governance. 	<p>Leadership Teams to identify correcting actions. (Evidenced by robust action plans)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members (Council, Cabinet, Scrutiny Boards) make the necessary decisions to implement action plans in a timely manner - Members have all the relevant information to make necessary decisions 		
	L6	ASC2,9 CSF1,2, 5,6 EA13,15 FR74 ORB4	<p>New ways of working</p> <p>Failure to identify and manage the impacts / consequences of implementing a range of new models of delivery leads to severe service disruption and reputational damage.</p>	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared and aligned strategies to ensure no unintended consequences. • Robust governance arrangements (eg. Inter Authority Agreements, Better Care Board, Health and Wellbeing Board, financial governance framework) in place with early warning mechanisms. • Regular monitoring of progress and risks against work streams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leadership and managers recognise the importance of building and sustaining good working relationships with key stakeholders and having early discussions if these falter. - Progress discussions with Clinical Commissioning Groups in Surrey. 	Chief Executive

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Leadership risk register as at 31 March 2016 (covers rolling 12 months)

Ref	Risk ref.	Description of the risk	Inherent risk level (no controls)	Processes in place (ie the 'how' risks are being mitigated)	Controls (i.e. decisions needed)	Lead risk owner	Residual risk level (after existing controls)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective transition arrangements with continuous stakeholder engagement. Continuous focus on building and maintaining strong relationships with partners through regular formal and informal dialogue. Close liaison and communication with customers. 	- Members continue to endorse approaches to integration across the council.		
L7	ASC4, 5,8 CSF5 EAI2, 5,17 ORB5	Organisational resilience Failure to plan for and/or respond effectively to a significant event results in severe and prolonged service disruption and loss of trust in the organisation.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing an employment framework that supports flexibility in service delivery and organisational resilience. External risks are regularly assessed through the Local Resilience Forum and reviewed by the Statutory Responsibilities Network. Active learning by senior leaders from experiences / incidents outside the council informs continual improvement within the council. Close working between key services and the Emergency Management Team to proactively update and communicate business continuity plans and share learning. Robust governance framework (including codes of conduct, health and safety policies, complaints tracking). 	- Regular monitoring of effectiveness of processes is in place and improvements continually made and communicated as a result of learning.	Chief Executive	Medium
L8		Senior Leadership Succession Planning A significant number of senior leaders leave the organisation within a short space of time and cannot be replaced effectively resulting in a reduction in	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving collective ownership and risk sharing of organisational goals by introducing a scorecard for organisational performance. Workforce planning linked to business continuity plans High Performance Development Programme to increase skills, resilience and effectiveness of leaders 	- Transparent and effective succession plans	Chief Executive	Medium

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Leadership risk register as at 31 March 2016 (covers rolling 12 months)

Ref	Risk ref.	Description of the risk	Inherent risk level (no controls)	Processes in place (ie the 'how' risks are being mitigated)	Controls (i.e. decisions needed)	Lead risk owner	Residual risk level (after existing controls)
		the ability to deliver services to the level required.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career conversations built into appraisal process looking forward five years • Shaping leaders exercise • Introducing new senior leadership appraisal process that mainstreams feedback (shaping leaders) and succession planning into appraisal process. 			

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Movement of risks

Ref	Risk	Date added	Inherent risk level when added	Movement in residual risk level		Current residual risk level
L1	Financial outlook (previously called future funding)	Aug 12	High	Jan 16	↑	High
L2	Safeguarding – Children’s Services	May 10	High	Jan 15	↑	High
L3	Safeguarding – Adult Social Care	May 10	High	Jan 15	↑	High
L4	Devolution	Jan 16	High	-	-	Medium
L5	Medium Term Financial Plan	Aug 12	High	-	-	High
L6	New ways of working	Jan 16	High	-	-	Medium
L7	Organisational resilience	May 10	High	Aug 12	↓	Medium
L8	Senior Leadership Succession Planning	Mar 15	High	-	-	Medium

Risks removed from the register in the last 12 months

Risk	Date added	Date removed
<i>National policy development</i>	<i>Feb 13</i>	<i>Jan 16</i>
<i>Waste</i>	<i>May 10</i>	<i>Jan 16</i>
<i>Comprehensive Spending Review 2015</i>	<i>Sept 14</i>	<i>Jan 16</i>
<i>Reputation</i>	<i>Oct 14</i>	<i>Jan 16</i>
<i>Staff resilience</i>	<i>May 10</i>	<i>Jan 16</i>
<i>Information governance</i>	<i>Dec 10</i>	<i>Jan 16</i>
<i>Supply chain / contractor resilience</i>	<i>Jan 14</i>	<i>Jan 16</i>

Leadership level risk assessment criteria

Due to their significance, the risks on the Leadership risk register are assessed on their inherent risk level (no controls) and their residual risk level (after existing controls have been taken into account) by high, medium or low.

Risk level	Financial impact	Reputational impact	Performance impact	Likelihood
	<i>(% of council budget)</i>	<i>(Stakeholder interest)</i>	<i>(Impact on priorities)</i>	
Low	< 1%	Loss of confidence and trust in the council felt by a small group or within a small geographical area	Minor impact or disruption to the achievement of one or more strategic / directorate priorities	Remote / low probability
Medium	1 – 10%	A sustained general loss of confidence and trust in the council within the local community	Moderate impact or disruption to the achievement of one or more strategic / directorate priorities	Possible / medium probability
High	10 – 20%	A major loss of confidence and trust in the council within the local community and wider with national interest	Major impact or disruption to the achievement of one or more strategic / directorate priorities	Almost certain / highly probable

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL**CABINET****DATE: 26 APRIL 2016****REPORT OF: LINDA KEMENY, CABINET MEMBER FOR SCHOOLS, SKILLS AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT****LEAD OFFICER: JULIE FISHER, DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE****SUBJECT: SURREY SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD (SSCB) ANNUAL REPORT 2014-2015****SUMMARY OF ISSUE:**

The Surrey Safeguarding Children Board (SSCB) is a statutory, multi agency board, chaired by an independent chair. In the year 2014-2015 the chair was Mrs Alex Walters.

The SSCB is responsible (under section 14 of the Children Act 2004) for coordinating what is done by each person or body represented on the Board for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area; and for ensuring the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for those purposes

The Annual Report for 2014-2015 details the progress made against the four SSCB priorities and how partners were held to account to deliver improvements.

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015, issued by the HM Government covering the legislative requirements and expectations on individual services to promote and safeguard the welfare of children and which provides a clear framework in which to monitor the effectiveness of local services, requires that the Annual Report covers the preceding financial year and should be submitted to the Chief Executive, Leader of the Council, the local Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chairman of the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Elaine Coleridge-Smith took over the role of SSCB Chair on 1 September 2015. A robust business plan is being developed by the SSCB.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Cabinet notes the [SSCB Annual Report](#) and is conscious of the time period of the report.
2. The Cabinet notes the appointment of a new independent chair, who is a member of the Council's Improvement Board and looks forward to receiving the Annual Report for 2015-2016

REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Cabinet has a responsibility to ensure the safety and wellbeing of children and young people in Surrey.

The SSCB Annual report provides Cabinet with an opportunity to reflect on what is going well and what areas require improvement in Surrey.

DETAILS:

1. Working Together to Safeguard Children 2010, 2013 and 2015 provides the statutory framework for the safeguarding responsibilities of those working with children and young people, including the responsibilities of the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB).
2. The period covered by this report has been one of considerable challenge for partner agencies and the SSCB, in response to statutory inspection outcomes, restructuring of services within organisations to achieve more effective use of resources and the associated impacts of change throughout the partnership. The SSCB has met its statutory duties by responding proportionately and effectively to national and local issues, and acknowledges that there is still significant work to be undertaken to improve safeguarding outcomes for children and young people in Surrey.
3. The SSCB has a broad membership from both statutory and voluntary sectors as required by Section 13 of the Children Act 2004 and subsequent amendments.

CONSULTATION:

4. The Annual Report was developed following consultation with the membership of SSCB sub groups. The draft report was presented to the Board in September 2015 for discussion and comment. The final report was approved at the November 2015 Board meeting and was discussed at the Social Care Service Board in January 2016.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND IMPLICATIONS:

5. There are no implications for risk management in the recommendation that Cabinet is being asked to accept.

Financial and Value for Money Implications

6. The activities of the Board are funded through a pooled budget which is contributed to by Statutory Partners which includes contributions from Surrey County Council. The pooled budget for the Surrey Safeguarding Board is £310,777.

Section 151 Officer Commentary

7. The Section 151 Officer confirms there are no material financial or business implications in this report.

Legal Implications – Monitoring Officer

8. Section 13 of the Children Act 2004 requires each local authority to establish a Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) for their area and specifies the organisations and individuals (other than the local authority) that must be represented on the Board, including those which the Secretary of State prescribes in regulations.
9. Section 14 sets out the objectives of LSCBs, which are:
 - (a) to coordinate what is done by each person or body represented on the Board for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of

children in the area of the local authority, and

(b) to ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

10. The Local Safeguarding Children Board Regulations 2006 made under sections 13 and 14 set out the functions of LSCBs, which include undertaking reviews of the deaths of all children in their areas and undertaking Serious Case Reviews in certain circumstances.
11. It is a statutory requirement under Section 14a of the Children Act 2004 that the Chair of the SSCB must publish an annual report providing a rigorous and transparent report on the effectiveness of child safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the local area.

Equalities and Diversity

12. The recommendations will have a positive impact upon the residents with different protected characteristics by making the activities of the Board more transparent and improving outcomes for Surrey children.
13. No Equalities Impact Assessment has been carried out as this is not necessary in relation to an Annual Report.

Safeguarding responsibilities for vulnerable children and adults implications

14. This Annual Report supports safeguarding children and young people as it provides information on performance in Surrey.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT:

The 2014-2015 SSCB Annual report was:

- Published on the SSCB /SCC website
- Sent electronically to all Board members for them to cascade to their own agencies
- Sent Electronically to the Chief Executive; the Leader of the Council; the local Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board
- Presented to the Health and Wellbeing Board
- Made available in hard copy for those unable to access Electronic formats
- Discussed by Social Care Service Board in January 2016

The SSCB Annual Report for 2015-2016 will be completed over the period April-July 2016 and will complete the same steps as above including coming to Cabinet.

Actions contained in the report will be reported upon as part of the Business Plan Review and Annual Report for the year ending 31 March 2016.

Contact Officer:

Janice Morgans: Interim Partnership Support Manager, Surrey Safeguarding Children Board Tel: 01372 833378

Consulted:

Surrey Safeguarding Children Board, including, Statutory Partners of the Surrey Safeguarding Children Board

Sources/background papers:

- Working Together to safeguard Children; A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children; DFE March 2015
www.education.gov.uk/aboutdfe/statutory/g00213160/working-together-to-safeguard-children

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

DATE: 26 APRIL 2016

REPORT OF: LINDA KEMENY, CABINET MEMBER FOR SCHOOLS, SKILLS AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

LEAD OFFICER: JULIE STOCKDALE, ACTING ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR SCHOOLS AND LEARNING

SUBJECT: 2015 EDUCATION PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES



SUMMARY OF ISSUE:

This report presents an overview of the educational outcomes of children and young people in state maintained schools in Surrey, including academies, for early years, primary, secondary, post 16 and special school phases for the academic year ending in the summer of 2015.

Surrey continues to perform better than the national and South East region in most key measures at all key stages. Attainment at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), Key Stage 1, Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 in summer 2015 was in the top quintile nationally. In particular, Surrey is ranked 15th out of 150 local authorities for the proportion of pupils that achieve 5 or more good GCSEs with English and Mathematics. Overall the achievement of most vulnerable groups also continues to improve.

As of 31 March 2016, the proportion of schools that are good or outstanding is 91% and Surrey is ranked 1st in the South-East (out of 19 Local Authorities) and 26th nationally. The proportion of good and outstanding schools has increased at twice the national rate over the last two years due to the dedication and hard work of school leaders, governors and staff facilitated by the Surrey School Improvement Strategy – Every School A Good School. This initiative, implemented in 2013, was approved by Cabinet and was supported by additional investment.

However, whilst at most Key Stages outcomes for disadvantaged pupils and pupils with special educational needs are improving, these pupils in Surrey are still doing less well than similar pupils nationally. In addition, the gap between these pupils and their peers remains wider in Surrey than that seen nationally.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that Cabinet notes:

1. The 2015 Education Outcomes as set out in the report and particularly that the Surrey School Improvement Strategy – Every School a Good School – has resulted in year on year improvements in outcomes for children and young people at each key stage and in Ofsted outcomes.
2. That improving outcomes of disadvantaged and vulnerable pupils continues

to be a key priority for the Local Authority.

3. The recently published White Paper – Educational Excellence Everywhere – indicates that Local Authorities will cease to have a role in school improvement from August 2017.

REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS:

To ensure that Cabinet is fully informed of the latest education outcomes and the success of schools in Surrey and likely implications of changes to school improvement.

DETAILS:

1. Surrey pupils continue to make good progress and to perform well at all key stages compared with their peers nationally. The great majority of performance measures are above the national average and show significant year on year improvement. When benchmarked against other shire counties nationally Surrey County Council is in a strong position in most measures.
2. However, these strong outcomes overall and outcomes for the many vulnerable pupils are still not as high as we would wish. Outcomes in a small number of schools are still significantly lower than both the national and county average.

Background

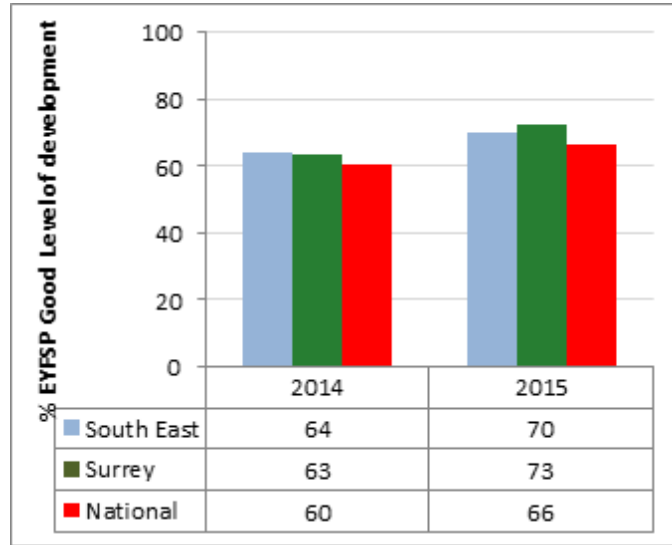
3. There were 393 maintained schools and academies in Surrey open during the academic year referenced in this report (2014/15). The table overleaf shows a breakdown by phase. As at the end of January 2015, 76 of these schools were academies (19%). As at 1st December 2015, this had increased to 90 academies (23%).

	Number of schools- Jan 2015
Nursery	4
Primary	259
Primary phase academies	43
Total Primary phase	302
Secondary	24
Secondary academies	30
Total Secondary phase	54
Special	20
Special academies	3
Pupil Referral Units	10
Total Special	33
Total All Schools	393

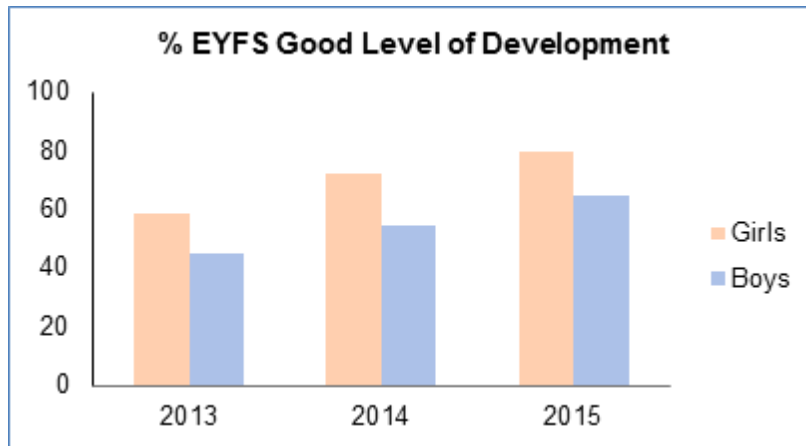
- For further information on the key stage assessments, including expected levels of attainment and progress, please see Annex 1.

Early Years (ages 2-4)

- The percentage of children in Early Years that achieved a Good Level of Development (GLD) increased by ten percentage points in 2015. Surrey is ranked 13th nationally out of 151 Local Authorities and third in terms of its statistical neighbours¹.



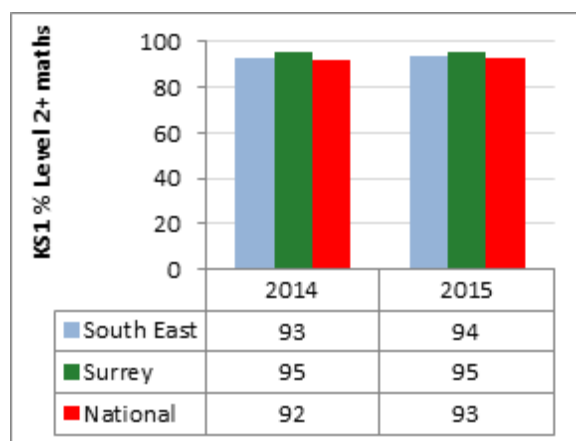
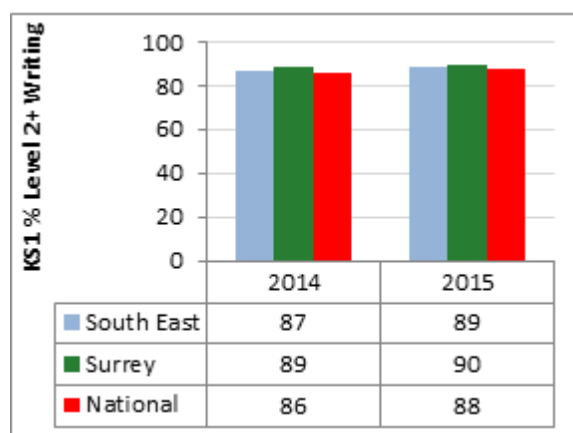
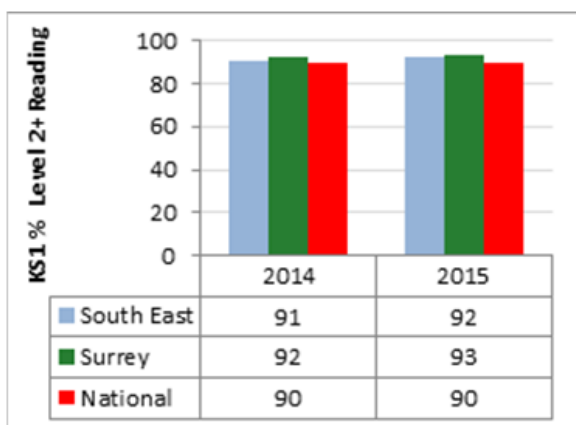
- Girls continue to do better than boys, but the gender gap has decreased in all of the three key measures. The gender gap for percentage achieving a good level of development has reduced from 18 percentage points (ppts) in 2014 to 15ppts in 2015.



Key Stage 1 (ages 4-7):

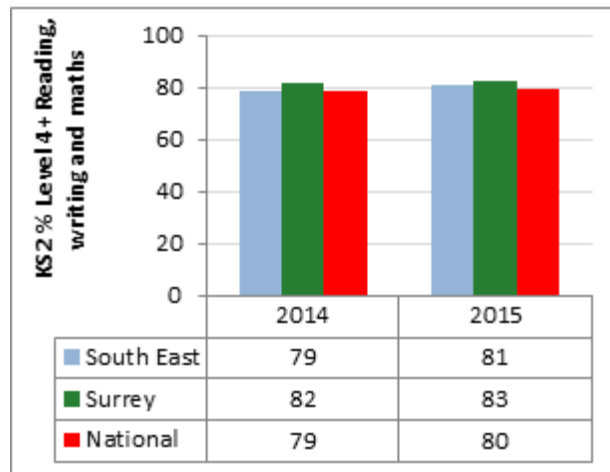
¹ Surrey’s statistical neighbours are Bracknell Forest, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire East, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, West Berkshire, Windsor & Maidenhead and Wokingham.

6. The number of Year 1 pupils who met the expected standard of phonic decoding in Surrey increased from 75% last year to 78% this year. This matches improvements nationally. Nationally, (out of 150 LAs), Surrey has improved and moved up the rankings from 56th to 42nd this year. Surrey is 1 percentage point above national in 2015. By the end of Year 2, 92% of pupils are reaching the expected standard, (an improvement of 3ppts from last year) and only 7% are not.
7. Overall, Surrey's Key Stage 1 performance remains strong compared to all authorities nationally and to statistical neighbours. Performance improved or was maintained in all subjects and at all thresholds this year.
8. Surrey is in the top twenty in the national rankings across all subjects at both the expected (level 2+) and higher (level 2b+; level 3) thresholds.

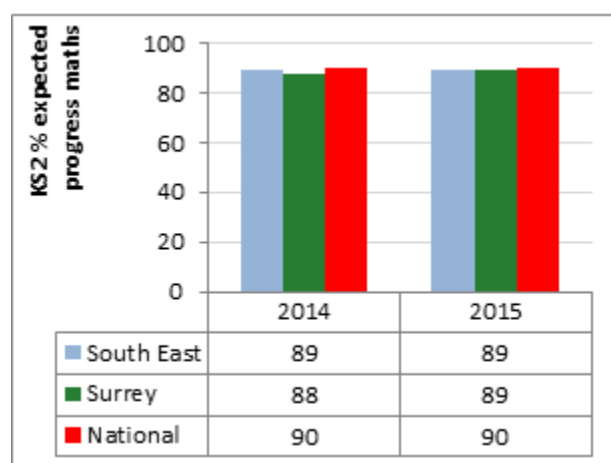
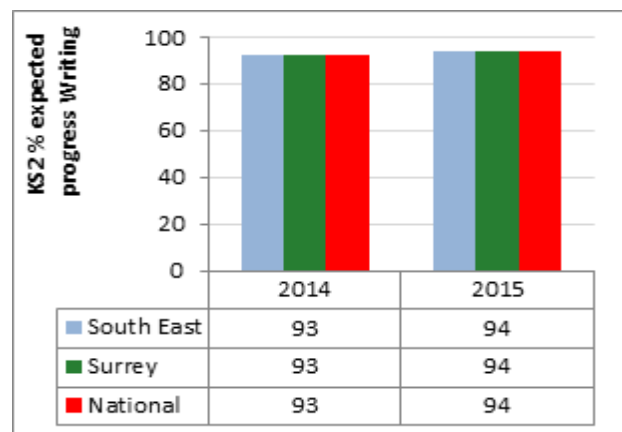
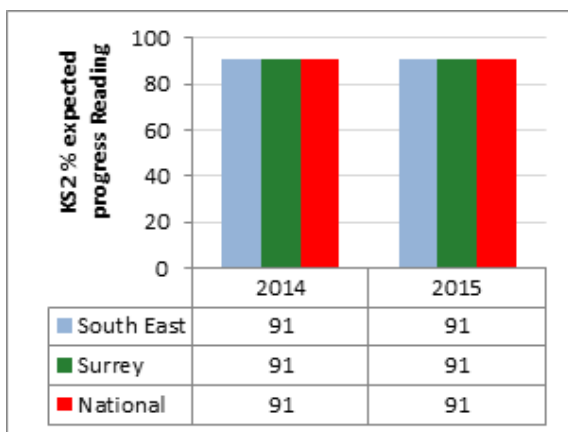


Key Stage 2 (ages 7-11)

9. The percentage of pupils making the expected level of attainment i.e. Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths (RWM) increased to 83%. This compares with 80% for state funded schools in England. This places Surrey 28th in national rankings and 3rd amongst its statistical neighbours.



- 10. The proportion of pupils attaining level 4b and level 5 in RWM remains significantly higher than national.
- 11. In Surrey, 91% of pupils were making expected progress in reading, 94% were making expected progress in writing and 89% were making expected progress in maths. This compares to 91%, 94% and 90% for state funded schools in England.

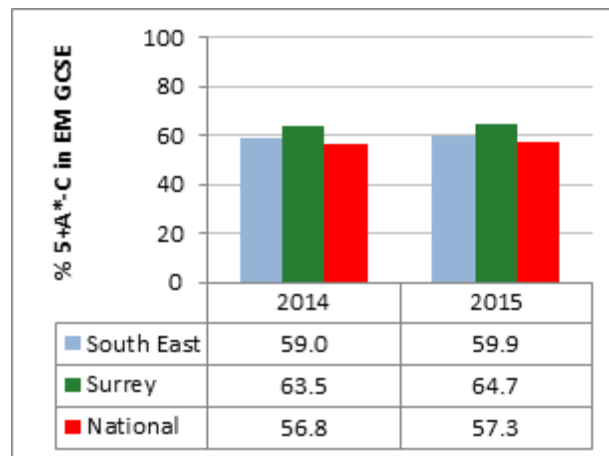


- 12. Following the 2015 results eight schools were below floor standards (compared to nine in 2014). This represents 4% of schools in Surrey compared to a national figure of 5%.

13. Improving the attainment and progress of pupils in receipt of the Pupil Premium and other vulnerable groups remains a key priority at key stage 2 – see paragraphs 24-26.

Key Stage 4 (ages 14-16)

14. Surrey pupils performed better than the national average with 64.7% achieving 5+A*-C GCSEs including English and mathematics, an increase of 1.2 ppts from last year. Nationally the attainment increased by 0.5 ppts to 57.3%. Surrey is ranked 15th place in the national rankings and 4th of 11 statistical neighbours for this measure.



15. The gender gap for proportion achieving 5+A*-C including English and mathematics is narrower in Surrey than nationally. This is due to boys performing proportionally better in Surrey than elsewhere, putting the Surrey gap at 8 percentage points compared to 9.4 for England as a whole.

KS4 key performance indicators by gender

% of pupils achieving	Surrey Girls	Surrey Boys	Surrey All Pupils	National Girls	National Boys	National All Pupils
5+A*-C Inc. A*-C E&M	68.8	60.8	64.7	61.9	52.5	57.3
English Baccalaureate	37.2	25.1	31	29.3	19.5	24.3
KS2-4 3 Levels of Progress in English	81	72	76.4	76.5	66	71.3
KS2-4 3 Levels of Progress in Maths	74.5	71.7	73.1	68.8	65.1	67
KS2-4 4 Levels of Progress in English	41.5	29.8	35.5	36.6	26.5	31.4
KS2-4 4 Levels of Progress in Maths	40	37.9	38.9	31.7	30	30.9

Source: the NCER Nova system was used to allow for calculation of 4 levels progress figure. Figures may therefore not match SFR exactly.

16. The English Baccalaureate (EBacc) was first introduced into the performance tables in 2009/10. It shows how many pupils get a grade C or above in certain core academic subjects. Nearly half (47.3%) of Surrey pupils were entered for EBacc (8.5 percentage points higher than the national figure) and 31% achieved the qualification compared with 24% nationally.
17. A school is below the floor standard in 2015 if fewer than 40% of pupils achieve 5 +A*-C GCSEs including English and mathematics AND the percentage of pupils making expected progress between key stage 2 and key stage 4 in both English and maths is below the national median. Across England 11% of state funded schools perform below the floor standard, while in Surrey this affects three schools - 6% of secondary provisions. Two of these are academies and one is a LA maintained school.
18. As at Key Stage 2, outcomes for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups at the end of Key Stage 4 remain a concern. This is considered later in this paper.

Key Stage 5 (age 16+)

19. Of those entered for level 3 qualifications in Surrey 92.2% achieved at least two substantial qualifications, the minimum university entry requirement. This is a slight increase from last year, up from 91.8%, with Surrey ranking 55 out of 150 local authorities.
20. In Surrey 12% achieved passes at grades AAB or better with at least two facilitating subjects. In Surrey, the gender gap has been narrowed to 0.2 ppts whereas nationally boys have outperformed girls (13.1 vs 10.7%).
21. The average point score per entry for Surrey students taking A levels was 214.2 (equivalent to a C grade) in state funded schools and colleges. This is slightly behind the national average of 216.1 (equivalent to a C+) for all settings but ahead of state funded schools and colleges which are at 211.9 (equivalent to a C).
22. The average point score per entry for Surrey students taking vocational qualifications was 220.6 (equivalent to a distinction) in state funded schools and colleges. This is slightly ahead of the national average of 219.5 (equivalent to a distinction) for all settings and state funded schools and colleges which are at 219.4 (equivalent to a distinction).
23. The number of entries of Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) A level subjects decreased in Surrey from 31.1% in 2013/14 to 29.2% compared to 32.5% nationally (a decrease of 0.5 ppts) indicating a lower science bias. Surrey ranks 110th nationally. The top 4 STEM subjects by number of entries are the same both nationally and in Surrey and account for 84% of the STEM subject exam entries. These are in the subjects of Mathematics, Biological Sciences, Chemistry and Physics.

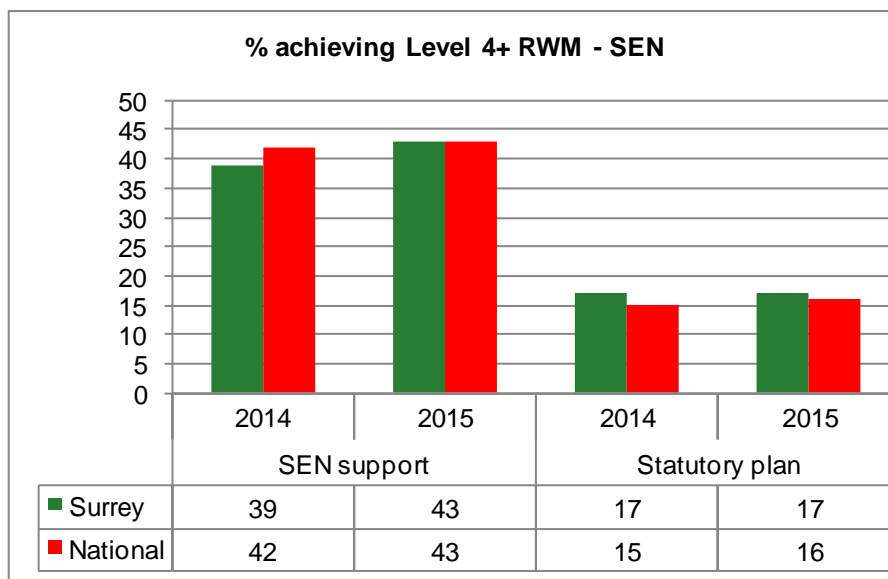
Outcomes for vulnerable groups

24. Improving outcomes for vulnerable groups, including looked after children, disadvantaged pupils and pupils with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) has been a priority for school improvement over the last

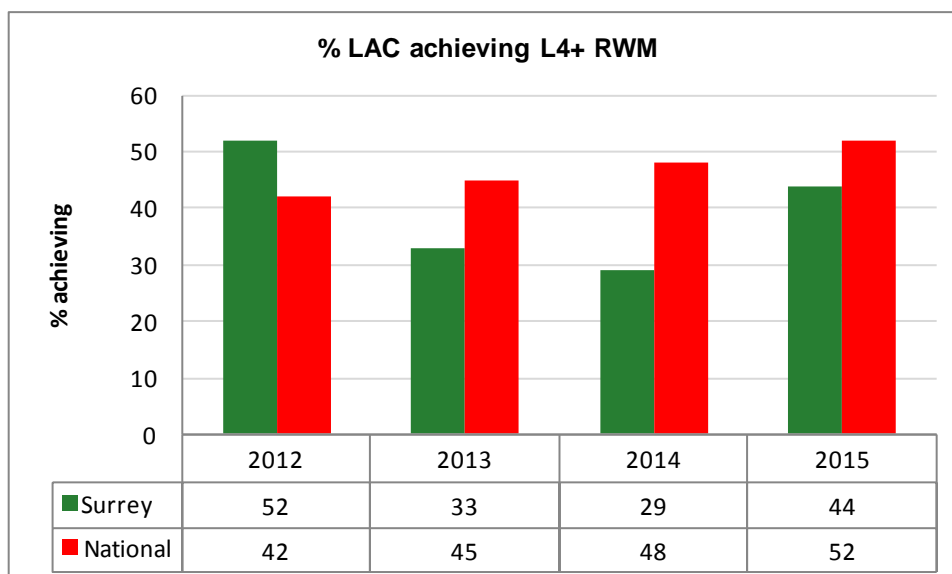
eighteen months. Overall across most key stages outcomes for vulnerable groups have increased however, in many cases the gap remains too wide and this remains a key priority.

Key Stage 2 vulnerable groups

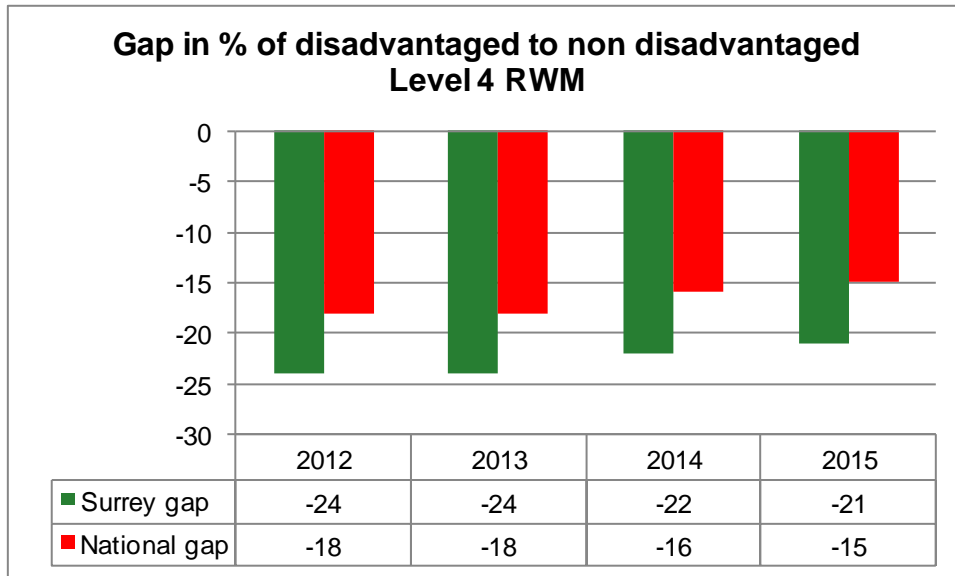
25. Attainment for children with SEND at the end of KS2 is generally in line with that found nationally. The percentage of pupils with SEN but no statutory plan (i.e. receiving SEND support) that achieved a L4+ in RWM increased by 4ppts to 43% in 2015 and is in line with national. Surrey is now above the average for the south-east and for its statistical neighbours for this group.
26. Attainment of pupils with a statutory plan remains above the national average, with 17% of Surrey pupils achieving Level 4 and above in RWM compared with 16% nationally.



27. There is a marked improvement in the proportion of children who are looked after at the end of KS2 that achieve L4+ in RWM with a 15ppt increase. However, this is still below similar pupils nationally.



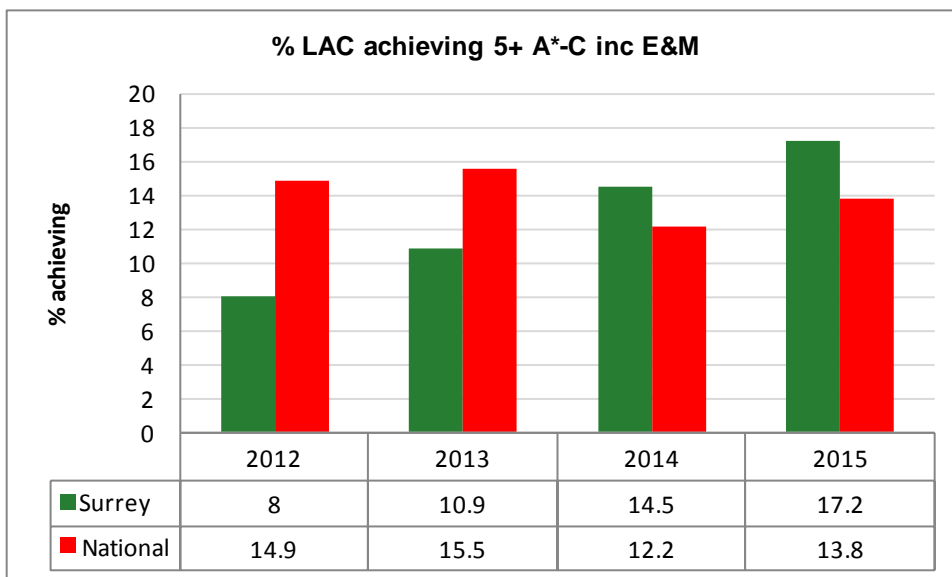
28. The percentage of disadvantaged pupils achieving Level 4 + in RWM is 66% which represents a 3ppt increase on last year in Surrey. However, this is still lower than similar pupils nationally and whilst the gap between disadvantage pupils in Surrey and non-disadvantaged pupils nationally has narrowed since 2013 it is still wider than national.



Key Stage 4 Vulnerable groups

29. The attainment of pupils with a statutory plan is better in Surrey than nationally (12.2% of Surrey pupils with statutory plans achieve 5+A*-C including English and maths compared with 8.8% nationally). Surrey pupils receiving SEND support also perform better than their peers nationally (25% achieving compared to 23.5% nationally).

30. There have also been improvements in the proportion of Looked After Pupils that have achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and maths.



31. Outcomes at the end of KS4 for disadvantaged pupils have declined with the percentage of disadvantaged pupils that achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and maths declining by nearly 2ppts to 35.2%. This places Surrey 71st nationally compared to 15th for all pupils. Analysis shows that performance varies considerably across schools and also from year to year which suggests that in some schools there are not secure strategies in place to ensure that the gap closes over time.
32. However, this also disguises the fact that most schools are focusing systematically on narrowing the gaps. As part of the School Improvement Strategy there is a clear focus on and challenge to schools where outcomes for disadvantaged pupils are low. This is now having an impact. In most cases, whilst published information from 2015 does not show a significant reduction in gap, in-school evidence shows that this is beginning to happen. This has been recognised by Ofsted in all but one inspection of secondary schools this year:

'Leaders make effective use of the pupil premium funding. Published information does not show a significant reduction in the gap between the standard of achievement of this group and their peers, but disadvantaged students currently at the school are making rapid progress.' Section 5 Inspection Oct 2015

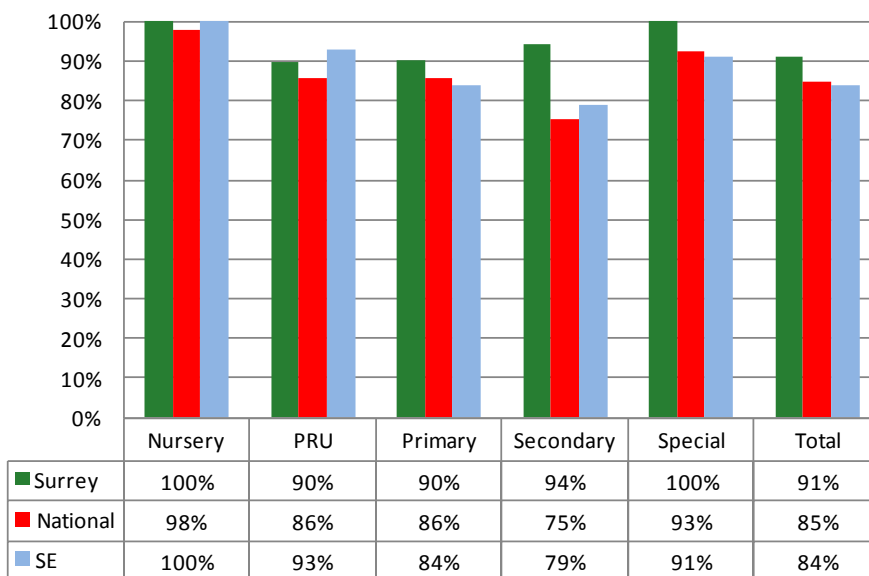
'The pupil premium grant is used effectively. It has funded a well-managed programme of one-to-one tuition, small-group interventions, accelerated reader programmes and extra help in lessons which have had a demonstrable impact on the progress that disadvantaged pupils have made. Although published information does not yet show a significant reduction in the gaps in standards achieved by this group and their peers, these gaps are closing much more convincingly for disadvantaged pupils currently at the college.' Section 5 Inspection January 2016

33. Moving forward, improving outcomes for vulnerable and disadvantage pupils remains a priority. The introduction of the Inclusive Values at the Heart of School Improvement Strategy continues to provide a greater focus on improving outcomes for these pupils.

Ofsted

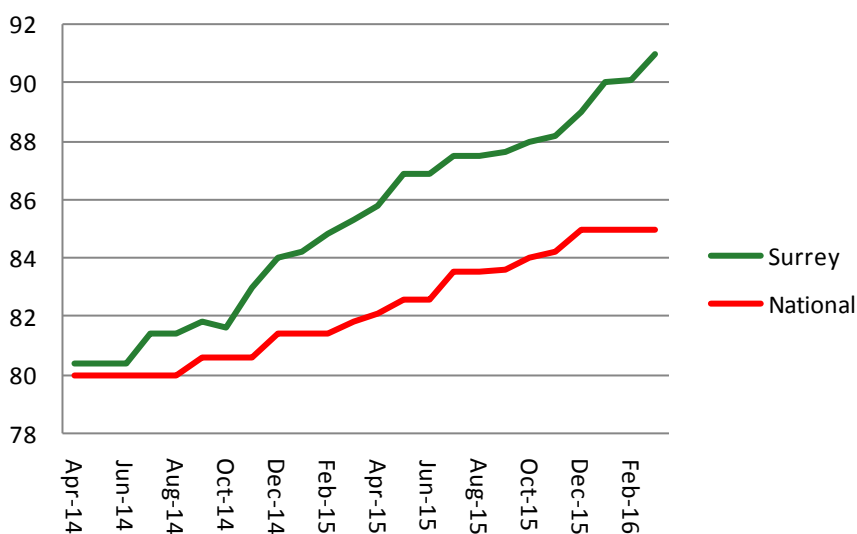
34. The percentage of good and outstanding schools in Surrey at the end of March 2016 is 91%. Overall, 92% of all pupils in Surrey attend a good or outstanding school compared to 83% nationally. This places Surrey 23rd in National rankings and 1st in the South-east.

% good or outstanding schools - March 16



35. Since April 2014 the percentage of good and outstanding schools has increased by 11ppts in Surrey compared to 5ppts nationally. This is more than twice the rate of increase found nationally.

% good and outstanding schools March 16



Every School a Good School – The Surrey School Improvement Strategy – Impact

36. Led by our School Improvement partners, B4S with full support from Surrey County Council, Every School a Good School - The Surrey School Improvement Strategy - was introduced in April 2013. It had the following key priorities. To:

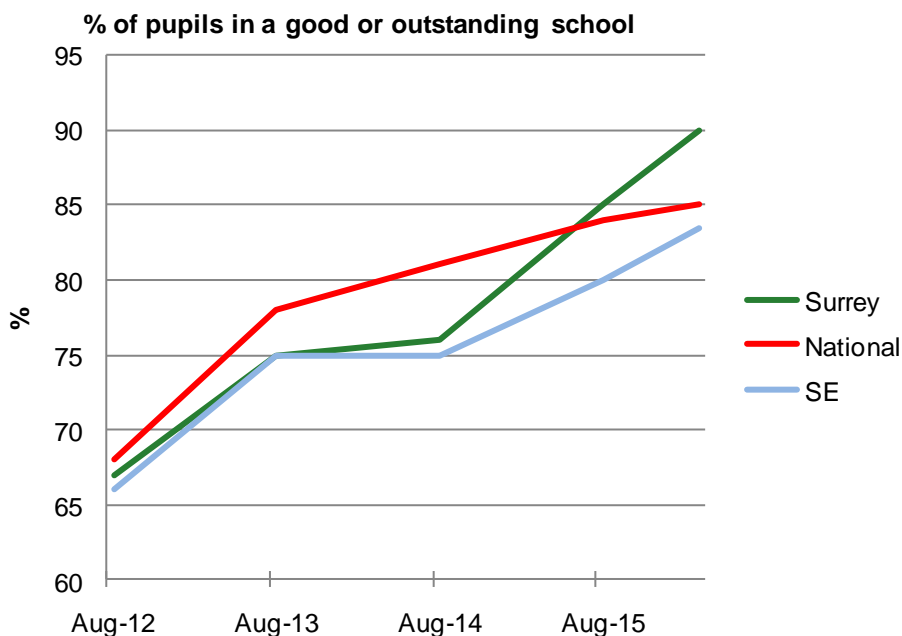
- Increase the proportion of schools that are judged by Ofsted to be ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’

- Increase the proportion of children that attend a good or better school
- Improve the proportion of pupils that make or exceed expected progress in mathematics and English by the end of both KS2 and KS4
- Rapidly improve the attainment and progress of disadvantaged and vulnerable children so they achieve as well as other children
- Continue to develop leadership capacity at senior level through partnership work with Teaching Schools, National Support Schools and other good or outstanding schools
- Develop aspiring leaders to improve succession planning.

37. The Strategy identifies the appropriate support and challenge for all schools so they are able to improve further and share their expertise locally and more widely. It is based on a strategy of differentiated support for all schools. In order to distinguish between highly effective schools and those schools which would benefit from additional support, all schools are monitored through the systematic and routine collection of information relating to school and pupil performance and statutory compliance. Intensive support was given to any school that needs to improve to a position of securing 'good'.

38. The strategy was significantly supported by the additional funding provided by both Surrey County Council - £1.9M per year - and by funding retained from DSG as voted by Schools Forum - £1.3M per year. This has made a substantial difference to both the number of schools that can be support and the amount of support that can be provided. The funding from DSG also enables some support to be provided to academies identified to be in need.

39. The strategy has been amended each year to reflect the changing national and local educational landscape in addition to the outcomes of pupils and feedback from schools. The emphasis in the first year was on implementing the strategy and there was a significant focus on ensuring that the leadership in schools, particularly in primary schools, was driving the leadership of learning in a rapid and targeted manner. This led to a significant number of changes in leadership and in governance. However, over the first year of the strategy this meant that the proportion of good and outstanding schools did not improve rapidly. However, as can be seen by the graph below the proportion of pupils in good and outstanding primary schools accelerated rapidly and from August 2014 has increased at twice the rate in the South-East and three times the national rate.



40. In September 2012 Ofsted introduced a new inspection framework under which schools that were not good were judged to Require Improvement (or be inadequate). Schools in this category are monitored and reinspected within two years. There have now been 54 'Requires Improvement reinspections' since 2014. Of these 83% have been judged to have improved to at least 'Good'. Of the nine that remained Requiring Improvement four increased their Leadership and Management grade to good. In other words over 90% showed significant improvement in Ofsted terms.
41. When the strategy was launched in April 2013 there were 117 schools identified as benefiting from additional challenge and support (Focus Support Schools) in order to be in a secure position a 'good' Ofsted judgement in all aspects of provision and outcomes. This number is now 55.
42. A significant element of the strategy is school-to-school support. The majority of schools that are supported receive some form of school-to-school support from either a systems leader or another good or outstanding head. In addition Teaching Schools and National Support Schools have been brokered to provide the total support package of support to 20 schools. This has proved highly successful. A key focus now is to support the facilitation of a school-led system.
43. In addition to the overall picture of improvement in terms of Ofsted outcomes and attainment at the end of all key stages, the strategy feedback from schools remains positive, particularly from those schools that are part of the Focused Support Programme. Ofsted continue to judge support from Babcock 4S as strong and appropriate in their inspection reports and monitoring letters. Over 98% of Ofsted comments are positive.

'Since the retirement of the previous headteacher, governors have worked in close cooperation with the local authority to improve teaching and raise pupils' achievement.' S5 Report

'School leaders have been responsive to a high level of support provided by the local authority.' S5 Report

44. A recently commissioned external review of the SI strategy concludes:

'There was an overwhelming support for the programmes which are currently in place and a recognition of the complexity this work entails. The main message that came through clearly from the heads I interviewed was a recognition of the strength of the structure which is currently in place and the stability which the school improvement team's expertise and effort brings to the changing educational landscape. As one head commented, 'I am a great supporter of the work which Babcock undertakes. I think their ambitions are good, the focus is clear and their efforts are admirable.'

Next Steps and priorities

45. As a large shire county, covering both urban and more rural areas, the range of circumstances and challenges faced by Surrey's schools varies greatly. In addition, a significant number of new dwellings are currently planned in Surrey by 2026. This demand for housing puts pressure on all services and public infrastructure – particularly schools.

46. The White Paper – Educational Excellence Everywhere – and the National Funding Consultation published in March 2016 make it clear that the government does not expect Local Authorities to be responsible for School Improvement from the end of the academic year 2016/17. The Education Service Grant, which funds much of School Improvement, will also cease at that time.

47. The Local Authority has had to make some very difficult decisions as a result of the changes to local government funding. Therefore the council will no longer be able to support the continued additional funding from the start of the new academic year.

48. The Every School a Good School strategy will continue until the end of the academic year 2015/16. In addition, the LA has commissioned Babcock 4S to work with schools, governors and officers to develop a revised school improvement strategy for the academic year 16/17. This will focus on the following priorities:

- supporting schools to develop and implement new, self-sustaining models of school improvement for the future
- supporting schools to move towards academisation without impacting on outcomes for pupils
- ensuring rapidly improved outcomes for all vulnerable groups
- developing a more inclusive school ethos
- eradicating variability across geographical areas

49. However, this will need to be achieved within a significantly reduced budget.

CONSULTATION:

50. A formal consultation process was not required for this report. This report has been shared with Julie Stockdale, Acting Assistant Director for Schools & Learning and the Children, Schools and Families (CSF) Directorate Leadership Team

RISK MANAGEMENT AND IMPLICATIONS:

51. There are no risk management implications of the information contained in this report which is for information only

Financial and Value for Money Implications

52. The Local Authority receives funding for school improvement and other school support services via the Education Services Grant. The National Funding Consultation and White Paper proposes that this fund ceases at the end of the academic year - 2016/17. Local Authorities will not be expected to fund or run school improvement after August 2017.
53. £1.3m of the additional funding for school improvement has been withdrawn from September 2016. This will mean that a more focussed approach to improvement will be applied and a transition strategy will be put in place.
54. The Schools Forum approves an allocation of approximately £1.3m for support for all schools (including academies), top-sliced from all schools delegated budgets.

Section 151 Officer Commentary

55. The role of the local authority in school improvement is reducing and is proposed to cease next year should the White Paper be implemented, consequently the current grant funding will also end next year. The funding reductions in 2016/17 are in anticipation of these proposals and allows for some transition.

Legal Implications – Monitoring Officer

56. Section 13A of the Education Act 1996 imposes upon local authorities a duty to promote high standards in both primary and secondary education. The information contained within this report enables Cabinet members to satisfy themselves that their duty is being fulfilled and that where improvements are required, strategies are in place to address them.

Equalities and Diversity

57. An EIA was not needed for this report as no proposals are being made; the report is for information only.

Other Implications:

58. The potential implications for the following council priorities and policy areas have been considered. Where the impact is potentially significant a summary of the issues is set out in detail below.

Area assessed:	Direct Implications:
Corporate Parenting/Looked After Children	See paragraphs 24-33 and 36-44
Safeguarding responsibilities for vulnerable children and adults	No significant implications arising from this report
Public Health	No significant implications arising from this report
Climate change	No significant implications arising from this report
Carbon emissions	No significant implications arising from this report

Contact Officer:

Maria Dawes, Head of School Effectiveness, Babcock Education, 01372 834 434
Kirstin Butler, Performance & Knowledge Management Team, 0208 541 8606

Annexes:

Annex 1: Background to key stages

Annex 1: Overview of key stages

Early Years

- Children are normally aged five when they are assessed, although a minority may be slightly younger or older.
- The Foundation Stage Profile is based on teacher assessments completed in the Summer term.

From 2016/17, it will no longer be a statutory requirement for schools to submit these assessments to the DfE.

Key Stage 1

- Children are normally aged seven when they are assessed, although a minority may be slightly younger or older.
- The expected level is Level 2+

Key Stage 2

- Children are normally aged eleven when they are assessed, although a minority may be slightly younger or older.
- Please note that the expected progress methodology changed in 2011 and 2012. The information here is based on 2012 methodology. Pupils are expected to make at least two levels of progress between key stage 1 and key stage 2.

Please note: In 2016 National Curriculum levels will no longer be used at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2. DfE are finalising what accountability measure will be reported. We will update you once the position is clearer.

Key Stage 4

- The key stage 4 results are based on pupils at the end of key stage 4 in state-funded schools (mainstream schools, special schools and academies).
- Expected levels of progress in English and mathematics are based on pupils making at least three levels between key stage 2 and key stage 4.
- The English Baccalaureate (EBacc) is not a qualification in its own right. It was established to provide information to parents, and others, about the achievements of pupils in a core set of academic subjects which are shown to enhance the chances of progressing on to further study. To meet EBacc criteria, a pupil must have obtained a grade A* to C in English, mathematics, two sciences, history or geography (referred to as humanities), and an ancient or modern foreign language. AS levels taken in the relevant subject before the end of key stage 4 also count towards the EBacc.

Key Stage 5

- The key stage 5 information is a summary of the A level and equivalent results for students at the end of key stage 5 in state-funded mainstream schools, academies, free schools, maintained special schools and FE sector colleges.

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SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL**CABINET****DATE: 26 APRIL 2016****REPORT OF: MR RICHARD WALSH, CABINET MEMBER FOR LOCALITIES AND COMMUNITY WELLBEING****LEAD OFFICER: TREVOR PUGH, STRATEGIC DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE****SUBJECT: DRAFT PUBLIC SAFETY PLAN 2016-2025****SUMMARY OF ISSUE:**

Surrey Fire and Rescue Authority is required by the Government to produce an Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) which considers all the fire and rescue related risks that could affect our communities. This planning process helps us to identify longer term priorities, to make sure we have an up to date assessment of risk, and how to mitigate it effectively.

We set out our IRMP in our Public Safety Plan (PSP), which is currently valid until 2020. However within a constantly changing environment, new threats and opportunities have emerged. This new document outlines how we will respond and adapt to these changes and continue to deliver a high performing, valued, sustainable and cost-effective service.

The draft PSP refresh document covers the period 2016-2025.

Surrey Fire and Rescue Authority proposes to consult with the public and stakeholders on the direction it is intending to pursue, and intends to do this in collaboration with the Surrey Fire Brigades Union, Resident Experience Board, Cabinet Member and Cabinet Associate Member. The proposed consultation dates are 27 April to 7 June 2016.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that:

The draft Fire and Rescue Authority PSP for 2016-2025 is approved to proceed to public and stakeholder consultation.

REASON FOR RECOMMENDATION:

Public consultation led by the Service will benefit residents as it will help them to better understand the choices we have to make to manage the service and give them the opportunity to comment on the plan.

<u>DETAILS:</u>

Draft Public Safety Plan

1. This refreshed PSP, currently in draft form, is our key planning document that describes how we will play our part in keeping Surrey residents, and those that work in or travel through the county, safe over the coming years. It outlines our understanding of the risks and challenges facing the county and how we will maintain, adapt and enhance our service accordingly.
2. Our current PSP was developed in 2011 and the context in which the plan was developed has changed. Drivers for change include:
 - I. Fall in demand for traditional services
 - II. Shift in population characteristics
 - III. Redefined budget and need to make further savings and efficiencies
 - IV. Reviews and changes to policy and legislation including emerging Government policy on collaboration between emergency services and the recent Government departmental move of Fire Service policy from DCLG to the Home Office
 - V. Public Service Transformation projects with a key focus on collaboration
 - VI. Busier roads
 - VII. Environmental factors such as climate change and threat of terrorism.
3. The proposals in the plan are:
 - I. Undertaking an options appraisal on working more closely with other Fire and Rescue Services, and with Police and Ambulance Services, behaving as one, whilst maintaining our front-line provision.
 - II. Anticipating changes to the demographic profile across Surrey to identify and target residents and businesses most at risk of fire in our communities by using a broad range of data, including information shared with us by other agencies, to assist us with this work.
 - III. Increasing integration and meaningful collaboration with other emergency services to assist them to respond to an increasing demand for services, where we can improve community safety and add public value.
 - IV. Continuing to review mobilising arrangements with our emergency service partners (other Fire and Rescue Services, Police and Ambulance) to develop a next generation 999 call system to improve how we communicate, share information and respond to incidents to enhance public value.
 - V. Reviewing our training requirements and introducing more realistic training to offset the reduction in real-world experience created by a fall in demand for our traditional services.

- VI. Examining our communities to see where we can better meet community needs.
 - VII. Exploring all options to maximise income and avoid, reduce or recover costs to enable us to invest in our workforce, facilities and community.
 - VIII. Review our Surrey Response Standard.
 - IX. Review the way we call handle and respond to Automatic Fire Alarms.
5. Greater collaboration is a key theme of our proposals. Surrey residents are already experiencing the benefits of our closer collaboration with Police and Ambulance services. Surrey firefighters provide assistance to other emergency services with defibrillator usage, missing person location, assisted entry and, if we are first to attend an incident, immediate emergency medical care. These are examples of how we can offer a safer, more coordinated community response, which focuses on the needs of residents and the changing nature of emergencies.
 6. In addition, we believe that further meaningful collaboration with our emergency service partners offers greater potential savings, because we can look to create efficiencies by eliminating duplication across services, which we cannot do if reviewing our own service in isolation.
 7. The draft PSP should be read alongside the draft Equality Impact Assessment (EIA), a summary of which is provided in this report (paragraph 28). The EIA will be reviewed following the consultation period.

CONSULTATION:

Public consultation

8. This report recommends that Surrey Fire and Rescue Service consults with the public and stakeholders on the draft refreshed PSP.
9. The links to the consultation documents and the communications plan are towards the end of this document.

Fire Brigades Union

10. Throughout the development of the PSP, Surrey Fire and Rescue Service has worked closely with the Fire Brigades Union. It is important that they have the opportunity to comment on our proposals and our vision for the service. As part of this co-designing process, the Fire Brigades Union has authored Chapter Three of the PSP. In addition, representatives have met with Elected Members, and they are members on the PSP Steering Group.

Resident Experience Board

11. The Resident Experience Board considered a draft of the PSP at its meeting on 16 October 2015 – also see Member Reference Group below.

Staff engagement

12. It is important that our staff are fully aware of the plans we are proposing and we have engaged in a number of ways with them ahead of the consultation period. We have issued a joint communication with the Fire Brigades Union to highlight

the key issues in the draft PSP, briefed leaders in the organisation to enable them to answer questions from staff and engaged with staff on Yammer. Group Commanders and Assistant Group Commanders have received briefings, as has the Staff Council.

Member Reference Group

13. A subgroup of the Resident Experience Board have met together as a cross-party Member Reference Group. This Group was set up to act as a sounding board and provide a Member steer as the project progresses and the refreshed PSP is developed. It has also questioned and challenged officers about the changes being considered and assisted in ensuring that the refresh is as comprehensive as possible. The Member Reference Group has met roughly once a month since its first meeting on 29 April 2014. Surrey Fire and Rescue Service and Democratic Services work together to facilitate the meetings.
14. The Member Reference Group has discussed the PSP refresh and its timeline, the workforce transformation programme, risk modelling and Community Risk Profiles. It has also met with representatives from the Fire Brigades Union, the Chief Fire Officer and senior officers from Surrey Fire and Rescue Service.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND IMPLICATIONS:

15. The draft PSP provides mitigation against risks. We publish a Community Risk Profile for the county to provide a picture of the changing landscape of community risk in Surrey, highlighting areas of concern, identifying plans for reducing risk and exploring the impact of geography, demographics and lifestyle on community risk.
16. Community risk represents the **likelihood** of an emergency incident occurring in a given location and its expected **impact** on the community. Intelligence and an assessment of what, where and when emergencies may occur feeds into our risk modelling and helps us understand how our efforts can impact on the risks we identify. This provides an advantage when planning to protect the community and generates knowledge to inform critical decision making.

Financial and Value for Money Implications

17. Surrey Fire and Rescue Service achieved efficiency savings of £4.8m between 2010/11 and 2015/16. Within the 2016/21 Medium Term financial plan there are a further £5.9m of required savings for the service to achieve.
18. The plan focuses on providing an efficient and effective service, matching resources to risk and predicted demand. By collaborating with other emergency service partners and other relevant agencies, we will be able to provide a more efficient and effective service without having to reduce frontline service delivery.

Section 151 Officer Commentary

19. The PSP looks out to 2025, a period in which the financial climate and risks will change, and therefore needs to be flexible enough to ensure that the service can adapt as required.
20. The plan describes the approach the service intends to take in order to meet future savings requirements, whilst still delivering an effective Fire and Rescue service. There is a particular emphasis on collaboration with other blue light services in order to achieve this.

Legal Implications – Monitoring Officer

21. The development of the PSP and subsequent consultation meets the requirement in the Fire and Rescue Service National Framework and associated guidance for the authority to produce an Integrated Risk Management Plan. As a fire and rescue authority, Surrey County Council has a statutory duty to have regard to this Framework in carrying out its functions.
22. The PSP describes how the authority will discharge its functions under the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004, and its role as a Category 1 responder under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004.
23. The PSP must reflect effective consultation. The results of this consultation will be taken into consideration, and the PSP will be revised as necessary. If any changes in service delivery are necessary to implement the PSP, then a further specific consultation will be carried out.

Equalities and Diversity

24. In considering the PSP, members must have due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity for people with protected characteristics, foster good relations between such groups, and eliminate any unlawful discrimination. These matters are dealt with in the equalities paragraphs of the report and in the attached equalities impact assessment. The assessment attached is based on the proposals being consulted on, and may need to be revised if there are any amendments to the PSP as a result of the consultation. If any changes in service delivery are necessary to implement the PSP, a further, specific equalities impact assessment will be carried out.
25. Valuing and promoting equality and diversity are central to the work of the Surrey Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS). The ability to protect the public through fire safety advice, fire prevention, fire protection and emergency response depends on understanding the differing needs of the diverse communities and responding appropriately to those needs.
26. The refreshed PSP has no negative impact on service delivery compared to the current level of service received by any particular protected group. All future proposed policy changes will require separate EIAs looking into the potential impacts on service delivery and any consultation and engagement activities will enable us to inform and further develop these EIAs.
27. The draft Equality Impact Assessment can be viewed by following the link under Consultation Documents towards the end of this document.

Other Implications:

28. The potential implications for the following council priorities and policy areas have been considered. Where the impact is potentially significant a summary of the issues is set out in detail below.

Area assessed:	Direct Implications:
Corporate Parenting/Looked After Children	No significant implications arising from this report
Safeguarding responsibilities for vulnerable children and adults	Surrey experiences relatively low numbers of fatalities and injuries from fires. Our challenge is to continue to reduce these small numbers and this means the accurate targeting of those who are most vulnerable. We must also maintain our contribution to the reduction of casualties associated with road traffic collisions and will continue to focus on young drivers. We recognise that we also have an important part to play in improving the life chances for young people, so we deliver a number of other effective prevention activities.
Public Health	Increase integration and meaningful collaboration with other emergency services to assist them to respond to an increasing demand for services, where we can improve community safety and public health, and add value. We continue to educate the public through community safety campaigns and the Safe and Well Visit. Our Safe and Well Visit is designed to cover fire safety, road safety, environment safety and by using the One Stop Surrey referral process, cover a range of health and social issues that support independent living. We also supply a range of equipment, like smoke alarms, hard of hearing alarms, fire retardant bedding and advise on TeleCare alarms and sprinklers. We are continuing to work with the Surrey Health and Wellbeing Board members, such as Adult Social Care, the NHS, public health and Age UK Surrey, to develop the content of our Safe and Well Visits to reduce risk to the elderly.
Climate change	The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 places a legal duty on all emergency services to carry out risk assessments in their area. Significant risks are recorded on the Surrey Community Risk Register. We have to assess the risk of major emergency incidents such as flooding, derailments, major spillages, fires, chemical incidents, civil unrest, terrorist attacks and flu pandemics.
Carbon emissions	No significant implications arising from this report.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT:

29. Subject to approval of the recommendations by Cabinet, Surrey Fire and Rescue Service will consult with the public and stakeholders on the draft PSP. The consultation will open on 27 April 2016 and close on 07 June 2016.
30. Surrey Fire and Rescue Service will then consider the feedback received from the public and stakeholders and will make any revisions necessary to the draft PSP.
31. A final version of the PSP will be submitted to the Resident Experience Board on 30 June 2016 for scrutiny and will then be presented to Cabinet on 19 July 2016 for final approval.
32. Following the online publication of the final PSP at the end of July 2016, plans for carrying out the work outlined in the document will be developed and communicated to staff.

Contact Officer:

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 Surrey Fire and Rescue Service
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 01737 224000

Consulted:

PSP 2025 Member Reference Group, Resident Experience Board, Cabinet Member and Cabinet Associate, Strategic Director Environment and Infrastructure, Legal Services, Finance, Surrey Fire Brigades Union, PSP Steering Board.

Annex:

Annex 1 – Draft Public Safety Plan summary document

Consultation Documents:

[Draft Public Safety Plan 2016-2025](#)
[Draft public consultation questions](#)
[Draft Equalities Impact Assessment](#)
[Draft consultation and communications plan](#)

Sources/background papers:

[Fire and Rescue National Framework for England](#)
[Public Safety Plan 2011-2020](#)
[Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004](#)
[Fire and Rescue Policy move to Home Office](#)
[Enabling Closer Working Between The Emergency Services](#)
[Public Service Transformation Network](#)
[Civil Contingencies Act 2004](#)
[Community Risk Profile](#)
[Policing and Crime Bill 2015-16](#)
[Medium Term Financial Plan](#)
[Resident Experience Board](#)

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LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR FIRE SERVICE:

We have included some case studies in our Public Safety Plan which demonstrate some of the work we are doing. You can find out more about:

- the way we help the Ambulance service access homes to save lives
- how our firefighters respond to people who have fallen in their homes
- the training we are giving to our staff to help people who are suffering heart attacks and breathing problems
- the introduction of defibrillators on all our fire engines and at our fire stations and the training we have given our staff on how to use them
- some of the work we are doing with other emergency services to help save more lives

PUBLIC MEETINGS:

We are holding meetings on 7, 18 and 19 May.

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WE WOULD REALLY LIKE TO HEAR YOUR THOUGHTS ON OUR IDEAS FOR OUR FUTURE WORK.

You can let us know your views in our quick and easy survey at www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/PSP refresh. Or you can write to us at: **PSP Team, Surrey Fire and Rescue Service, Croydon Road, Reigate, Surrey, RH2 0EJ** or email us at psp@surreycc.gov.uk.

Please contact us by **7 June 2016**. We will then consider every idea and provide a report on our findings.

Welcome to Surrey Fire and Rescue Service's

PUBLIC SAFETY PLAN

Follow us

 @SurreyFRS

 Surrey Fire and Rescue Service

Our Public Safety Plan is a document that we are required to produce to show what we do, why we do it, and what our plans are for the future. In this plan we take into account factors that affect the way we can run your fire service, like the budget we are given, the population of Surrey and how the types of calls we respond to are changing.

We want to provide the best service that we can to all residents in Surrey and to continue to place a high priority on responding quickly to emergencies. The amount of money that we get to do this is falling each year and so we must find ways to make savings.

We believe that working with our emergency service partners offers greater potential savings than we could otherwise achieve because we can look to create efficiencies by eliminating duplication across services.

Surrey residents are already experiencing the benefits of our closer working with Police and Ambulance services. By working together, we can offer a safer, more coordinated community response, which focuses on the needs of residents and the changing nature of emergencies. For example our firefighters are being trained to respond to medical emergencies if they can get there faster than an ambulance. You can find out more about this from one of our firefighters on page 12 of the Public Safety Plan.

LEARN MORE ABOUT WHAT WE ARE PLANNING TO DO:

Our Public Safety Plan explains what we are planning to do to improve the service we offer to you. These are in our **Proposals** on page 4. When we were deciding on these proposals, we asked ourselves questions about the service we provide to you. For example, we think that you expect a quick response from us to an emergency call and so have included this in our proposals.

WE ARE PROPOSING TO LOOK AT:

1. How we can work more closely with other fire and rescue services.
2. Who is most at risk in Surrey so we can plan our response.
3. How we can work with other emergency services like the police and ambulance.
4. How we can improve how we handle every 999 call and share information with others.
5. How we train our staff.
6. How we can better meet your needs in the community.
7. How we can generate income, avoid and recover costs and invest in our service.
8. How quickly we can respond to you.
9. How we can handle and respond to automatic fire alarms.

FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE CHALLENGES WE ARE FACING:

There are a number of options available to a fire and rescue authority when it comes to making savings. One option would be simply to reduce the number of fire stations, firefighters and vehicles that we use on the frontline. We want to avoid that. Here is a list of options that we are considering which support the proposals we are making in the Public Safety Plan:

- Working with police and ambulance services
- Working with other fire and rescue services
- Working with other relevant partners
- Crewing arrangements for our fire engines
- Response vehicles, including different types of vehicles
- Review of our support services
- Collaboration of back office functions across the different emergency services
- Review of the Surrey Response Standard
- Review of our training facilities
- Use of training facilities with other emergency services
- Privatisation of elements of the service
- Options appraisal on outsourcing services
- Commercial joint ventures
- How we provide our prevention, protection and response services
- How we provide our equipment
- Commissioning work with others
- Reviewing alternatives to how services are delivered and responded to across the emergency services

If we ever do need to look at a different way of providing savings, we will make sure that we consult with you and find out your views before making any changes. You can find out more about the savings we need to make and what we are doing to achieve them in the Public Safety Plan.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL**CABINET****DATE: 26 APRIL 2016****REPORT OF: LINDA KEMENY, CABINET MEMBER FOR SCHOOLS SKILLS AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT****LEAD OFFICER: GARATH SYMONDS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR COMMISSIONING AND PREVENTION****SUBJECT: PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE GOVERNANCE AND OBJECTS OF THE TULK BEQUEST****SUMMARY OF ISSUE:**

The Tulk Fund for School Sports Facilities is governed by a Scheme dated 26 July 2006. The Objects of the Charity are set out at paragraph 4 of the Scheme: *The object of the charity is to provide recreational facilities and advance education by providing or assisting in the provision or improvement of outdoor sports facilities (not including equipment) for County maintained secondary schools in Surrey.*

The Tulk Fund is a registered charity (Reg. No. 312006) with an accumulated income of £335,950 (valuation as at 5 April 2016). Other than a historic agreement that £157,000 is to be spent on a project, income of £178,950 remains in the fund.

The Fund is governed by a Scheme that allows for the bequest to be used to fund projects at county maintained secondary schools. Academies were not in existence in Surrey when the original bequest was made nor when the 2006 Scheme was drawn up. A new Scheme would be needed, with amended objects, if the Fund were to be made available to all county maintained secondary schools and secondary academies in Surrey. A request to the Charity Commission for a new Scheme of this nature needs to be approved by Cabinet.

In addition, the governance of the charity is onerous under the current Scheme with full Cabinet being required to make every decision. Cabinet is asked to alter these arrangements so that the decision making in relation to allocation of funds can be delegated to the Cabinet Member for Schools, Skills and Educational Achievement.

The Tulk Fund is made up of a permanent endowment (£14,735) and accumulated income (£335,950). Whilst the accumulated income can be allocated to projects by the Trustees of the Fund (Surrey County Council), any use of the initial permanent endowment must be approved by Order of the Charity Commission in advance.

Due to the low value of the initial capital, it is considered that seeking approval to be able to allocate the permanent endowment to appropriate projects would be sensible, so that this initial capital can be used effectively.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the Cabinet:

1. Agree to apply to the Charity Commission for a new Scheme to be drawn up which amends the Objects so both 'county maintained secondary schools' and 'secondary academies' can benefit from the funds available in the bequest.
2. Requests that the Director of Legal, Democratic and Cultural Services prepares amendments to the Scheme of Delegation and to the Constitution to reflect the changes arising from this report and submits them for approval by the Leader.
3. Agree the application to the Charity Commission for a new Scheme that will include a provision to enable the Trustees to allocate the permanent endowment (£15,502) in future.
4. Agree that, following Charity Commission advice, decisions relating to any final amendments to the Scheme are delegated to the Director for Children's Services (or alternative appropriate officer) in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Schools, Skills and Educational Achievement.

REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS:

Inclusion of secondary academies in the Scheme would mean that all state funded secondary schools in Surrey were once again in scope, as they were in 2006.

To ensure there are clear and proportionate governance arrangements in place to enable the effective administration of the Fund.

The remaining permanent endowment would most effectively be spent on future projects alongside the accumulated interest, as the value of the permanent endowment is insufficient to fund any significant project alone or to generate any significant interest in the medium term.

DETAILS:
Background

1. The Tulk Fund is a registered charity. The Trust was originally set up in 1952, with a bequest of £10,000 from the will of Mr. J.A. Tulk, a chairman of governors for a Surrey school, to provide playing fields for secondary schools in Surrey, but this was never pursued. In July 2006, the Charity Commissioners, at the request of the County Council, made a Scheme to alter the Object of the charity. The object now is: 'To provide recreational facilities and advance education by providing or assisting in the provision or improvement of outdoor sports facilities (not including equipment) for County maintained secondary schools'.
2. The accumulated income amounts to £335,950. The fund has a residual commitment to a project supporting sports changing facilities at Winston Churchill School, for which funding has not yet been paid. Therefore, the residual uncommitted value of the Tulk bequest is £178,950.

3. The Tulk Fund is currently governed by a Charity Commission Scheme from 2006 which restricts its scope to county maintained secondary schools. For clarity it is confirmed that this definition includes secondary special schools. The issue of academies was not considered at that time as there were no academies in Surrey. If the fund is to be available to all state maintained secondary schools in Surrey, as originally intended, a request needs to be made to the Charity Commission to draw up a new Scheme amending the objects of the charity to include funding projects at academy schools. The governing Scheme requires full Cabinet approval that a new Scheme be produced.
4. In addition the governance arrangements in the current Scheme are unclear and onerous and it is proposed that the decision making in relation to allocation of funds from this Trust is delegated to Cabinet Member for Schools, Skills and Educational Achievement. This will provide clear and simplified governance arrangements for the Trust.
5. Further, the permanent endowment will not generate sufficient interest over the medium term to allow any significant improvements to sports facilities and the current balance on the fund has been built up over many years. Therefore there appears little real benefit in retaining this permanent endowment indefinitely. Therefore it is recommended that the new Scheme include the ability to spend the permanent endowment, which the current Scheme does not allow. This could essentially allow the Tulk Fund to close once all funding has been allocated.

Planning and capital considerations

6. None

CONSULTATION:

7. The Council conducted a consultation exercise through the Schools bulletin over a 4 week period, inviting all secondary schools across the county to comment on the proposals. In addition, internal discussions have taken place with Surrey legal services and finance teams.

Consultation responses

8. There were two responses to consultation. One was a simple enquiry about the Tulk fund and the second was to suggest that special schools should be able to access the fund. It has been established that special schools with a secondary element would be entitled under the current and proposed Scheme.
9. All parties thus far are in agreement that widening the Scheme to include for investment in academies is appropriate, as the original intention was for the scheme to benefit all secondary maintained schools in Surrey; 35 of Surrey's 55 state secondary schools are now academies.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND IMPLICATIONS:

10. If Charity Commission approval is not obtained, then the 2006 Scheme will remain in place and academies will not be able to apply for use of funds from the scheme, which is the current position.

Financial and Value for Money Implications

11. The Fund is invested in stock market funds, which will need to be sold in order to make grants from the Fund. The timing of the sale decision will affect the value realised and therefore the amount available for grant payments. Widening the scope of the scheme to include academies will make it easier to support the schools with the highest need irrespective of status, and to that extent should facilitate value for money. All future bids will be determined and decided following due process which will be guided and evaluated on the principles of need, equity and value for money.

Section 151 Officer Commentary

12. These proposals do not commit the council to any spending out of the fund and thus do not expose the council to any additional financial risks. All future spending from the Fund will be subject to due process and Cabinet Member decision.

Legal Implications – Monitoring Officer

13. The County Council is the sole Trustee of this charity.
14. Under the current Scheme decisions about the allocation of funds to projects are to be made by Cabinet. Charity Commission approval is not required to alter the governance arrangements for this Fund to delegate this decision making.
15. The intention of the original Tulk bequest in 1952 and the current objects are clear. The Funds are to be used to provide recreational and sports facilities for Surrey state secondary schools, this definition includes secondary special needs schools. The current Objects restrict the use of the funds to maintained secondary schools and as such the Fund cannot be spent on projects at secondary state funded academies. Therefore the change in the status of state schools has restricted the use of the Funds and it is unlikely this would have been the intention of the original bequest. It also means that the Objects are now out of date.
16. The terms of the original bequest and the current Scheme do not allow the permanent endowment to be spent. There is a chance that the Charity Commission will not agree to a provision which enables this to be spent. However, given the relatively small sum involved at today's value the Charity Commission may view this restriction as being unnecessary.
17. Cabinet need to be aware that agreement to the new Scheme and the changes being proposed in that Scheme are subject to Charity Commission approval. There is no current legislation or provision in the governing documents which enable the Council to make these changes without the approval of the Charity Commission.

Equalities and Diversity

18. The proposal would mean that all secondary schools in Surrey would have the opportunity to benefit from the Trust. No group with any protected characteristics under Equalities legislation will be disadvantaged by this proposal. As a result no EIA has been produced. With secondary school provision being open to all applicants with the highest priority given to Looked After Children and pupils with

Special Educational Needs this proposal will support our most vulnerable children.

Other Implications:

19. The potential implications for the following Council priorities and policy areas have been considered. Where the impact is potentially significant a summary of the issues is set out in detail below.

Area assessed:	Direct Implications:
Corporate Parenting/Looked After Children	Set out below
Safeguarding responsibilities for vulnerable children and adults	Set out below
Public Health	Set out below
Climate change	No significant implications arising from this report
Carbon emissions	No significant implications arising from this report

Corporate Parenting/Looked After Children implications

20. This proposal would provide the potential for improvements to secondary school provision across Surrey which would be of benefit to the community served by the school. Therefore, this would also be of benefit to any Looked After Children who have the opportunity of attending a school. The admission of Looked After Children is a priority within school admission arrangements.

Safeguarding responsibilities for vulnerable children and adults implications

21. Safeguarding vulnerable children is a high priority in Surrey. Schools have considerable expertise in safeguarding vulnerable children and adhere to robust procedures. Any school applying for Tulk funding would continue to apply good practice in the area of safeguarding. Safeguarding is monitored when Ofsted carries out inspections of schools.

Public Health implications

22. The provision of improved sporting at any Surrey school will improve public health in the locality. The ability for community groups to use facilities provided by schools will also promote good public health and increase levels of activity by providing local and affordable access to high quality sporting facilities.

Climate change/carbon emissions implications

23. No significant implications

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT:

24. If Cabinet decides to agree to the proposals in this report, the next steps are:

- The Director of Legal and Democratic Services will prepare amendments to the Scheme of Delegation and to the Constitution to reflect the changes arising from this report and submit them for approval by the Leader.
- Application will be made to the Charity Commission to draw up the new Scheme.
- If the Charity Commission draws up the said Scheme, the terms of the Scheme will take effect.
- If the Charity Commission does not approve the new Scheme or part thereof then the current arrangements in relation to not spending the initial capital and or maintained secondary schools only benefiting from the funds will remain.
- The Council will then run a process to invite applications from eligible schools to apply for funding in line with the relevant Scheme for the Tulk Fund.

Contact Officer:

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SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL**CABINET****DATE: 26 APRIL 2016****REPORT OF: MR JOHN FUREY, CABINET MEMBER FOR HIGHWAYS,
TRANSPORT AND FLOODING****MS DENISE LE GAL, CABINET MEMBER FOR BUSINESS
SERVICES AND RESIDENT EXPERIENCE****LEAD OFFICER: JASON RUSSELL ASSISTANT DIRECTOR HIGHWAYS AND
TRANSPORT****JOHN STEBBINGS CHIEF PROPERTY OFFICER****SUBJECT: HIGHWAY WINTER MAINTENANCE DEPOT AND SALT BARN
REPLACEMENT PROGRAMME****SUMMARY OF ISSUE:**

The winter maintenance service enables the residents of Surrey to carry out their everyday activities during periods of winter weather. Preventing icy roads and keeping priority roads and footways usable during snowy conditions contributes to the corporate goals by keeping residents safe as they travel about. It also maintains the availability of key routes so residents have choices on travel and the impact on the economy of severe weather is minimised.

The existing barns have insufficient capacity to store all of the salt stocks under cover and the Merrow barn is at the end of its useful life. There is a major lack of salt storage capacity in east Surrey, which compromises the services ability to keep the network treated during snow events. The weather conditions in east Surrey usually result annually in more precautionary salting runs being undertaken than in west Surrey. The current depot locations result in the service operating a larger gritter fleet in order to pre-treat the priority network within agreed response times.

This report provides the business case for investment in an additional winter maintenance depot in east Surrey, re-provision of depot facilities more centrally located within west Surrey and a new, larger capacity replacement for the life expired salt barn at Merrow Depot, Guildford.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that Cabinet:

1. Approves the business case for the provision of new/refurbished highway winter maintenance facilities at Beare Green, Lyne Lane (Chertsey) and Merrow.
2. Delegates approval, to proceed to appoint consultants and contractors to undertake the design and construction of the proposed works, to the Chief Property Officer, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Business

Services, subject to the following pre-conditions: receipt of planning consent and confirmation that agreed contracts do not exceed the total capital investment identified in paragraph 2 of Agenda Item 18 in Part 2 of this agenda.

3. Notes that, following the completion of works at Beare Green and Lyne Lane, the depot accommodation included in Agenda Item 18 in Part 2 of this agenda will be surplus to requirements.

REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS:

The provision of a new depot in east Surrey and the relocation of an existing depot in west Surrey, both on existing council land, will ensure that the Council's resilience to effectively respond to snow events is enhanced. The new depot will increase the salt stock stored locally in east Surrey from 4,500 to 7,100 tonnes. The revised network of depots will also be better located to maintain the pre-treatment of highway routes during icy weather within the agreed response times.

The replacement of the life expired barn at Merrow will provide additional salt storage capacity, reduce the stock loss through erosion and minimise potential leachate contamination.

DETAILS:

Business Case

Background

1. The service currently utilises 4 highways depots to deliver winter maintenance services (gritting and snow clearance) across the county.
2. There is insufficient space in the barns to store all 16,000 tonnes of salt undercover which results in additional costs to keep salt outdoors sheeted, loss of stocks through erosion and leachate contamination.
3. The salt stock is unevenly distributed across the county, with insufficient supplies available to sustain support locally during snow events in east Surrey.
4. A significant number of gritting routes from 3 depots include a high percentage of travel mileage within each run (which results in the need to maintain a larger gritter fleet and higher operating costs to meet agreed response times.)
5. Annual changes to the roads covered by the winter service and the growing number of bridge weight restrictions imposed by Network Rail are making it increasingly difficult to meet the published response times, especially in east Surrey.
6. Operating 40% (13 out of 35 gritters) of the fleet from Merrow Depot restricts available space for the contractor to self-deliver other elements of the highway maintenance services contract.

Proposals

7. Due to the need to secure planning permission to re-develop in the green belt the replacement depot at Lyne Lane, the programme will be delivered in 2 phases:-

- Phase 1 – the redevelopment of Beare Green Depot from an inaccessible salt storage depot to a fully operational winter maintenance depot. This will lead to land at Godstone depot becoming surplus to requirements. Godstone winter maintenance depot will remain operational.
- Phase 2 – the redevelopment of Lyne Lane Depot and replacement of the existing barn at Merrow Depot. Lyne Lane is currently a satellite depot, it will be redeveloped to become a fully operational winter maintenance depot. Once Lyne Lane is operational then the depot at Bagshot will be surplus to requirements. The works will only proceed once planning permission at Lyne Lane has been granted.

8. The planned investment in the depot sites is summarised below:-

	Phase 1 – Beare Green Depot	Phase 2 - Chertsey (Lyne Lane) Depot	Phase 2 - Merrow Depot
Current Use	Reserve salt barn depot (used to store 900t salt and storage)	Satellite depot (used for materials open storage)	Main operational depot (including winter maintenance)
Proposed Use	Winter and reactive maintenance (east Surrey)	Winter maintenance (north east Surrey)	Main operational depot (including winter and reactive maintenance- west Surrey) Fleet maintenance
Salt Storage & Ancillary Facilities	New 4,000t salt tent, vehicle wash down saturator and red diesel tank	New 4,500t salt tent, vehicle wash down saturator and red diesel tank	Replace existing 1,745t barn with new 3,500t capacity tent
Site Infrastructure	Major site infrastructure works and refurbishment of site office/welfare building	Major site infrastructure works and creation of new site office/welfare building	Major repairs and extension of existing depot surface

9. In addition, the existing depots at Godstone and Witley will be retained as operational winter maintenance depots (which are only used to support gritting and snow ploughing during the winter maintenance service period).

10. The changes to the distribution of the 16,000 tonnes of salt stored across Surrey is shown below:

Depot	Existing Salt Storage (Tonnes)	Proposed Salt Storage (Tonnes)
Bagshot	3,200	Nil
Lyne Lane (Chertsey)	Nil	4,100
Witley	1,600	1,600
Merrow	6,700	3,200
Beare Green	900	3,500
Godstone	3,600	3,600

11. The main reasons for proceeding with this option are as follows:-
- The provision of a robust and resilient winter maintenance service is a key requirement for the council to keep the residents, emergency services and road users safe in Surrey
 - The planned expenditure is funded through subsequent disposal of surplus depot accommodation, although there will be a need to forward fund development costs of the new salt barn depots before realising the receipts from the potential surplus assets.
 - The project addresses backlog maintenance issues. The capital maintenance budget is under pressure and without substantial investment the life expired salt barns will continue to be a strain on future capital maintenance and revenue budgets.
 - The provision of an additional winter maintenance depot in east Surrey (Beare Green) will improve operational resilience during snow events, enable salt stocks to be aligned with gritter routes and ensure that all salt stocks are kept undercover.
 - The new depot configuration at Beare Green and Chertsey will enable the council to access operational efficiency and cost savings through its Highways term contract with Kier to offset the additional revenue costs of operating an additional depot. These savings will be generated by re-planning the winter maintenance routes to reduce the size of the fleet when it is being replaced in 2019.

CONSULTATION:

12. Ongoing discussions are taking place with Kier (highway maintenance contractor) and Essential Fleet Services (their fleet services provider), who are responsible for the operational delivery of the winter maintenance services.
13. The phased changes to the winter maintenance route network and salt storage arrangements will be considered in the annual review undertaken by the Winter Service Task Group and reported to the Economic Prosperity, Environment and Highways Board in the late Summer/Autumn 2016.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND IMPLICATIONS:

14. Common to all construction programmes, there are risks associated with the projects and a programme risk register has been compiled and is regularly updated. A contingency allowance appropriate to each project has been included within the programme budget to mitigate potential unidentified or unquantifiable risks.
15. Planning permission will be required for the new winter maintenance depot at Lyne Lane, Chertsey. Due to the site being in the green belt this is a higher risk than normal but pre-application meetings are being undertaken. A specialist planning consultancy firm will also be engaged to develop and progress the detailed planning application. Phase 2 of the programme will only proceed once a successful planning application for the development has been made.
16. The programme should generate capital receipts in excess of the redevelopment costs through the subsequent disposal of two existing depot sites. Independent valuation advice on the potential range of capital receipts that are likely to be realised has been provided. The phased construction programme has been developed based on the most pessimistic of the capital receipt forecasts provided.

Financial and Value for Money Implications

17. The programme will be subject to robust cost challenge and scrutiny to drive optimum value as it progresses. Further financial details are set out in the report circulated in Part 2 of the agenda. These details have been circulated separately to ensure commercial sensitivity in the interests of securing best value.

Section 151 Officer Commentary

18. The Section 151 Officer confirms that the impact on the MTFP is the cost of borrowing to fund the investment prior to realising the capital receipts; since the recommended schemes should generate capital receipts in excess of the investment required and there are net ongoing revenue savings. As the scrutiny of the business case has only recently completed this proposal is not included in the recently approved 2016-21 Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP). The risks to securing planning permission are articulated and phase two will only continue once this is secured.
19. The programme was considered and supported by Investment Panel on the 15 March 2016.

Legal Implications – Monitoring Officer

20. Section 41 (1A) of the Highways Act 1980 states that a highway authority is under a duty to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that safe passage along a highway is not endangered by snow or ice. Case law has indicated the importance of maintaining an efficient and effective highway winter maintenance service that can be deployed to deliver a comprehensive plan for dealing with snow and ice on the highway network. This will evidence that the local authority has the ability to perform its duty in a reasonably practicable manner.

Equalities and Diversity

21. The highways winter service priority is, as far as is reasonably practicable, to safeguard the movement and well-being of all highway users, both residents of Surrey and those passing through the county.
22. The needs of all highway users, including those that are vulnerable, are considered when making decisions on service provision, within the constraints of the overall area of the network that can be treated. The changes to the depot locations will not affect the current priority network that is treated. The impact of the service therefore continues to be both positive and negative on all groups identified depending on their location in relation to the network treated.
23. The existing priority network that will continue to be operated from the changed network of depots has been developed with particular reference to facilities such as schools, stations, hospitals, special schools and access to isolated communities. The policy has been further developed, through these enhanced criteria, to allow an increase to the priority salting network.
24. The recommendations of this report will have no material impact on existing equality policy and therefore a full equalities assessment was not deemed necessary.

Other Implications:

25. The potential implications for the following council priorities and policy areas have been considered. Where the impact is potentially significant a summary of the issues is set out in detail below.

Area assessed:	Direct Implications:
Corporate Parenting/Looked After Children	No significant implications arising from this report
Safeguarding responsibilities for vulnerable children and adults	No significant implications arising from this report
Public Health	No significant implications arising from this report
Climate change	Set out below.
Carbon emissions	Set out below.

Climate change/carbon emissions implications

26. The County Council attaches great importance to being environmentally aware and wishes to show leadership in cutting carbon emissions and tackling climate change.
27. The new facilities will be designed to incorporate energy conservation measures including rainwater harvesting for use to produce brine used to pre-treat the highway network. Suitable waste materials generated through the demolition of existing buildings on site will be incorporated into the structure of the depots. Reductions in the number of gritters utilised and the amount of

travel mileage will reduce the carbon emissions produced in delivering the winter maintenance service.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT:

28. If approved, to proceed to appoint consultants and contractors to undertake the design, procurement and construction of the various projects in the proposed programme through delegated decision.
 29. Key project milestones;
 - Spring 2017 - Secure planning permission for new depot at Lyne Lane, Chertsey
 - Summer 2018 – New Winter Maintenance Depot completed at Beare Green
 - Autumn 2018 – New Winter Maintenance Depot operational at Lyne Lane and new salt barn installed at Merrow Depot, Guildford
-

Contact Officer:

Chris Duke, Asset Strategy Manager, Property Services – Tel 020 8541 9859
Paul Wheadon, Business & Strategic Programme Manager, Highways & Transport Service – Tel 020 8541 9346

Consulted:

Julie Fisher, Deputy Chief Executive
Trevor Pugh, Strategic Director Environment and Infrastructure
Susan Smyth, Strategic Finance Manager

Annexes:

Part 2 report with financial details attached to agenda as item 18.

Sources/background papers:

Cabinet Report of 22 September 2015: Highways Cold Weather Plan for 2015/16

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SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL**CABINET****DATE: 26 APRIL 2016**

**REPORT OF: MRS LINDA KEMENY, CABINET MEMBER FOR SCHOOLS,
SKILLS AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT**

**MS DENISE LE GAL, CABINET MEMBER FOR BUSINESS
SERVICES AND RESIDENT EXPERIENCE**

**LEAD OFFICERS: JULIE STOCKDALE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR SCHOOLS
AND LEARNING (INTERIM)**

JOHN STEBBINGS, CHIEF PROPERTY OFFICER

**SUBJECT: PROPOSED EXPANSION OF REIGATE PARISH CHURCH
INFANT SCHOOL, REIGATE**

SUMMARY OF ISSUE:

To approve the Business Case for the expansion of Reigate Parish Church School from a 2 Form of Entry infant (180 places) to a 2 Form of Entry primary (420 places), thereby creating 240 additional places in Reigate, to support delivery against the basic need requirements in the Reigate area from September 2017.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that, subject to the agreement of the detailed financial information for the expansion set out in Part 2 of this agenda, the business case for the provision of an additional 2 Forms of Entry (240 places) of junior places in Reigate be approved.

REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS:

The proposal supports the Authority's statutory obligation to provide sufficient school places, relative to demand.

DETAILS:**Background**

1. Reigate and Banstead is experiencing a significant increase in the demand for school places, reflecting both a rise in birth rate and increased house building and migration within the area. Births in the Borough in 2013 were 21.1% higher than births in 2005. A significant number of primary school places have been provided reflecting this demand and further growth is anticipated in the period up to 2024, which needs to be accommodated via further expansions of school provision.
2. Within the Reigate Planning Area, there is presently provision for 330 places per year in Reception, composed of the following:

- Dovers Green Infant School (offering 90 Reception places per annum);
 - Holmesdale Infant School (offering 120 Reception places per annum);
 - Reigate Parish Church School (offering 60 Reception places per annum); and
 - Sandcross Primary School (offering 60 Reception places per annum).
3. At the junior stage, intake should broadly align with the number of pupils transitioning from Infant schools (i.e. Dovers Green, Holmesdale and Reigate Parish), which collectively account for 270 places. Junior provision in the area presently comprises the following:
 - Reigate Priory School (offering 150 Year 3 places per annum); and
 - Sandcross Primary School (offering an additional 60 Year 3 places [relative to its Reception Year intake] per annum).
 4. As can be seen from the above, there is a shortage of junior provision in the area, with those schools offering junior intake providing 60 fewer places than their infant counterparts. It is clear, therefore, that this imbalance needs to be addressed, in order that sufficient junior places exist for those children transferring from local Infant schools. The present proposed expansion of Reigate Parish Church School represents a particularly appropriate means of addressing this imbalance, owing to the Council's preference for moving towards all-though primary organisational models, wherever possible.
 5. In addition, where possible, the Council's strategy is to expand high quality provision that meets parental demand. The most recent Ofsted report on the school, from July 2013, rates the school as 'Outstanding'. In particular, this report noted that "Attainment is outstanding. Pupils' results in reading, writing and mathematics are above those of most schools nationally and have been for a number of years". The report also commented positively on school leadership: "All leaders are dedicated and aspirational. They have high expectations of what the pupils are capable of achieving". The evident quality of education provision at Reigate Parish was a key reason underpinning the move to expand this school and thereby increase the provision of high-quality school places to the local community.
 6. In order to provide the requisite facilities for this expansion, a new two storey building providing 8 classrooms, and associated spaces, staff and pupil toilets, new hall, staffroom, library and IT room. The existing small hall will become the studio space and dining room as it is adjacent to the existing kitchen. In addition, there are some minor alteration works to the existing office accommodation. The existing main entrance will be modified to provide a safer pedestrian route to the school and external works will provide some additional informal play space.
 7. Cabinet at the meeting on 22 September 2015 approved the provision of a multi use games area (MUGA) as phase 1 enabling works for the expansion. This provides a MUGA to replace an existing poor quality grass area and provides a much need year round outdoor play space. It was necessary to provide the MUGA in advance of the phase 2 construction works as play space on this very confined site will be very restricted during the phase 2 construction works. The provision of all weather MUGA is an essential part of the permanent expansion to maximize the outdoor play area on this small site. The MUGA works are currently on site and nearing completion.

8. A planning application was submitted in February 2016 and is due to be considered by the Planning and Regulatory Committee at its meeting on the 20 April 2016.

CONSULTATION:

9. The Headteacher and school governors have been fully consulted on the expansion proposals.
10. As a Voluntary Aided school, the increase in admission number was the subject of a school-led consultation process which was held for a 4-week period, between 1 - 29 June 2015. This process engaged a range of interested stakeholders, including the school community, local residents, local admissions authorities and the Surrey School Admissions Forum. On 9 June 2015, the Governing Body held a consultation evening at the school, to which all interested parties were invited.
11. As part of the pre-planning application process, an open public consultation event was held at the school on 16 July 2015. The event was well attended by parents/guardians and local residents. A team consisting of SCC officers, the design consultants, the transportation consultant and school staff and governors were present to respond to any questions or concerns. The general feedback was positive and most attendees were enthusiastic and supportive of the expansion proposal. Some concerns were raised over parents' street parking and congestion. Additional on-site car park provision and cycle storage is proposed, together with a refreshed School Travel Plan to reflect these concerns, which will include measures to mitigate increased traffic and to encourage cycling and walking to school.
12. The Governing Body of the school voted to proceed with the expansion project and formally notified the Local Authority of this on 14 July 2015. The Cabinet Member for Schools, Skills and Educational Achievements made the formal decision to expand the school on 10 September 2015.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND IMPLICATIONS:

13. There are risks associated with the project and a project risk register has been compiled, which is regularly updated. A contingency allowance appropriate to the scheme has been included within the project budget to mitigate for potential identified risks.

Financial and Value for Money Implications

14. The project will be subject to robust cost challenge and scrutiny to drive optimum value as it progresses. Further financial details are set out in the report circulated in Part 2 of the agenda. These details have been circulated separately to ensure commercial sensitivity, in the interest of securing best value.

Section 151 Officer Commentary

15. The funding for this scheme is included in the 2016-21 Medium Term Financial Plan.

Legal Implications – Monitoring Officer

16. Section 13 of the Education Act 1996 places a duty on a Local Authority (with responsibility for education) to ensure sufficient primary and secondary education provision is available to meet the needs of the population in its area.

Equalities and Diversity

17. The expansion of the school will not create any issues that would require the production of an Equality Impact Assessment.
18. The new school building will comply with Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) regulations.
19. The Admissions arrangements for Reigate Parish are split 50/50 between 'Foundation' places (30 places for children whose parents are active members of a local Christian Church) and 'Open' places (30 places open to all applicants). The Admissions Policy for both entry streams gives the highest priority to Looked After Children (LAC) and children with exceptional medical or social needs, thus supporting provision for the county's most vulnerable children. The next order of priority employs the "sibling rule" and remaining applicants are then sorted on the basis of distance from home to school. There is no proposal to amend the admissions criteria, which are fully compliant with the School Admissions Code.
20. The school will be expected to contribute towards community cohesion and to provide the normal range of before- and after-schools clubs provided in a typical Surrey County Council school.

Corporate Parenting/Looked After Children implications

21. This proposal would provide increased provision for primary places in the area, which would be of benefit to the community served by the school. This means it would therefore also be of benefit to any Looked After Children who have the opportunity of attending the school.

Climate change/carbon emissions implications

22. The design philosophy is to create buildings that will support low energy consumption, reduce solar gain and promote natural ventilation. The school will be built to the local planning authority's adopted core planning strategy.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT:

If approved, to proceed to complete tenders and subsequent contract award through delegated decision.

Contact Officer:

Keith Brown, Schools and Programme Manager – tel: 020 8541 8651
Oliver Gill, School Commissioning Officer – tel: 020 8541 7383

Consulted:

Tony Samuels, Cabinet Associate for the Built Environment
 Zully Grant-Duff, Local County Council Member for Reigate
 Julie Fisher, Deputy Chief Executive and Strategic Director for Strategic Director for Children, Schools and Families
 Paula Chowdhury, Strategic Finance Manager – Business Services
 Reigate Parish Church School Governing Body
 Parents of pupils attending the school
 Local residents
 Diocese of Southwark
 Local Headteachers
 Reigate & Banstead Borough Council
 Unions (ATL, NAHT, NASUWT, NUT, GMB, UNISON)
 School Admissions Forum

Annexes:

None but Part 2 report with financial details attached to agenda as item 19.

Sources/background papers:

- *Proposed Alteration of Upper Age Limit at Reigate Parish Church School, Report to Cabinet Member for Schools Skills and Educational Achievement – 10 September 2015.*
 - *Early Delivery of a Multi Use Games Area As Part of the Long Term Proposal to Expand Reigate Parish Church Infant School, Reigate, Report to Cabinet - 22 September 2015.*
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SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL**CABINET****DATE: 26 APRIL 2016****REPORT OF: MRS LINDA KEMENY, CABINET MEMBER FOR SCHOOLS,
SKILLS AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT****MS DENISE LE GAL, CABINET MEMBER FOR BUSINESS
SERVICES AND RESIDENT EXPERIENCE****LEAD OFFICER: JULIE STOCKDALE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR SCHOOLS
AND LEARNING (INTERIM)****JOHN STEBBINGS, CHIEF PROPERTY OFFICER****SUBJECT: ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CATHOLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL,
WOKING****SUMMARY OF ISSUE:**

To approve the Business Case for phase 2 of the expansion by the final 240 places of St John the Baptist Catholic Secondary School. Phase 1 delivered 60 places and combined with Phase 2, will expand the school from 6 Forms of Entry (900 places) to 8 Forms of Entry (1200 places) creating an additional 300 places. This will enable the School to admit 240 pupils per year from 2018 meeting the basic need requirements in the Woking area.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that, subject to the agreement of the detailed financial information for the expansion set out in agenda item 20 in Part 2 of this agenda, the business case for phase 2 of the expansion for the provision of an additional 240 places in Woking be approved.

REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Local Authority has a statutory duty to ensure there are sufficient school places in the County and Woking is an area where school demand has increased significantly. St John the Baptist is an Ofsted rated 'outstanding' secondary school and has been oversubscribed even at existing levels of demand for many years. Expansions at St Dunstan's and the Marist Catholic Primary school (who are both direct feeders to St John the Baptist) increase this demand, which needs to be met with relevant increases in Secondary provision. The Cabinet approved phase 1 of the expansion works at the School on 25 February 2014 to provide 60 places, this approval included programme agreement for phase 2 to provide a further 240 places. Cabinet can now be provided with details of the phase 2 elements to complete the agreed programme.

<u>DETAILS:</u>

Background

1. The need for additional secondary school places in Woking follows directly from an increase in births within the Borough and additional house building. These factors have caused an increase in the primary school population that has been mitigated by and expansion of schools within the Borough. Naturally these additional pupils will require school places in the secondary sector as they progress.
2. Two of the primary schools that have been expanded in Woking are St Dunstan's Catholic Primary School (from 2 to 3 Forms of Entry - 210 places) and the Marist Catholic Primary School (from 1.5 to 2 Forms of Entry - 105 places). These schools are direct feeder schools to St John the Baptist School and therefore the Local Authority must plan to provide for these additional pupils already in the system.
3. Given the need for more secondary places, and in particular, the need for more Catholic places, the Local Authority has been working with St John the Baptist School and the Diocese of Arundel and Brighton to plan for additional places to be provided at the school. As a result of this work Cabinet approved a two phase expansion on 25 February 2014.
4. Phase 1 has provided a new sports hall and the conversion of the former gymnasium to provide changing rooms, studio space and three classrooms with office accommodation. A new all weather pitch area will be provided adjacent to the building which will contribute to the additional team playing fields space required as part of an expansion in pupil numbers.
5. Phase two would start in the 2016/17 financial year and would involve the provision of additional classroom accommodation to bring the capacity of the school up to 240 at Year 7 (1200 places excluding 6th form) from September 2018. It will comprise an infill extension to the 6th form building, first floor extensions to both the existing Humanities and Maths buildings, additional and re routing of services and internal alterations.
6. As a Voluntary Aided school, the Governors of St John the Baptist School have managed the project themselves with significant oversight from Surrey Property Services. The sports facilities and classroom accommodation have been planned in a way that is complementary to, the 'masterplan' of a 2 Form of Entry expansion project, with additional classroom accommodation being provided on other parts of the site – much of which will be 'infill' of existing underutilised spaces. The delivery of the sports hall and ancillary spaces has freed up accommodation in other parts of the site that can be brought back into use in the future as classroom accommodation. It is intended that this approach is also adopted with phase 2. Officers from the Councils property team have been liaising closely with the project team from the school to ensure optimum value.

CONSULTATION:

7. The Headteacher and school governors have been fully consulted on the expansion proposals.
8. Between 15 October 2014 and 14 November 2014 the Governing Body of St John the Baptist Catholic Comprehensive School (Voluntary Aided), in partnership with Surrey County Council and the Diocese of Arundel and Brighton, consulted on the proposal to expand the school from a 6 Form Entry secondary school with a Published Admission Number of 180 (total of 900 pupils excluding sixth form), to an 8 Form Entry secondary school with a Published Admission Number of 240 (total of 1200 pupils excluding sixth form). A consultation paper was circulated to all statutory stakeholders as well as non-statutory stakeholders (e.g. local residents in the immediate area surrounding the school). A public meeting was held for parents on Thursday 6 November 2014
9. There were a total of 196 responses to the consultation. This includes all written responses either in response form, email or petition format. Of those responses 178 agreed with the proposal, 12 did not agree and 6 did not know.
10. As a Voluntary Aided School the Governing Body of St John the Baptist Catholic Comprehensive School considered this report on 9th December 2014, and resolved the expansion should proceed subject to Cabinet approval of the Business case.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND IMPLICATIONS:

11. There are risks associated with the phase 2 project and a project risk register has been compiled and is regularly updated. A contingency allowance appropriate to the scheme has been included within the project budget to mitigate for potential identified risks.

Financial and Value for Money Implications

12. The phase 2 project will be subject to robust cost challenge and scrutiny to drive optimum value as it progresses. Further financial details are set out in the report circulated as item 21 in Part 2 of the agenda. These details have been circulated separately to ensure commercial sensitivity, in the interest of securing best value.

Section 151 Officer Commentary

13. The funding for phase 2 is included in the 2016-21 Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP).

Legal Implications – Monitoring Officer

14. Section 13 of the Education Act 1996 places a duty on a Local Authority (with responsibility for education) to ensure sufficient primary and secondary education provision is available to meet the needs of the population in its area.

Equalities and Diversity

15. The expansion of the school will not create any issues that would require the production of an Equality Impact Assessment.
16. The new school building will comply with Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) regulations.
17. The Admissions arrangements give the highest priority to Baptised Looked After Children (LAC) and 'previously looked after Baptised Children' thus supporting provision for the County's most vulnerable children. There is no proposal to amend the admissions criteria, which are fully compliant with the School Admissions Code.
18. The school will be expected to contribute towards community cohesion and to provide the normal range of before- and after-schools clubs provided in a typical Surrey County Council school.

Corporate Parenting/Looked After Children implications

19. This proposal would provide increased provision for secondary places in the area, which would be of benefit to the community served by the school. This means it would therefore also be of benefit to any Looked After Children who have the opportunity of attending the school.

Climate change/carbon emissions implications

20. The design philosophy is to create buildings that will support low energy consumption, reduce solar gain and promote natural ventilation. The school will be built to the local planning authority's adopted core planning strategy.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT:

If approved, to proceed to complete tenders and subsequent contract award through delegated decision.

Contact Officer:

Keith Brown, Schools and Programme Manager – tel: 020 8541 8651
Nicholas Smith, School Commissioning Officer – tel: 020 8541 8902

Consulted:

Tony Samuels, Cabinet Associate for the Built Environment
Colin Kemp, Local Member: Goldsworth East and Horsell Village - Woking
Julie Fisher, Deputy Chief Executive and Strategic Director for Children, Schools and Families
Paula Chowdhury, Strategic Finance Manager – Business Services

Annexes:

None - Part 2 report with financial details attached to agenda as item 20

Sources/background papers:

- The Education Act 1996
 - The School Standards Framework Act 1998
 - The Education Act 2002
 - The Education and Inspections Act 2006
 - Report to Cabinet: Schools Capital Budget Allocations Service update based on latest or most appropriate report year and version
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SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

DATE: 26 APRIL 2016



**REPORT OF: MRS LINDA KEMENY, CABINET MEMBER FOR SCHOOLS,
SKILLS AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT
MS DENISE LE GAL, CABINET MEMBER FOR BUSINESS
SERVICES AND RESIDENT EXPERIENCE**

**LEAD OFFICERS: JULIE STOCKDALE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR SCHOOLS
AND LEARNING (INTERIM)
JOHN STEBBINGS, CHIEF PROPERTY OFFICER**

SUBJECT: SAXON PRIMARY SCHOOL, SHEPPERTON

SUMMARY OF ISSUE:

To approve the Business Case for the expansion of Saxon Primary School from a one Form of Entry primary (210 places) to a two Form of Entry primary (420 places) creating 210 additional places. This will help meet the basic need requirements in the Shepperton area from September 2016.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that, subject to the agreement of the detailed financial information for the expansion set out in agenda item 21 in Part 2 of this agenda, the business case for the provision of an additional one form of entry (210 places) primary places in Shepperton be approved.

REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS:

The proposal supports the Authority's statutory obligation to provide sufficient school places relative to demand.

DETAILS:

Background

1. Spelthorne has experienced an increase in the demand for primary school places over the past decade, reflecting a rise in birth rate, increased house building and pupil migration into the area. Births in the Borough rose by nearly 30% between 2002 and 2012, with the highest number being born in the 2012/13 academic year; clearly these children have yet to start school.
2. This upward trajectory resulted in there being a projected, sustained shortfall of primary places in certain areas of the borough. This has been addressed through a number of permanent and temporary expansions of schools and the net capacity is such that the future projected demand should be able to be met in all areas except Sunbury and Shepperton. In both of these areas the Local Authority has plans to expand schools to create one more form of entry (another 210

places per area) to meet the continuing projected demand. This will enable the Local Authority to meet its statutory duty to provide sufficient school places for the foreseeable future.

3. The provision of additional places at Saxon Primary School, to meet the demand in Shepperton, is the preferred solution for a number of reasons:
4. The school offers a quality education with all groups of children making rapid progress. Its most recent Ofsted inspection in June 2015 rated the overall effectiveness of Saxon as 'good' and leadership as 'outstanding'. This proposal therefore meets the government's policy of offering more places at successful schools.
5. The Council conducted a rigorous analysis of all three schools in the planning area using a 'balanced score card' approach. This was to give a clear steer on which school would be the best and most cost effective to consider for expansion. The Saxon Primary scheme proved to be the most cost effective in terms of cost per pupil place. The analysis also included any known planning constraints on all three sites and there were significant flooding and/or spatial challenges on the other two schools' sites thus making alternative schemes less cost effective.
6. All of the playing field and part of the hard play area at Saxon Primary is designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument preventing any development within the designation area. This has resulted in the loss of some of the remaining hard play area to the footprint of the new building requiring some hard play replacement and tree removal and replacement. The school site is also in the flood plain requiring additional works to the existing modular building and significant storm water attenuation.
7. The project will provide a new modular building with 2 classroom spaces, resource area and associated spaces. Internal alterations to a library and IT room to create a further 2 teaching spaces. Permanent planning permission is being sought for an existing modular building currently on a temporary permission. This will require some measures to alleviate flooding risk. External works include replacement hard play area. Additional staff car parking on site, additional bicycle storage and replacement trees will be provided to meet planning requirements.
8. A planning application was submitted in March 2016. A decision is expected to be made by the Planning and Regulatory Committee in June 2016.

CONSULTATION:

9. The Headteacher, the Trust and the school governors have been fully consulted on the expansion proposals and are in full support of them.
10. As an academy, and its own Admissions Authority, the increase in the published admission number is a matter for the Governing Body to determine. There is no longer a legal requirement for academies to consult on a change of PAN and the school has already published its intention to admit up to 60 pupils in September 2016. The Education Funding Agency has been notified by the school of the proposed expansion.
11. As part of the pre-planning application process, an open public presentation event will be held at the school, the date yet to be arranged. A team consisting of design professionals, SCC officers and school staff and governors will be present to respond to any questions or concerns.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND IMPLICATIONS:

12. There are risks associated with the project and a project risk register will be compiled and regularly updated by the project management team. A contingency allowance appropriate to the scheme has been included within the project budget to mitigate for potential identified risks.

Financial and Value for Money Implications

13. The project will be subject to robust cost challenge and scrutiny by Surrey County Council officers to drive optimum value as it progresses. Further financial details are set out in the report circulated as item 21 in Part 2 of the agenda. These details have been circulated separately to ensure commercial sensitivity, in the interest of securing best value.

Section 151 Officer Commentary

14. The funding for this scheme is included in the 2016-21 Medium Term Financial Plan

Legal Implications – Monitoring Officer

15. Section 13 of the Education Act 1996 places a duty on a Local Authority (with responsibility for education) to ensure sufficient primary and secondary education provision is available to meet the needs of the population in its area.

Equalities and Diversity

16. The expansion of the school will not create any issues that would require the production of an Equality Impact Assessment.
17. The new school building, and the internal modifications, will comply with Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) regulations.
18. The Admissions arrangements currently give the highest priority to Looked After and previously Looked After Children (LAC/PLAC) and those in exceptional circumstances are admitted under the second priority. The third priority is given to siblings. Fourth priority is given to children of staff employed for two or more years at the school and fifth to children for whom the school is nearest to their home. Other applicants that do not meet these criteria are considered after all of the above. There is no proposal to amend the 2016 admissions criteria, which are fully compliant with the School Admissions Code.
19. The school already contributes positively towards community cohesion and provides the normal range of before- and after-schools clubs typical to Surrey County Council schools. If the expansion is approved it intends to provide the service to the additional pupils in line with its ethos and values.

Corporate Parenting/Looked After Children implications

20. This proposal would provide increased provision for primary places in the area, which would be of benefit to the community served by the school. This means it

would therefore also be of benefit to any Looked After Children who have the opportunity of attending the school.

Climate change/carbon emissions implications

21. The design philosophy is to create buildings that will support low energy consumption, reduce solar gain and promote natural ventilation. The new accommodation will be built to the local planning authority's adopted core planning strategy.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT:

If approved, to proceed to complete tenders and subsequent contract award through delegated decision.

Contact Officer:

Keith Brown, Schools and Programme Manager – tel: 020 8541 8651
Melanie Harris, School Commissioning Officer – tel: 020 8541 9556

Consulted:

Tony Samuels, Cabinet Associate for the Built Environment
Richard Walsh, Local Member: Laleham and Shepperton - Spelthorne
Julie Fisher, Deputy Chief Executive and Strategic Director for Strategic Director for Children, Schools and Families
Paula Chowdhury, Strategic Finance Manager – Business Services

Annexes:

None - Part 2 report with financial details attached to agenda as item 21

Sources/background papers:

- The Education Act 1996
- The School Standards Framework Act 1998
- The Education Act 2002
- The Education and Inspections Act 2006
- Report to Cabinet: Schools Capital Budget Allocations Service update based on latest or most appropriate report year and version

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL**CABINET****DATE: 22 MARCH 2016****REPORT OF: N/A****LEAD OFFICER: ANN CHARLTON, DIRECTOR OF LEGAL, DEMOCRATIC AND CULTURAL SERVICES****SUBJECT: LEADER/DEPUTY LEADER/CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS TAKEN SINCE THE LAST CABINET MEETING****SUMMARY OF ISSUE:**

To note the delegated decisions taken by Cabinet Members since the last meeting of the Cabinet.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the Cabinet note the decisions taken by Cabinet Members since the last meeting as set out in Annex 1.

REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS:

To inform the Cabinet of decisions taken by Cabinet Members under delegated authority.

DETAILS:

1. The Leader has delegated responsibility for certain executive functions to the Deputy Leader and individual Cabinet Members, and reserved some functions to himself. These are set out in Table 2 in the Council's Scheme of Delegation.
2. Delegated decisions are scheduled to be taken on a monthly basis and will be reported to the next available Cabinet meeting for information.
3. **Annex 1** lists the details of decisions taken by Cabinet Members since the last Cabinet meeting.

Contact Officer:

Andrew Baird, Regulatory Committee Manager, Tel: 020 8541 7609

Annexes:

Annex 1 – List of Cabinet Member Decisions

Sources/background papers:

- Agenda and decision sheets from the Cabinet Member meetings (available on the Council's website)

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CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS

April 2016

(I) PUBLIC QUESTIONS**Details of decision**

That the responses set out in Appendix1 be agreed.

Reasons for decision

To respond to the questions asked by members of the public..

Decision taken by the Cabinet Member for Schools, Skills and Educational Achievement - 11 April 2016).

(II) AMALGAMATION OF SEND COFE (FOUNDATION) FIRST SCHOOL WITH ST BEDE'S COFE (VOLUNTARY AIDED) JUNIOR SCHOOL**Details of decision**

The Cabinet Member for Schools, Skills and Educational Achievement approved St Bede's CofE Junior (Voluntary Aided) School becoming a primary school, extending its age range to 4 to 11 years in September 2016 with a reception Published Admissions Number of 60 from September 2017 and approved the closure of Send First CofE Infant Foundation School) from September 2016.

Reasons for decision

The amalgamation of would provide continued, secure progression of primary phase education in the Send locality.

(Decision taken by the Cabinet Member for Schools, Skills and Educational Achievement - 11 April 2016).

(III) PETITION CONCERNING PROPOSED CHANGES TO LOCAL BUS SERVICES**Details of decision**

That the response, attached as Appendix 2 be agreed.

Reasons for decision

To respond to the petition.

(Decision taken by the Cabinet Member for Environment and Planning – 12 April 2016)

(IV) PETITION CONCERNING COMPTON BUS REVIEW**Details of decision**

That the response attached as Appendix 3 be agreed

Reasons for decision

To respond to the petitions.

(Decision taken by the Cabinet Member for Environment and Planning – 12 April 2016)

(V) COMMUNITY BUILDING GRANTS SCHEME**Details of decision**

That the proposed grant funding totalling £146,840 set out in Appendix 4 is approved and that the clear reasons are given to unsuccessful applicants as to the reasons why their bid was unsuccessful.

Reasons for decision

Each year the Council commits £150,000 to the Community Building Grant Scheme. This is a tripartite grant scheme and grants are awarded for refurbishment and renovation of community buildings to widen access for community use. Any grant the County Council awards requires match funding from the Borough or District Council in which the community building resides and from the applicant organisation themselves. The scheme is administered and managed on behalf of the County Council and Borough and District Councils by Surrey Community Action.

Each year the scheme generates in excess of £500,000 of capital funding to renovate community buildings which sit at the heart of vibrant and active communities. By providing this funding there are huge benefits for the residents of Surrey in terms of community cohesion, addressing social isolation and improving the health and wellbeing of the communities.

(Decision taken by the Cabinet Member for Localities and Community Wellbeing – 13 April 2016)

Appendix 1**CABINET MEMBER FOR SCHOOLS, SKILLS AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT
11 APRIL 2016****PROCEDURAL MATTERS****Public Questions****Question (1) Claygate Class Action Group:**

In a BBC radio interview in 2013, Ms Kemeny stated that additional funding could be made available to Hinchley Wood to resolve the admissions issue, but expressed concern that any additional places created would go to children out of borough. Why, therefore has SCC not introduced a further admissions criteria stipulating that Surrey residents are prioritised for Surrey schools before places are offered out of Borough?

Reply:

The legal ruling referred to as The Greenwich judgement (1989) established that admission authorities must not give priority to children on the basis of whether or not they live within the LA's administrative boundaries. Whilst the subsequent Rotherham judgement (1997) established that admission authorities may operate specified catchment areas as part of their oversubscription criteria, this was on the proviso that such catchment areas were not in breach of the Greenwich judgement. In this way it would be unlawful for any admission authority to give priority to applicants on the basis of the local authority in which they live.

In any case, Hinchley Wood School is an Academy and has been so since before 2013, therefore the Governing Body is responsible for admissions to the school and for setting its own admission criteria and catchment area. Both of these are fully compliant with the Schools Admissions Code and it is therefore outside the remit of Surrey County Council to determine which children should be prioritised for a place. Nor can Surrey County Council impose different admissions criteria on an academy.

Question (2) from Claygate Class Action Group:

Given the particular circumstances of this year's intake numbers, why were year 7 numbers not under serious consideration and options consulted with parents? Surely the economic equation for funding an additional form at Hinchley Wood Secondary school is favourable to the economics of funding transport for Claygate's children daily to a school out of borough?

Reply:

Surrey County Council has a legal duty to ensure a sufficiency of school places within its area of jurisdiction. It can confirm that, overall, there are sufficient secondary school places in Elmbridge borough for September 2016. Additional places were agreed in consultation with all schools after admissions had closed but before any places were allocated. These places enabled us to meet the demand and make every parent an offer of a school place. We are mindful that every year there is around a 15% fall out from pupils not taking up places in Elmbridge schools and therefore we are likely to have some surplus places in

September. As such there was no need to consider options for additional classes after the offer day or to consult with any particular group of parents.

The law states that the local authority (ie Surrey County Council) has a duty to ensure that a school place is available for every child who wants one and we have met this duty. Whilst the Local Authority should have due regard to parental preference there is no legal requirement to offer a place at a preferred school.

Surrey County Council has no plans to expand Hinchley Wood Secondary School as this school is now an academy. Academies own or lease their buildings and land and are their own admissions authority; Surrey therefore no longer manages these schools or their sites so is not able to expand them at will. Also, from our previous experience, we suggest that there may be significant planning opposition if Hinchley Wood attempted to increase in size. The school is in a residential area, on a very restricted site and there would be increased traffic considerations; all these points would make further expansion there extremely challenging.

Question (3) from Claygate Class Action Group:

Why, when we live in KT10, attending a feeder school have we been bypassed by children out of borough? Have SCC considered annexing Claygate (as is the case with other Surrey schools) to ensure Claygate pupils are not subjected to this annual disadvantage, being denied a place at their local school?

Reply:

The admission arrangements for Hinchley Wood Secondary School provide for priority to be given to children as follows:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional circumstances
3. Siblings
4. Children who attend a feeder school who live within the catchment area
5. Other children who live within the catchment area
6. Any other applicant

It is therefore possible for some children who live in Kingston to be allocated a place under criteria 1, 2 or 3 ahead of other children in criterion 4. In addition, as the catchment area for Hinchley Wood extends slightly across the County boundary in to Kingston, (which is permissible under the Schools Admissions Code and underpinned by the Greenwich and Rotherham Judgements) it is possible for some children who live in Kingston and who attend a feeder school, to be offered a place under criterion 4, ahead of other children who live in Surrey but who live further away from the school. The setting of admission criteria is the responsibility of the school.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, under the current Schools Admissions Code to make a special case for Claygate residents to have priority admissions to Hinchley Wood over any other group of local residents.

Question (4) from Claygate Class Action Group

Can SCC give us other examples of children in Surrey who are being asked to travel in excess of 80 mins, out of borough, on public transport to attend school, passing their local school on the way?

Reply:

Surrey records the offers it makes according to the home to school distance, measured in a straight line between the child's address and the address coordinates for the school. Journey times and travel modes vary from case to case and these are not recorded on a per pupil basis. As such we are unable to provide this information. However it should be noted that many parents make applications to schools across borough boundaries and which entail journeys by public transport.

Question (5) from Claygate Class Action Group

Have SCC conducted a specific travel audit from Glebelands Claygate to Epsom and Ewell School offered to Claygate pupils? What were the results?

Reply:

No audit has taken place.

Question (6) from Claygate Class Action Group

Will SCC commit to home to school transport for Claygate children offered Epsom and Ewell to safeguard the well-being of our children?

Reply:

The Local Authority has a statutory duty to provide home to school transport to secondary aged children who travel more than three miles to school (measured by the shortest safe walking route) where they were not eligible for a place at a nearer school. Surrey will assess each child's eligibility to home to school transport according to its home to school transport policy but it is not possible to extend a commitment to every child without consideration of their circumstances.

Appendix 2Petition

It states: “**Object to the proposed changes to local bus services (paper petition)**

We object to the proposed changes to local bus services concerning residents of Dormansland which are likely to have serious consequences as we rely on hospitals, banks, building societies, supermarkets, social life/events in East Grinstead'. Bus 281- withdrawing the section of route between Lingfield and East Grinstead. Bus 509 - reduce services from East Grinstead - Lingfield - Caterham (Caterham Dene Hospital).”

Submitted by Mrs Gudrun Cundey

Signatures: 292

Response

Thank you for your petition concerning proposed changes to local bus services, in particular routes 281 and 509. In regards to concerns raised over service 281, this is a commercial route, run by Metrobus, which means that it is not funded by Surrey County Council. The reason why it was included within the public consultation, which ran from 20 January until 14 March 2016, was to inform residents and bus users as to what Metrobus plans to do. It is the prerogative of the bus operator to make the changes, which can be made with 56 days notice to the Traffic Commissioner. We have limited opportunity to influence these decisions, but all feedback received during this consultation process has been passed onto Metrobus for their consideration.

With regards to service 509, this is a service that the County Council financially supports. We welcome your feedback, and would like to assure you that all comments, responses and petitions received in the Local Transport Review public consultation will be considered when drawing up the final proposals with bus operators. Surrey County Council wishes to have services in place which are both affordable and offer best value for money for Surrey residents. The final proposals currently being drawn up will be put before Cabinet, the council's main decision body at the meeting on 24 May 2016. All agreed proposals will then be widely communicated from mid-June 2016 and will come into effect from early September 2016.

Mr Mike Goodman

Cabinet Member for Environment and Planning

12 April 2016

Appendix 3**Petition**

It states: “**Retain a public bus service in Compton Village (E-petition)**

The savings from the proposal to merge the 46 and 72 bus services have not been outlined but whether the route taken is via Compton or Peasmarsh, is unlikely to have a significant financial impact. Any savings would not make up for the negative effect on the individuals and small businesses that rely on the 46. We suggest the route taken continues to turn left onto the B3000 (from Binscombe) instead of the newly-proposed right turn via Peasmarsh, which is already serviced by other bus routes. This would ensure that the Street and Down Lane in Compton continues to receive a regular public bus service. The new proposal would mean that staff (including voluntary and low-paid) may be unable to get to work. This will affect Watts Gallery, Watts Studios at Limnerslease (newly opened), Watts Chapel, BUPA Care Home, Lemongrass Restaurant (newly opened), the Withies Inn, other small businesses and the Club and Village Hall. Some residents will be unable to access shops and places of work in Godalming and Guildford.”

Submitted by Fiona Curtis

Signatures: 516

Response

Thank you for your petition concerning the public bus service in Compton and in particular the proposal to merge routes 46 and 72. We welcome your feedback, and would like to assure you that all comments, responses and petitions received in the Local Transport Review public consultation will be considered when drawing up the final proposals with bus operators. Surrey County Council wishes to have services in place which are both affordable and offer best value for money for Surrey residents. The final proposals currently being drawn up will be put before Cabinet, the council’s main decision body at the meeting on 24 May 2016. All agreed proposals will then be widely communicated from mid-June 2016 and will come into effect from early September 2016.

Mr Mike Goodman

Cabinet Member for Environment and Planning

12 April 2016

Appendix 4

LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	Surrey Community Buildings –Tri-Partite	Application Amount	Awarded by LA	APPROVED BY SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL	COMMENTS
TANDRIDGE DISTRICT COUNCIL	BLETCHINGLEY CHURCH HOUSE	7,500	7,500	7,500	Approved by DC
TANDRIDGE DISTRICT COUNCIL	SOPER HALL, CATERHAM	10,000	Possibly approve 10,000	10,000	Grant award from Surrey County Council is subject to match funding from Tandridge District Council.
MOLE VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	ASHTEAD PEACE MEMORIAL HALL	5,300	5,300	5,300	Approved by DC
MOLE VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	GIRL GUIDING FAUREFOLD	25,000	25,000	25,000	Approved by DC
WOKING BOROUGH COUNCIL	ST PETERS CHURCH	27,500	Possibly approve 27,500	27,500	Grant award from Surrey County Council is subject to match funding from Woking Borough Council.
ELMBRIDGE BOROUGH COUNCIL	ST ANDREWS REFORMED CHURCH	20,000	20,000	20,000	Approved by BC
SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL	BISLEY VILLAGE HALL	15,540	15,540	15,540	Approved by BC
GUILDFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL	PEASLAKE VILLAGE HALL	13,908	Possibly approve 13,000	13,000	Grant award from Surrey County Council is subject to match funding from Guildford Borough Council.
GUILDFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL	WORPLESDON MEMORIAL HALL	23,784	Possibly approve 23,000	23,000	Grant award from Surrey County Council is subject to match funding from Guildford Borough Council.
GUILDFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL	CHARLOTTESVILLE JUBILEE TRUST	11,000	Unlikely to be approved	£0	AWAITING DECISION
GUILDFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL	EFFINGHAM VILLAGE RECREATION TRUST	15,880	Unlikely to be approved	£0	AWAITING DECISION
OVERALL TOTAL		173,720	146,840	£146,840	

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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