

SERVICE COMMITTEE REVIEW OF DRAFT REVENUE BUSINESS PLANNING PROPOSALS FOR 2018-19 TO 2022-23

To: **Highways and Community Infrastructure Committee**

Meeting Date: **10 October 2017**

From: **Graham Hughes - Executive Director: Economy Transport and Environment**

Chris Malyon - Chief Finance Officer

Electoral division(s): **All**

Forward Plan ref: **Not applicable** *Key decision:* **No**

Purpose: **This report provides the Committee with an overview of the draft Business Plan Revenue Proposals for Economy Transport and Environment that are within the remit of the Highways and Community Infrastructure Committee.**

Recommendation: **a) It is requested that the Committee note the overview and context provided for the 2018-19 to 2022-23 Business Plan revenue proposals for the Service.**

b) It is requested that the Committee comment on the draft revenue proposals that are within the remit of the Highways and Community Infrastructure Committee for 2018/19 to 2022/23.

<i>Officer contact:</i>		<i>Member contact:</i>	
Name:	Graham Hughes	Name:	Councillor Mathew Shuter
Post:	Executive Director, ETE	Chairman:	Highways and Community Infrastructure Committee
Email:	Graham.Hughes@cambridgeshire.gov.uk	Email:	mathew.shuter@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
Tel:	01223 715660	Tel:	01638 508729

1. OVERVIEW

- 1.1 The Council's Business Plan sets out how we will spend the resources we have at our disposal to achieve our vision and priorities for Cambridgeshire, and the outcomes we want for people.

Outcomes	
Older people live well independently.	
Places that work with children help them to reach their full potential.	
People lead a healthy lifestyle and stay healthy for longer.	
People with disabilities live well independently.	
People live in a safe environment.	
The Cambridgeshire economy prospers to the benefit of all Cambridgeshire residents.	
People at risk of harm are kept safe.	

- 1.2 To ensure we deliver this agenda, our focus is always on getting the maximum possible value for residents from every pound of public money we spend and doing things differently to respond to changing needs and new opportunities. The Business Plan therefore sets out how we aim to provide better public services and achieve better results for communities whilst responding to the challenge of reducing resources.
- 1.3 Like all Councils across the country, we are facing a major challenge. Demand is increasing and funding is reducing at a time when the cost of providing services continues to rise significantly due to inflationary and demographic pressures. Through our FairDeal4Cambs campaign we are currently linking with the 39 Shire County areas who make up membership of the County Council's Network and who are raising the issue of historic underfunding of Shire Counties with our MPs and through them with Government. As the fastest growing County in the country this financial challenge is greater in Cambridgeshire than elsewhere. We have already delivered £186m of savings over the last 5 years and have a strong track record of value for money improvements which protect front line services to the greatest possible extent. However we know that there will be diminishing returns from existing improvement schemes and that the substantial pressure on public finances remains. It is therefore clear that we need to work more closely with local communities to help them help themselves as well as going further and faster in redesigning the way we commission and deliver services.
- 1.4 As such our Business Plan recognises the scale of change needed and proposes a significant programme of change across our services, with our partners and, crucially, with our communities. To support this we have a dedicated fund, providing the resource needed in the short term to drive the change we need for the future.

- 1.5 As the scope for traditional efficiencies diminishes our plan is increasingly focused on a range of more fundamental changes to the way we work. Some of the key themes driving our thinking are;
- Income and Commercialisation - identifying opportunities to bring in new sources of income which can fund crucial public services without raising taxes significantly and to take a more business-like approach to the way we do things in the council.
 - Strategic Partnerships – acting as ‘one public service’ with our partner organisations in the public sector and forming new and deeper partnerships with communities, the voluntary sector and businesses. The aim being to cut out duplication and make sure every contact with people in Cambridgeshire delivers what they need now and might need in the future.
 - Demand Management – working with people to help them help themselves e.g. access to advice and information about local support and access to assistive technology. Where public services are needed ensuring this is made available early so that people’s needs don’t escalate to the point where they need to rely heavily on public sector support in the long term– this is about supporting people to remain as healthy and independent as possible for as long as possible.
 - Commissioning – ensuring all services that are commissioned deliver the outcomes people want at the best possible price – getting value for money in every instance.
 - Modernisation – ensuring the organisation is as efficient as possible and as much money as is possible is spent on front line services and not back office function staking advantage of the latest technologies and most creative and dynamic ways of working to deliver the most value for the least cost.
- 1.6 The Council continues to undertake financial planning of its revenue budget over a five year period which creates links with its longer term financial modelling and planning for growth. This paper presents an overview of the proposals being put forward as part of the Council’s draft revenue budget, with a focus on those which are relevant to this Committee. Increasingly the emerging proposals reflect joint proposals between different directorate areas and more creative joined up thinking that recognise children live in families and families live in communities, so many proposals will go before multiple Committees to ensure appropriate oversight from all perspectives.
- 1.7 Funding projections have been updated based on the latest available information to provide a current picture of the total resource available to the Council. At this stage in the year, however, projections remain fluid and will be reviewed as more accurate data becomes available.
- 1.8 Equally as our proposals become more ambitious and innovative, in many instances they become less certain. Some proposals will deliver more or less than anticipated, equally some may encounter issues and delays and others might be accelerated if early results are promising. To manage this we need to incorporate some changes to our business planning approach, specifically;
- We want to develop proposals which exceed the total savings/income requirement – so that where some schemes fall short they can be mitigated by

others and we can manage the whole programme against a bottom-line position

- We aim to establish a continual flow of new proposals into the change programme – moving away from a fixed cycle to a more dynamic view of new thinking coming in and existing schemes and estimates being refined
- A managed approach to risk – with clarity for members about which proposals have high confidence and certainty and which represent a more uncertain impact

1.9 The Committee is asked to comment on these initial proposals for consideration as part of the Council's development of the Business Plan for the next five years. Draft proposals across all Committees will continue to be developed over the next few months to ensure a robust plan and to allow as much mitigation as possible against the impact of these savings. Therefore these proposals may change as they are developed or alternatives found.

1.10 Committees will receive an update to the revenue business planning proposals in December at which point they will be asked to endorse the proposals to GPC as part of the consideration for the Council's overall Business Plan.

2. BUILDING THE REVENUE BUDGET

2.1 Changes to the previous year's budget are put forward as individual proposals for consideration by committees, General Purposes Committee and ultimately Full Council. Proposals are classified according to their type, as outlined in the attached Table 3, accounting for the forecasts of inflation, demand pressures and service pressures, such as new legislative requirements that have resource implications, as well as savings.

2.2 The process of building the budget begins by identifying the cost of providing a similar level of service to the previous year. The previous year's budget is adjusted for the Council's best forecasts of the cost of inflation, the cost of changes in the number and level of need of service users (demand) and proposed investments. Should services have pressures, these are expected to be managed within that service where possible, if necessary being met through the achievement of additional savings or income. If it is not possible, particularly if the pressure is caused by legislative change, pressures are considered corporately. It should be noted, however, that there are no additional resources and therefore this results in an increase in the level of savings that are required to be found across all Council Services. The total expenditure level is compared to the available funding and, where this is insufficient to cover expenditure, the difference is the savings/income requirement to be met through transformational change, and or, savings projects in order to achieve a set of balanced proposals.

2.3 The budget proposals being put forward include revised forecasts of the expected cost of inflation following a detailed review of inflation across all services at an individual budget line level. Inflation indices have been updated using the latest available forecasts and applied to the appropriate budget lines. Inflation can be broadly split into pay, which accounts for inflationary costs applied to employee salary budgets, and non-pay, which covers a range of budgets, such as energy, waste, etc. as well as a standard

level of inflation based on government Consumer Price Index (CPI) forecasts. All inflationary uplifts require robust justification and as such general inflation was assumed to be 0%. Key inflation indices applied to budgets are outlined in the following table:

Inflation Range	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Standard non-pay inflation (CPI)	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Other non-pay inflation (average of multiple rates)	3.5%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Pay (admin band)	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Pay (management band)	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

2.4 Forecast inflation, based on the above indices, is as follows:

Service Block	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
People and Communities (P&C)	2,197	2,659	2,673	2,673	2,673
Economy, Transport and Environment (ETE)	1,086	1,267	849	874	853
ETE (Waste Private Finance Initiative)	856	918	971	953	945
Public Health	16	19	24	24	24
Corporate and Managed Services	279	128	138	138	138
LGSS Operational	72	88	114	114	114
Total	4,506	5,079	4,769	4,776	4,747

2.5 A review of demand pressures facing the Council has been undertaken. The term demand is used to describe all anticipated demand changes arising from increased numbers (e.g. as a result of an ageing population, or due to increased road kilometres) and increased complexity (e.g. more intensive packages of care as clients age). The demand pressures calculated are:

Service Block	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000
People and Communities (P&C)	6,693	7,115	7,583	7,626	8,415
Economy, Transport and Environment (ETE)	269	265	267	265	271
Total	6,962	7,380	7,850	7,891	8,686

2.6 The Council is facing some cost pressures that cannot be absorbed within the base funding of services. Some of the pressures relate to costs that are associated with the introduction of new legislation and others as a direct result of contractual commitments. These costs are included within the revenue tables considered by service committees alongside other savings proposals and priorities:

Service Block / Description	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000
New Pressures Arising in 18-19					
P&C: Children's Change Programme	886	0	0	0	0
P&C: Legal	400	0	0	0	0
P&C: Adoption	367	0	0	0	0
P&C: DSG Contribution to Combined Budgets	3,612	0	0	0	0
ETE: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan	108	0	-54	-54	0
ETE: Waste PFI	1,175	0	0	0	0
ETE: Removal of P&R charges	1,200	0	0	0	0
ETE: Ely Archives Centre	0	78	0	0	0
ETE: Norwich Tech Partnership Contribution	25	0	0	0	0
ETE: Guided Busway Defects	1,100	200	-1,300	0	0
ETE: Coroner Service	95	0	0	0	0
CS: Commercial approach to contract management	340	0	0	0	0
Existing Pressures Brought Forward					
P&C: Fair Cost of Care and Placement Costs	0	1,500	2,500	1,000	0
P&C: Impact of National Living Wage on Contracts	3,770	3,761	3,277	0	0
P&C: Local Housing Allowance limits - impact on supported accommodation	0	412	595	199	0
P&C: Children Innovation and Development Service	50	0	0	0	0
P&C: Multi Systemic Therapy (MST)	63		0	0	0

ETE: Libraries to serve new developments	0	0	49	0	0
CS: Contract mitigation	0	2,000	0	0	0
A&I: Renewable energy - Soham	4	5	4	5	0
Professional and Management Pay Structure - combined	84	0	0	0	0
Impact of National Living Wage on CCC employee costs (combined)	18	74	174	174	174
Total	-	-	-	-	-

3. SUMMARY OF THE DRAFT REVENUE BUDGET

- 3.1 In order to balance the budget in light of the cost increases set out in the previous section and reduced Government funding, savings or additional income of £37.2m are required for 2018-19, and a total of £85m across the full five years of the Business Plan. The following table shows the total level of savings necessary for each of the next five years, the amount of savings attributed from identified savings and the residual gap for which saving or income has still to be found.:

Service Block	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000
Total Saving Requirement	37,169	23,614	14,221	3,862	5,951
Identified Savings	-25,433	-3,961	-2,304	-581	-278
Identified additional Income Generation	-6,196	-1,712	542	-201	-13
Residual Savings to be identified	5,540	17,941	12,459	3,080	5,660

- 3.2 As the table above shows there is still a significant level of savings or income to be found in order to produce a balanced budget for 2018-19. While actions are being taken to close the funding gap, as detailed below, it must be acknowledged that the proposals already identified are those with the lower risk and impact profiles and the further options being considered are those considered less certain, or with greater impact.
- 3.3 The actions currently being undertaken to close the gap are:
- Reviewing all the existing proposals to identify any which could be pushed further – in particular where additional investment could unlock additional savings
 - Identifying whether any longer-term savings can be brought forward

- Reviewing the full list of in-year and 2018-19 pressures – developing mitigation plans wherever possible to reduce the impact of pressures on the savings requirement
 - Bringing more ideas into the pipeline – this work will continue to be led across service areas - recognising that it is the responsibility of all areas of the Council to keep generating new proposals which help meet this challenge. This ongoing focus on finding new ways of working includes the new programme of 'outcomes focused reviews' which have been commissioned in priority areas; this means looking in-depth at services where it is considered further savings or opportunities for creating additional income may be possible
- 3.4 There are also a number of risks which are not included in the numbers above, or accompanying tables. These will be incorporated (as required) as the Business Plan is developed and the figures can be confirmed:
- While the Business Plan includes a pressure relating to the increase in the National Living Wage, the phasing of this increase has not been confirmed. Once this is known the pressure will be updated to reflect this.
 - The result of schools funding reforms, in particular the control of the Dedicated Schools Grant shifting further toward individual schools, is still under discussion and the significant current pressure will be updated as the outcome of this discussion becomes clear.
 - Movement in current year pressures – Work is ongoing to manage our in-year pressures downwards however any change to the out-turn position of the Council will impact the savings requirement in 2018-19. This is particularly relevant to demand led budgets such as children in care.
 - Due to the level of reduction in Government grants in later years the Council did not take the multi-year settlement offered as part of the 2015 Spending Review. As such there is some uncertainty around the accuracy of our funding assumptions which will become clearer after the Government's Autumn Budget is announced on November 22nd and the Local Government Finance settlement due in mid-December.
- 3.5 In some cases services have planned to increase income to prevent a reduction in service delivery. For the purpose of balancing the budget these two approaches have the same effect and are treated in the same way.
- 3.6 This report forms part of the process set out in the Medium Term Financial Strategy whereby the Council updates, alters and refines its revenue and capital proposals in line with new savings targets. New proposals are developed across Council to meet any additional savings requirement and all existing schemes are reviewed and updated before being presented to service committees for further review during December.
- 3.7 The level of savings required is based on a 2% increase in Council Tax, through levying the Adults Social Care precept in, but a 0% general Council Tax increase. It should be noted that the Government has only confirmed that ASC precept will be available up to and including 2019-20. For each 1% more or less that Council Tax is changed, the level of savings required will change by approximately +/-£2.5m.

- 3.8 There is currently a limit on the increase of Council Tax to 1.99%, above which approval must be sought from residents through a positive vote in a local referendum. It is estimated that the cost of holding such a referendum would be around £100k, rising to as much as £500k should the public reject the proposed tax increase (as new bills would need to be issued).
- 3.9 Following October and December service committees, GPC will review the overall programme in December, before recommending the programme in January as part of the overarching Business Plan for Full Council to consider in February.

4. OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT DRAFT REVENUE PROGRAMME

- 4.1 ETE, as the focus for the Council's place based work, provides a very wide and diverse range of services to the people and businesses of Cambridgeshire. Much of what is provided by the Directorate is experienced by residents on a daily basis.
- 4.2 A broad overview of the services provided by the Directorate includes highway maintenance and improvement, the delivery of all major transport infrastructure schemes, the management of a series of major contracts such as highways, waste and street lighting, tackling rogue and other illegal trading and providing business advice, delivery of non-commercial superfast broadband services, waste disposal, libraries and cultural services, planning, s106 negotiation, economic development, floods and water management, development of transport policy, funding bids, cycling, commissioning of community transport, operation of the Busway and the park and ride sites, and management of home to school, special needs and adults transport.
- 4.3 Over the past few years the actual amount of work within the Directorate has increased due to the particular nature of the services we provide. For example, programmes such as the Cycle City Ambition Grant have added to workload, as has the additional activity through the Council's £90m investment in highway maintenance.
- 4.4 As noted above, transformation of the way we do things has been the main focus in developing new savings proposals for the new financial year. There are also a series of savings proposals that are already identified in the business plan and are due to be made in 2018/19
- 4.5 The full table of proposals can be found at **Appendix 1** and the associated Business Cases and Community Impact Assessments (CIAs) are contained in **Appendix 2** in draft form and these will be updated as the savings proposals develop.
- 4.6 Given the level of savings required by the Council as a whole for 2018/19, Appendix 1 contains all current and new proposals that are considered achievable. Members are asked to consider and comment on that list. Members should bear in mind that any savings removed will increase the pressure on the Council as a whole. Therefore, thought should also be given to what could replace removed savings.

5. NEXT STEPS

December	Service Committees will review draft proposals again, for recommendation to General Purposes Committee
December	General Purposes Committee will consider the whole draft Business Plan for the first time
January	General Purposes Committee will review the whole draft Business Plan for recommendation to Full Council
February	Full Council will consider the draft Business Plan

6. ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES

6.1 Developing the local economy for the benefit of all

Many of the services delivered by ETE are used by our residents on a daily basis and are vital in maintaining and developing the local economy. Well maintained roads and local public transport services where commercial companies can't provide buses are but two of the key elements of the work of ETE. If these current or transformed versions of these services are not available there will be a significant impact on our communities.

6.2 Helping people live healthy and independent lives

See wording under 6.1 above.

6.3 Supporting and protecting vulnerable people

See wording under 6.1 above.

7. SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS

7.1 The following bullet points set out details of significant implications identified by officers:

- Resource Implications – All implications are detailed in the Business Cases and CIAs at Appendix 2
- Procurement/Contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules – All implications are detailed in the Business Cases and CIAs at Appendix 2
- Statutory, Legal and Risk – All implications are detailed in the Business Cases CIAs at Appendix 2
- Equality and Diversity – All implications are detailed in the Business Cases and CIAs at Appendix 2
- Engagement and Communications - All implications are detailed in the Business Cases and CIAs at Appendix 2
- Localism and Local Member Involvement – Members have been involved in the business planning process and attended a joint Committee members workshop in September

- Public Health – All implications are detailed in the Business Cases and CIAs at Appendix 2. Public Health colleagues are involved in discussions regarding the implications

Implications	Officer Clearance
Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance?	Yes Name of Financial Officer: Sarah Heywood
Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by the LGSS Head of Procurement?	Yes Name of Officer: Paul White
Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by LGSS Law?	Yes Name of Legal Officer: Fiona McMillan
Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your Service Contact?	Yes Name of Officer: Tamar Oviatt-Ham
Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?	Yes Name of Officer: Eleanor Bell
Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact?	Yes Name of Officer: Tamar Oviatt-Ham
Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health	Yes Name of Officer: Tess Campbell

Source Documents	Location
Strategic Framework	https://cmis.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/ccclive/Meetings/tabid/70/ctl/ViewMeetingPublic/mid/397/Meeting/182/Committee/2/Default.aspx