DERBYSHIRE County Council

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PUBLIC

To: Members of Cabinet

Wednesday, 8 January 2020

Dear Councillor,

Please attend a meeting of the **Cabinet** to be held at **2.00 pm** on **Thursday, 16 January 2020** in Committee Room 1, County Hall, Matlock, DE4 3AG, the agenda for which is set out below.

Yours faithfully,

Simon Hobbs
Director of Legal and Democratic Services

A G E N D A

PART I - NON-EXEMPT ITEMS

1.   To receive apologies for absence

2.   To receive declarations of interest (if any)

3.   To consider Minority Group Leader questions (if any)

4.   To confirm the non-exempt minutes of the meeting of Cabinet held on 21 November 2019 (Pages 1 - 12)

5.   To receive non-exempt minutes of Cabinet Member Meetings

PART II - EXEMPT ITEMS

To move "That under Regulation 21 (1)(b) of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2000, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph(s)… of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972"

7.   Declarations of Interests

8.   To consider Minority Group Leader questions (if any)

9.   To confirm the exempt minutes of the meeting of Cabinet held on 21 November 2019 (Pages 135 - 136)

10.   To receive exempt minutes of Cabinet Member Meetings

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MINUTES of a meeting of **CABINET** held on 21 November 2019 at County Hall, Matlock.

PRESENT

Councillor B Lewis (in the Chair)

Councillors A Dale, A Foster, C Hart, T King, S Spencer and J Wharmby.

Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest made.

179/19   MINORITY GROUP LEADERS' QUESTIONS

There were no Minority Group Leader questions.

180/19   MINUTES RESOLVED that the non-exempt minutes of the meetings of Cabinet held on 10 October 2019 be confirmed as correct records and signed by the Chairman.

181/19   CABINET MEMBER MEETINGS - MINUTES RESOLVED to receive the non-exempt minutes of Cabinet Member meetings as follows:

   (a)   Young People – 8 October & 5 November 2019
   (b)   Corporate Services – 10 October 2019
   (c)   Economic Development & Regeneration – 10 October 2019
   (d)   Health & Communities – 10 October 2019
   (e)   Highways, Transport & Infrastructure – 10 October 2019
   (f)   Strategic Leadership, Culture & Tourism – 24 October 2019

182/19   MINUTE'S SILENCE

At the Leader's request, all present at the meeting observed a minute's silence to mark the passing of John Williams, a former Leader of Derbyshire County Council.

183/19   BUDGET MONITORING 2019-20 (as at 31 August 2019) (Strategic Leadership, Culture and Tourism) The Director of Finance and ICT informed Cabinet of the Revenue Budget position for 2019-20 as at 31 August 2019.

The report summarised the controllable budget position by Cabinet Member Portfolios as at 31 August 2019 and further reports would be considered at Audit Committee and Council in accordance with the Budget Monitoring Policy and Financial Regulations.

A Council portfolio underspend of £0.523m was forecast after the use of £3,382m of Earmarked Reserves to support the Highways, Transport and Infrastructure and Young People portfolios as detailed in the report. Any underspends in 2019-20 would be used to manage the budget in 2020-21.

The Risk Management Budget was forecast to underspend by £9.366m. This included an additional £5.117m of Business Rates Relief grant funding and a virement of £5.000m of budget from the Adult Care portfolio. It was proposed to use £5.000m of additional Business Rates Relief funding to establish a Business Rates Relief Earmarked Reserve.

Details of the Council's Earmarked Reserves balances as at 31 August 2019 were set out in Appendix One to the report and the recent review of the Council's reserves balances was reported to Cabinet later in the meeting.

RESOLVED to (1) note the 2019-20 budget monitoring position as at 31 August 2019;

(2) Approve the revision to the profile of the one-off reductions to the Capital Adjustment Reserve from 2019-20 to 2021-22; and

(3) Approve the establishment of a Business Rates Relief Earmarked Reserve and a contribution of £5.000m from additional Business Rates Relief Grant into this reserve, the purpose of which would be subject to further consideration by Members.

184/19   RESERVES POSITION (Strategic Leadership, Culture and Tourism) The Director of Finance and ICT reported on the current and forecast positions for both General and Earmarked Reserves and sought approval for the Reserves Policy.

Section 43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 required precepting authorities in England and Wales to assess the level of reserves needed for meeting estimated future expenditure when calculating the budget requirement. A range of safeguards were in place to prevent local authorities over-committing themselves financially. These requirements were reinforced by Section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, which required the Chief Finance Officer to report to Council if there is, or was likely to be, unlawful expenditure or an unbalanced budget. The Council had in place a Reserves Policy which ensured the Council met its statutory obligations and which set out the framework within which decisions were made regarding the

level of reserves. In line with this framework, the balance and level of Earmarked and General Reserves were regularly monitored to ensure they reflected a level adequate to manage the risks of the Council.

The Council's General Reserve position was reported to Cabinet on 11 July 2019, as part of the Revenue Outturn Report 2018-19. The level of General Reserve projections had been updated as part of the updated Five Year Financial Plan 2019-20 to 2023-24. General Reserves were forecast to be between £18m and £48m over the medium-term.

Earmarked Reserves were a means of smoothing expenditure to meet known or predicted liabilities. Funds should be used for the item for which they had been set aside. Any funds no longer required should be transferred to the General Reserve. Earmarked Reserves totalling £233.447m were held at 1 April 2019. Of this total, £125.625m (54%) was available to support future spending. Further details of the balances were categorised in accordance with the Reserves Policy within the report.

RESOLVED to (1) note the current position on Earmarked Reserves;

(2) Note the details of the balances to be released from Earmarked Reserve balances; and

(3) Approve the allocation of £1.015m Earmarked Reserves released to the General Reserve.

185/19 **TREASURY MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19** (Corporate Services) The Director of Finance and ICT updated Cabinet on Treasury Management activities during the last financial year 2018-19, also indicating the Council's compliance with the prudential indicators set by Council at its meeting of 7 February 2018, in accordance with the Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Cross-Sectional Guidance Notes 2017.

Treasury risk management at the Council was conducted within the framework of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice (the CIPFA Code) which required the Council to approve a Treasury Management Strategy before the start of each financial year and, as a minimum, a semi-annual and annual treasury outturn report. This report fulfilled the Council's obligation under the CIPFA Code to produce a Treasury Management Annual Report.

RESOLVED to (1) note the Treasury Management Annual Report 2018-19;

(2) Note the Council's compliance with the prudential indicators set by Council for 2018-19, in accordance with the terms of the Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Cross-Sectional Guidance Notes 2017.

186/19 **SUPPLIER EARLY PAYMENT DISCOUNT SCHEME** (Corporate Services) Cabinet approval was sought for the intention to procure an early payment discount scheme to be offered to suppliers of the Council who submitted invoices for payment in respect of goods and services.

The scheme aimed to enable to achieve greater efficiencies around procurement activities and reduce ordering and invoice processing costs. It was also likely to provide a cost-reduction stream for re-investment into further process improvements helping to meet the Council's budget reduction targets. An added benefit was that it would allow the Council to develop better relationships with suppliers, improve their cash flow, contributing to a better trading position allowing benefits to be passed to their employees and the local economy.

An early payment discount scheme involved the Council's suppliers signing up to a voluntary agreement whereby they offered the Council a percentage discount, between 0.25% and 2% of the invoice value in return for payment of the invoice being made sooner than the agreed contractual payment terms, leading to a payment generally within 10 to 20 days. External third party providers had entered the market with various offerings. These providers would undertake the supplier engagement on the Council's behalf, ensuring that the on-going systems and arrangements were in place to achieve a successful scheme. It was the intention to appoint a third party provider from a non-DCC framework. In return, the provider would take a percentage of any new discounts achieved, usually in the region of 50%. A number of other councils and public bodies had entered into such arrangements and achieved successful outcomes.

RESOLVED to (1) approve the procurement of an external third party provider to implement and deliver a supplier early payment discount scheme.

(2) Approve the re-investment of supplier discount income for further process and system improvements, contributing to budget reduction targets.

(3) Approve a transformational change programme around procuring, ordering and payment processes as part of a finance review across the Council.

187/19 **CORPORATE ENVIRONMENT POLICY AND CARBON REDUCTION PLAN** (Economic Development and Regeneration) Cabinet approval was sought for the Council's draft Carbon Reduction Plan and the

updated Corporate Environment Policy which supported the delivery of the Council's Climate and Carbon Reduction Manifesto.

The Council had set out its commitment to tackling climate change in its Climate and Carbon Reduction Manifesto which was published on 13 May 2019. To deliver the Manifesto, the Council committed to lead by example and bring together local people, voluntary groups, other councils and businesses to take action together. As part of the Manifesto, the Council also pledged to produce further targets and objectives for carbon reduction within six months.

Over the previous six months the Council had been working across the authority and with stakeholders to further develop and deliver commitments set out in the Manifesto. An update on overall progress and a new Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Framework, which set out the approach the Council and district and borough councils would take to tackle the broader climate change agenda were the subject of a separate report to Cabinet.

To ensure the Council played its part in reducing harmful emissions from its own estate and operations, work had been taking place to develop a new Carbon Reduction Plan. The aim of the Plan, attached to the report at Appendix A, was to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including carbon emissions, from the Council's own estate and operations with the aim of having net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2032. It set out GHG targets and details of how these targets could be achieved. The Plan was a vital component in supporting the Council Manifesto commitment to lead by example.

The Council had already made good progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from its own estate and operations. Latest provisional figures showed that the Council had reduced emissions from a baseline of 42,966 tonnes of carbon dioxide and equivalent greenhouse gases (CO_2e) in 2009/10 to 22,059 in 2018/19. This represented a reduction of 48% from the baseline. Whilst good progress had been made, further actions were required to ensure the Council achieved the target of net zero GHG emissions by 2032. The draft Plan set out the proposed actions and the Council's proposed approach moving forward.

Work had taken place to estimate the likely reduction in emissions arising from these and other actions set out in the draft Plan. This had enabled projected emissions figures to be produced to assist the Council in developing a roadmap and timetable for achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2032. Projections suggested that emissions could be reduced by 93% to 2,760 tonnes CO_2e by 2032. By offsetting the remaining emissions through carbon capture and storage by trees, the Council could become 'greenhouse gas neutral' by 2032.

The Carbon Reduction Plan was to be regularly reviewed and updated to monitor and evaluate progress and to take account of new technologies and developments as they become available. Data would be collated, analysed and monitored through the corporate performance management system, with an annual report on progress made to Cabinet.

The Carbon Reduction Plan supported the wider Corporate Environment Policy, which set out the Council's commitment to managing the environmental impacts of its operations and improving its environmental performance. The Policy covered water use, reducing waste, minimising pollution, protecting the natural and built environment and using the Council's purchasing power to reduce negative environmental impacts and improve the environmental standards of the products and services the Council purchased. The Policy had been updated to reflect the new targets set out in the Carbon Reduction Plan, attached to the report at Appendix B.

The Environment Policy was to be supported through two further policies which were in development. Guidance on water and energy use and management, for staff, was to be provided through a Corporate Utilities Policy. In addition, a Corporate Heating, Ventilation and Cooling Policy was being developed to provide guidance on this area of work.

The Leader, in supporting the proposals, also suggested the creation of a Climate Action Grant scheme, aimed at supporting environmental projects related to, for example, flood resilience, adaptation processes and community energy options.

RESOLVED to (1) note progress to date in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the Council estate and operations;

(2) Approve the Council's draft Carbon Reduction Plan;

(3) Adopt the aim to have net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2032 as set out in the Plan;

(4) Approve the updated Corporate Environmental Policy;

(5) Approve proposals to put in place a training and development plan for officers and Members; and

(6) Receive an annual report on further progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the Council estate and operations in November 2020.

188/19 DELIVERING THE CLIMATE AND CARBON REDUCTION MANIFESTO (Economic Development and Regeneration) Cabinet was updated on progress on the delivery of the Council's Climate and Carbon Reduction Manifesto and approval was sought to adopt the Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Framework and the Derbyshire Low Emission Vehicle Strategy.

On 13 May 2019, the Council had published its Climate and Carbon Reduction Manifesto, recognising the global challenge of climate change. The Manifesto set out the Council's commitment to take a strategic leadership role in bringing together partners and stakeholders across Derbyshire to work together to tackle climate change and was supported by a Motion approved at Full Council on 15 May 2019 containing a number of additional pledges to tackle climate change. Both the Manifesto and the Motion made a commitment to produce further targets and objectives for reducing carbon emissions across Derbyshire within six months. Agreement had been reached at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Paris Agreement in 2015 to limit the global temperature rise to a maximum of 2°C. Significant work had been carried out as a result of this agreement to calculate the cumulative amount of carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions permitted to keep the earth within a certain temperature threshold. This was known as the global carbon budget.

The global carbon budget had then been divided amongst individual countries, including the UK. Further work had been undertaken by The Tyndall Centre, on behalf of the Government, to allocate the UK carbon budget amongst local authority areas. In September 2019 local carbon budgets were made available at district and borough level. To support work at a county level, local carbon budgets had subsequently been aggregated to produce a carbon budget for the county. There was no legal requirement for local authorities to take action to meet local carbon budgets, however in view of the UK's commitment to achieve at least net carbon zero emissions in the UK by 2050, emissions targets were likely to be set for local authorities at some point.

Since the launch of the Manifesto in May 2019, the Council had been working to develop and deliver agreed pledges. The Council had made significant progress on a number of areas as detailed in the report. The Council had also been working with partners to develop the Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Framework and the Derbyshire Low Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy, as again detailed in the report.

It was clear that local authorities alone could not achieve the necessary reduction in emissions in Derbyshire. Climate change was widely recognised by organisations, businesses and the general public as one of the most critical challenges in the world and there was widespread desire to tackle it. However,

understanding of how people could help was less widely understood. It was therefore necessary to gain a mutual understanding and consensus of the issues and solutions to ensure effective planning, co-ordination and implementation of the work moving forwards. A Climate Change Communications Plan had been developed to ensure that the Council had an effective programme of work in place. The Plan focused on a social media campaign demonstrating how the Council was committed to protecting the environment. A Climate Summit was also to be held in March 2020 to present the Framework and proposals to reduce emissions in order to publicise the work and to seek wider support. Work to deliver and monitor the framework was to be co-ordinated by the Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Officer Working Group, which comprised of officers from the county, district and borough councils in Derbyshire. Oversight of the Framework was to be provided by the Derbyshire Chief Executives' Group and formal governance arrangements were to be developed.

As set out in the report, the development and implementation of a range of key strategies was fundamental to the success of the Framework and in reducing emissions across Derbyshire. Progress on these strategies was to be reported to Cabinet, as appropriate, on a regular basis, as part of the monitoring arrangements for each Strategy. Reports on the overall delivery of the Framework and the Manifesto pledges was to be brought to Cabinet every six months. These reports would provide an overview of the key actions undertaken and planned to reduce the county's emissions, and would provide updated figures, when available, on actual emissions by district and borough and for the county as a whole.

A key manifesto pledge was to call on the UK government to ensure the level of investment and national planning regulations supported the Council's climate change ambitions. Additional work was needed within the subsequent six months to understand the national landscape around climate change and to urge government to support local authorities in delivering meaningful action.

To ensure progress was maintained to help deliver the Low Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy a cross Council working group was to be established. It would also be necessary to engage with a range of external stakeholders, including colleagues from all Derbyshire's local planning authorities. Governance and monitoring of the Strategy would be undertaken through the Environmental Sustainability Group, and reports were to be made to Cabinet on a regular basis.

RESOLVED to (1) note progress in delivering the Climate and Carbon Reduction Manifesto;

(2) Formally adopt the Environment and Climate Change Framework;

(3) Request that the UK government provide financial support for de-carbonisation and ensure that national planning regulations support efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Derbyshire.

(4) Approve the Low Emission Vehicle Strategy;

(5) Receive reports every six months on further progress in delivering the Framework and the Climate and Carbon Reduction Manifesto.

(6) Receive further reports on progress in delivering the Low Emission Vehicle Strategy.

189/19   INSURANCE CAPITAL MAINTENANCE POOL ALLOCATIONS IN 2019 (Young People/Corporate Services) Cabinet approval was sought for the jointly funded capital maintenance projects under the Insurance Capital Maintenance Pool for 2019-20.

The Insurance Capital Maintenance Pool (IMP) was a building capital maintenance scheme for those schools that joined for the period 2018-2021. Under the IMP, projects with a value of between £20K and £40K for primary schools and between £50K and £100K for secondary schools were jointly funded by the IMP and the School Condition element of the Children's Services Capital Budget if the project was deemed to be a priority condition in accordance with the condition survey, or the works were considered to be urgent in nature upon the advice of the surveying team. The projects detailed in Annex A to the report were further schemes proposed for 2019-20.

RESOLVED to approve the projects detailed in Annex A to the report and the expenditure of £1,195,800 from IMP and £452,000 from the Children's Services Capital Fund.

190/19   CHILDREN'S SERVICES CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2019-20 – URGENT DECISION TAKEN BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES (Young People) Cabinet was asked to note an urgent decision taken by the Executive Director for Children's Services to approve a further allocation from the Children's Services Capital Programme 2019-20 for the new primary school at Highfields Farm.

On 14 September 2017 Cabinet approved a consultation on the opening of a new primary school at Highfields Farm to accommodate the pupils from a development of 1,200 houses. Since then the Authority has been working with the Spencer Academy Trust to develop the project with a view to opening the school in September 2020. Under the terms of the Section106 agreement, the developer was required to provide £4,384,581 in capital funds for the primary school and on 26 July 2018, Cabinet approved an additional £1,126,000 to provide a total of £5,510,581 to build a one form entry school. The contract for

the school was awarded under the SCAPE framework and the start of construction was imminent. In view of the short timescales for delivering the school, a modern form of construction (modular) was selected. Under this form of construction, the sections of building are constructed off site under factory conditions and then craned into position on site. This is the first time Derbyshire County Council has used this form of construction for a complete school.

The tender price was received from the framework contractor and the total price was £6.2M which was £689,419 above the available budget. Under the terms of the S106, there was scope for the Authority to request a further £228,672 as the tender prices has exceeded the original S106 contribution. This reduced the shortfall to £460,747 which would have had to be funded from the Children's Services capital budget for 2019-2020. As the additional S106 contribution was yet to be secured, it was proposed that the full sum of £689,419 be approved on the basis that the S106 contribution would be refunded in due course. To achieve an opening date in September 2020, the contract required agreement by 20 September 2019. Per the programme, the school was due to be completed on 18 August 2020 which was a tight timescale leaving little scope for delays. Within that programme there was a booked manufacturing slot with the off-site construction company and failure to achieve those programme dates could have resulted in a significant delay with the school. The Trust, in relation to another new school, had indicated that whilst it would accept a short period of temporary arrangements, if the delay was prolonged, it would wish to delay the opening for a full academic year. Such a delay was unacceptable to the residents of the new development and would place significant strain on places at nearby schools. The Cabinet Member for Young People was consulted and in agreement with this strategy.

RESOLVED to note the urgent decision taken on 17 September 2019 by the Executive Director for Children's Services for the approval of £689,419 for the new primary school at Highfields Farm.

191/19 <u>**VOLUNTARY AND COMMUNITY SECTOR GRANTS**</u> (Adult Social Care, Health and Communities, Strategic Leadership, Culture and Tourism) Cabinet approval was sought to extend recurrent payments to Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) organisations for a period of six months from 1 April 2020 to 30 September 2020.

At Cabinet on 28 February 2019, the County Council agreed plans to undertake a council wide review of VCS grants. During the review process it was important to ensure that all current grant funded organisations were not adversely affected and that the security and stability of the sector was maintained. It was therefore proposed that funding for all 2019/20 grant funded organisations was maintained for the first six months of the 2020/21 financial year, until 30 September 2020, whilst the review continued.

RESOLVED to (1) note progress on the review of voluntary and community sector grants;

(2) Receive a further report on VCS infrastructure proposals and Grant review update in January 2020;

(3) Approve the proposed grant allocation of £713,446 to VCS organisations for six months from April 2020 to September 2020 for activity as set out in the report.

(4) Receive a further report, outlining the proposals for how VCS organisations would be funded beyond September 2020, for approval in July 2020.

192/19   EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC FROM THE MEETING. RESOLVED that the public be excluded from the meeting during the consideration of the remaining items on the agenda to avoid the disclosure of the kind of exempt information detailed in the following summary of proceedings.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS CONDUCTED AFTER THE PUBLIC HAD BEEN EXCLUDED FROM THE MEETING

1.   To consider Minority Group Leaders' Questions (if any).

2.   To confirm the Exempt Minutes of the meetings of Cabinet held on 10 October 2019.

3.   To receive the exempt minutes of Cabinet Member meetings as follows:
      (a)   Young People – 8 October 2019
      (b)   Corporate Services – 10 October 2019
      (c)   Health & Communities – 10 October 2019

4.   To consider exempt reports as follows:-

(a)   Corporate Maintenance Budget Planned Maintenance Programme (2019-2020) – Executive Director Commissioning, Communities and Policy (contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information))

(b)   Long Term Waste Management Contract – Funding for Advisors, Variation and Extension of Advisor Appointments and Noting of Urgent Decision taken by the Executive Director Economy, Transport and Environment (contains information relating to the

financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information)) – This item was withdrawn.

PUBLIC

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

16 January 2020

Joint Report of the Executive Directors for Adult Social Care and Health and Commissioning, Communities and Policy

VOLUNTARY AND COMMUNITY SECTOR REVIEW

Adult Social Care, Health and Communities, Strategic Leadership, Culture and Tourism

1. Purpose of the Report

To seek Cabinet approval to consult on proposals for the future funding of Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) infrastructure providers and to outline the Council's ambition to further develop its approach to grant funding.

2. Information and Analysis

At Cabinet on 28 February 2019, the Council agreed plans to undertake a council wide review of VCS grants. It was agreed that the review would:

- Consider all grants provided by the Council to VCS organisations in Derbyshire and subsequently develop a coordinated and consistent council wide approach to allocate future resources
- Consider the support provided by the Council to VCS infrastructure organisations across Derbyshire, in collaboration with partners, and develop a new model for allocating funding moving forward which supports the Council's ambitions and priorities.

The VCS plays a crucial role in supporting communities across Derbyshire and there is an increasing need to have a consistent corporate approach to the sector. This approach will ensure that resources allocated to the VCS support the Council's ambitions and encourage the long term sustainability of the sector. The key drivers for the review are to:

- Secure improved outcomes
- Enable efficient and effective investment
- Support a fairer and more equitable allocation of funding
- Ensure taxpayers are getting value for money.

Over the past ten months, the Council has established a baseline of current grant funding approaches across the Council and undertaken work to develop a shared understanding of the VCS infrastructure landscape in Derbyshire. Proposals for the future delivery of VCS infrastructure support have also been developed and are now ready to go forward for consultation.

Engagement with partners such as the CCGs and district and borough councils has also taken place with the aim of understanding each other's organisational priorities, budgets and timescales.

On 21 November 2019, Cabinet agreed that funding for all 2019/20 grant funded organisations be extended for the first six months of 2020/21 until 30 September 2020, to ensure that organisations were not adversely affected during the review process and to maintain the security and stability of the sector. Cabinet also agreed that a separate report, outlining further details of the grants review be presented to Cabinet in January 2020.

2.1 Infrastructure VCS Support
VCS Infrastructure provider organisations offer information, support, guidance, training, funding advice for groups, promote good practice and provide a voluntary sector perspective to the statutory sector at strategic level forums.

The role and shape of public services and its relationship and demands of infrastructure providers has changed significantly over recent years. Whilst having a recognised and experienced infrastructure offer provides a crucial support role to the sector as a whole, there is an increasing need for the Council to have a consistent and equitable approach across the county. This will ensure that resources allocated to VCS infrastructure organisations support the Council's ambitions and encourage the long term sustainability of the sector moving forward.

Over the last ten months, a review of the support provided by infrastructure organisations to the voluntary and community sector has taken place with partners and the infrastructure providers themselves. A significant amount of work has been completed to understand the Council's requirements for future infrastructure provision across the county and proposals, centred around the achievement of the following high level outcomes which have been developed for consultation:

- The VCS is supported to grow and develop, enabling residents to contribute to social and cultural opportunities, which enhances their lives and the lives of others
- There are increased pathways for volunteering which provide opportunities for individuals to contribute to their community and enhances the sectors contribution across the county

- VCS organisations can be supported to contribute to the strategic priorities of the Council.

Draft infrastructure proposals, setting out the Council's future relationship and proposed delivery model with providers and the outcomes framework are attached at Appendices A and B respectively. It is recommended that there is now a 12 week period of consultation, which is required under the current Derbyshire Compact. The consultation process will commence on 24 January 2020 and will close at the end of March 2020. During this time, there will be a series of consultations with key stakeholders, partners and the sector itself.

This proposal is a new way of working with infrastructure providers across the county which could have a significant impact on the way in which providers are funded and what they will be asked to deliver moving forward. The anticipated impact of the proposal has been outlined in the attached EIA, which is attached at Appendix C. This will be reviewed and amended following consultation. It is recommended that a further report on the outcome of the consultation and final VCS infrastructure proposals be brought to Cabinet for consideration in June 2020.

Adult Care currently have 12 infrastructure support grant arrangements, whilst Policy and Research have eight grant arrangements across the county. These are set out in Appendix D. Given the likely impact of future proposals, it is recommended that the six month extension granted from April 2020 to September 2020, approved at Cabinet on 21 November 2019, be used by providers in the interim period, to support full participation in the review process, take any measures necessary to align their organisation with the new way of working and engage with the Council to embed the proposed new approach.

2.2   General Voluntary and Community Sector funding review

During the 2018/19 financial year, the Council awarded over 600 grants to VCS organisations across the county. The Council's ambition is to further develop its approach to grant funding, which will lead to a fundamental change in the way the Council currently develops, administers and monitors grants across the organisation. It is proposed that new standards for awarding grants take an outcomes based approach to ensure that future investment supports the Council's strategic priorities moving forward. It is proposed this new approach will take the form of a Grants Framework.

Of the 600 grants awarded during 2018/19, a significant number are recurring and long standing grants which have not been reviewed for some time. A review of current arrangements is therefore vital to ensure that future funding of the sector reflects the move to an outcome based approach set out above.

Further work on the development of the new outcomes based approach will be taking place over forthcoming months as part of the review process. This will include work to identify which grants are in scope and to assess whether grant funding is the most appropriate tool to deliver the required outcomes. Work on the development of grants criteria which focus on outcomes rather than inputs will also be taking place. The change of emphasis from inputs to outcomes is significant and will require a change of mind-set from the way that grants are currently distributed, monitored and reviewed.

It is recommended that a report setting out the proposals for a new Grants Framework for consultation be brought to Cabinet for consideration in March 2020.

3. Financial Considerations

The combined total funding available for infrastructure support across the county will be approximately £353,000 per year. This is a reduction of around 12% total funding, to accommodate a reduction of 30% from the Policy and Research budget taken in 2016.

4. Human Resources Considerations

The voluntary and community sector organisations currently funded by the Council as part of this report are independent of the County Council and therefore there are no human resources considerations. However, with regard to any organisation providing services to children or vulnerable adults, approval of financial support is conditional on the existence within these organisations of appropriate procedures assessing suitability to work with children or vulnerable adults.

5. Other Considerations

In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has been considered: Legal and human rights, equality of opportunity, health, environmental, transport, property and crime and disorder considerations.

6. Background Papers

None

7. Key Decision

Yes

8. Is it required that the Call-in period be waived in respect of the decisions being proposed within this report?

No

9. Officer's Recommendations

It is recommended that Cabinet:

1. Approve proposals on the future funding of voluntary and community sector infrastructure support, for consultation for a period of 12 weeks starting on 26 January 2020.
2. Receive a further report on the outcome of the consultation and final VCS infrastructure proposals in June 2020.
3. Receive a further report on the Grants Framework for consultation in March 2020.

Helen Jones and Emma Alexander
Executive Directors for Adult Social Care & Health and Commissioning, Communities and Policy

Derbyshire County Council Voluntary and Community Sector Infrastructure support proposal 2020-2024

Appendix A – VCS Infrastructure support proposal

Voluntary and Community Sector Infrastructure Grants Proposal

1. Introduction

Creating empowered and self-sufficient local communities is a key priority for the Council and supporting the voluntary and community sector (VCS) to grow and thrive will be central to achieving this.

Whilst some voluntary organisations and charities are able to operate effectively without any assistance, the Council recognises that the sector includes a large number of voluntary and community groups that require varying levels of support in order to establish themselves, grow and thrive.

Local infrastructure organisations can provide the sector with a single front door to offer vital support to the VCS as and when a need arises. These organisations can also reach new, small and marginal organisations across the county, and generate invaluable feedback and intelligence about the sector. By knowing the local area and local needs, local infrastructure organisations can help the VCS to:

- attract funding
- operate good governance
- recruit and manage volunteers
- network and collaborate
- disseminate knowledge at a local level
- identify gaps and develop new activity
- influence the public sector

The Council recognises that this support is not free. To ensure a recognised and experienced provision is available, infrastructure organisations require ongoing investment to help support the communities we want to build together.

The Council is proposing a new way of working with infrastructure providers which could have a significant impact on how some providers across the county are funded by the Council and what providers are asked to deliver going forward.

This proposal set out in this document will outline the:
- Design principles for the new approach
- Outcomes framework and key performance indicators
- Delivery model and collaboration
- Funding approach
- Monitoring and review process

Appendix A – VCS Infrastructure support proposal

2. Principles

The Council wants to ensure that the VCS in Derbyshire is supported to grow and thrive. To achieve this it is proposed that the Council commits to the following principles in its approach to developing and delivering infrastructure support moving forward:

- **Valued** – Infrastructure providers play a vital role supporting the VCS to allow communities to support themselves and meet the specific needs of local people
- **Sustainable** –The Council understands that its funding approach needs to offer greater sustainability to provider organisations, which includes certainty regarding future funding commitments
- **Transparent** – It must be made clear which organisations the Council funds for infrastructure support and what outcomes have been achieved for the Council's investment
- **Local** – The VCS works best when it is local and at the heart of communities. Any provision of support needs to reflect this
- **Proportional** – What the Council requires of infrastructure organisations will be commensurate to the level of funding provided
- **Outcome driven** – Infrastructure investment will focus on outcomes rather than how support is delivered
- **Fair** – Infrastructure funding needs to be fairly distributed throughout the county to ensure that community organisations receive an equitable offer of support regardless of their location
- **Independent** – The Council recognises the independence of the voluntary and community sector.

These principles have been developed following analysis of engagement and discussions with officers at the Council, current infrastructure providers and partner organisations which identified common themes and current challenges.

3. Proposed Infrastructure Model

The proposed infrastructure approach has been developed through a series of options papers, research and learning from the work so far, engagement with infrastructure providers and sector developments with other funding partners. It is proposed the approach has the following key features:

1. The Council adopts an Outcomes Framework with agreed Key Performance Indicators, which forms the basis of a whole Council approach
2. Sector support is delivered by providers through collaboration based on district boundaries
3. A funding commitment until March 2024 through a grant award with six monthly monitoring, yearly priority setting and review after two years.

Appendix A – VCS Infrastructure support proposal

4. The Outcomes Framework

Across Derbyshire, infrastructure organisations have different organisational models to support the sector. This means the Council needs to be clear about the types of support it wants to see delivered to the sector moving forward.

The purpose of having an outcomes framework is to allow the Council to have an articulated and shared understanding of its expectations and requirements from VCS infrastructure providers. It is expected that this will also support the agreement of clear and measurable objectives.

The framework (attached at Appendix B) outlines the three main outcomes for infrastructure support. These are:

Outcome 1 - The VCS is supported to grow and develop, enabling residents to contribute to social and cultural opportunities, which enhances their lives and the lives of others
Outcome 2 - There are increased pathways to volunteering which give opportunities to individuals to contribute to their community and enhances the sectors contribution across the county
Outcome 3 - VCS organisations can be supported to contribute to the strategic priorities of the Council.

Whilst outcomes will be clearly defined at the outset of each grant arrangement, organisations will need to explain how they intend to achieve each outcome in their local area. This will mean that support can be delivered flexibly, responding to the varying requirements of the sector in each geographical area – through collaboration where necessary.

It is proposed that against each outcome there will be a number of Key Performance Indicators that infrastructure providers will be asked to report on as part of the routine monitoring process (for example – amount of funding for the sector). By working to achieve clearly defined outcomes and reporting on these outcomes, organisations will be able to demonstrate their impact much more clearly and effectively.

The Council will work with infrastructure organisations on an ongoing basis to ensure that the outcomes and KPIs requested are relevant to the sector and proportionate to the level of investment.

5. Delivery model and collaboration

The Council recognises that across the county there are different sector support organisations which operate across different geographies.

To ensure the new approach is as simple as possible, all currently funded organisations will be given the chance to participate in discussions, it is proposed that where there are multi-providers in an area, providers will be

invited to come together and collaborate on how they can deliver the outcomes framework through a non-competitive process where possible.

It is proposed that where there is more than one provider across a geography, collaborations will work most effectively across a familiar and recognised geography. It is therefore proposed that district boundaries are used as the basis to build any model, however some specialist support may have to be organised at a county level.

To participate in a collaboration or consortia arrangement the Council is clear that infrastructure providers will have to be working within the district in question and are a recognised infrastructure organisation. This means that they are accredited to a national body which would provide a level of quality assurance to monitoring officers.

The Council will work with VCS infrastructure organisations to determine how new arrangements can be established in each area, but there will be an expectation that providers will work together, build consensus and cooperation to deliver the outcomes framework jointly.

6. Grant Funding

It is proposed that the Council will continue to use grant funding to secure the provision of sector support across the county.

Grant funding will allow organisations the flexibility to provide support that is responsive to local need, whilst delivering the Council's priority outcomes. Providers will be able to deliver local activities that are tailored to the specific sector issues within their locality.

The Council believes given the overarching principles and the emergent nature of the work, grant funding would be the best tool to allow all parties to collaborate to establish an approach and allow the approach to adapt as the new model is implemented.

7. Funding Allocation

It is proposed that current grant providers across the Council (Adult Care and Policy and Research) combine their grant funding as part of the new shared approach. This will mean that providers will have one grant allocation, one point of contact at the Council and will be asked to provide one monitoring report. The purpose of this is to reduce duplication and make it as simple as possible for providers to report on their impact and achievements.

The combined total funding therefore for infrastructure support across the County will be £353,000 per year. This is a reduction of around 12% total funding, due to a reduction of 30% from the Policy and Research budget taken in 2014, topped up every year from reserves which has been recognised as

Appendix A – VCS Infrastructure support proposal

unsustainable (the top up has been included in the 'current funding' outlined below as this shows the real-time reduction).

It is proposed that infrastructure grant funding will be distributed throughout the county on a fair and consistent basis. This should ensure VCS organisations in each geographical area will receive an equitable offer of support, enabling the sector to grow and develop support around the needs of local communities. Under this proposal each district therefore will have an allocation of £41,500 per year to deliver the objectives outlined in the outcomes framework.

There is also a separate countywide allocation of funding for support to the BME and Rural VCS sector, both allocations have a value of £10,500 per year. For these allocations providers also have to work within the outcomes framework and deliver against the KPI's commensurate to the amount of funding and specific challenges working across those communities of need.

The chart below shows the anticipated change in funding, outlined by district, if proposals are taken forward. Please note that the proposed funding allocations have been rounded. Please also note that both current and proposed funding have a £22,000 per year reduction which is tied to a number of current providers' grants for befriending services. It is proposed that this support is be looked at separately with other specific befriending grants.

Area	Current Funding	Proposed Funding	Change
Amber Valley	£47,896	£41,500	-£6,396
Bolsover	£22,488	£41,500	£19,012
Chesterfield	£24,461	£41,500	£17,039
Derbyshire Dales	£50,511	£41,500	-£9,011
Erewash	£73,473	£41,500	-£31,973
High Peak	£73,808	£41,500	-£32,308
North East Derbyshire	£24,461	£41,500	£17,039
South Derbyshire	£52,262	£41,500	-£10,762
County Wide (BME and Rural)	£30,778	£21,000	-£9,778
Total	£400,138	£353,000	-£47,138

8. Monitoring

It is proposed that a corporate service level agreement for core infrastructure services be developed and used for infrastructure support. This would provide clarity of the Councils expectations of a consistent, high quality offer throughout the county. Where specialist infrastructure services are required such as activities supporting specific departmental priorities, additional elements could be included in the SLA.

Appendix A – VCS Infrastructure support proposal

Grant monitoring will take place on a six monthly basis. Infrastructure organisations will be asked to evidence their performance against the Outcomes Framework and Service Level Agreement. To ensure providers engaging with the Councils strategic aims, it is proposed that a yearly priority setting meeting will take place with providers to establish the priorities for the year ahead based on the needs of the Council and the sector at a given time.

9. Commitment and review

A key issue relating to the sustainability of the sector is the short term nature of the funding (year by year) which organisations have consistently said does not allow them to plan long term.

It is proposed that the allocation of funding across the Council for infrastructure support be committed until March 2024. This will to allow organisations to fully embed the outcomes framework and where necessary, develop new ways of working that better support the delivery of those outcomes.

A full review will be completed at years two and four to assess what has been achieved against the Council's grant funding arrangements across the county and make changes to the infrastructure support model where appropriate.

Appendix B – Outcomes Framework Infrastructure Support

	Vision	Build a sustainable, diverse and vibrant Voluntary and Community Sector across Derbyshire				
	High level outcomes	**Sector Support** 'Derbyshire's VCS is supported to grow and develop, enabling residents to contribute to social and cultural opportunities which enhances their lives and the lives of others'		**Volunteer Support** 'Increased pathways to volunteering gives opportunities to individuals to contribute to their community and enhances the contribution of the sector'	**Strategic Support** 'VCS organisations can be supported to contribute to the strategic priorities of the Council'	
		Maintain a local presence	Build sector capacity	Volunteer Brokerage	VCS has a strong voice	Effective information and collaboration
	Accreditation Mark	NAVCA	NAVCA	VCQA	NAVCA	NAVCA
Core Funding - whole sector support	Objectives	• Work to maintain an effective local VCS • Identify gaps in local provision • Understand the needs of the local sector • Support a diverse range of organisations, groups and activities • Encourage a diverse range of activities across all age ranges • Maintain and updating membership and local intelligence • Signpost to local services where appropriate • Market of the sector and its purpose	• Work with and develop new groups and activities • Help organisations secure new and existing funding • Ensure organisations can manage and plan for financial wellbeing • Ensure organisations have practices and processes which are transparent and safe • Support organisations to maintain a strong organisational framework and excellent standards • Support non-constituted groups where necessary	• Promote volunteering • Scope and maintain local knowledge about volunteer opportunities • Support related groups to meet their volunteer needs • Identify the needs of volunteers to improve provision for volunteers • Build confidence and self-esteem of volunteers and potential volunteers • Help residents understand the value of volunteering and the difference it makes to communities	• Provide a clear pathway of communication between the Council and the sector • Ensure that smaller organisations have a voice • Support the Council to involve the sector in key decisions which may affect them	• Support positive relationships between the sector to support the priorities of the Council • Ensure the sector understands Council priorities • Enable formal and informal networking opportunities both locally and strategically • Support organisations and groups to share resources, best practice and develop initiatives
Specialist Support - priority - demographic - theme - department	Objectives	• Support initiatives to tackle issues at a local level	• Above support to specific groups such as health and social care or BME • Support grant programmes and grant funded schemes • Support the formation of alternative business models such as new social enterprises	• Support the uptake and delivery of the DCC volunteer passport	• Represent the sector within strategic meetings and forums - Derbyshire Partnership Forum - Health and Wellbeing Board • Support the sector to understand their impact and social value	• Support corporate and departmental priorities (e.g. Thriving Communities, prevention) • Build a diverse marketplace of providers across the sector • Support organisations understand with Council tendering, bidding and monitoring processes. • Ensure that VCS services are visible in service development and delivery
	KPI's	• Range of activities in the community • Diversity of the sector	• Number of groups supported • Number of new entrants to the sector • Survival rate of sector organisations • Amount of funding for the sector	• Number of volunteers • Number of opportunities for volunteers • Number of projects supported	• Sector participation in consultation • Variety of involvement and consultation	• Diversity of the marketplace • Joint initiatives developed • Groups sharing assets and resources

Appendix B – Outcomes Framework Infrastructure Support

Sector support
'Derbyshire's VCS is supported to grow and develop, enabling residents to contribute to social and cultural opportunities which enhances their lives and the lives of others'

Maintain a local presence
- Develop and maintain a variety of local communications including:
  - Database
  - Community directory
  - Newsletters
  - E-bulletins
  - Websites (for information sharing and collation and cascading of information)
- Provide or have access to information on a range of spaces to enable communities to share resources, meet and develop.

Building Sector Capacity
- Assist voluntary and community organisations to develop constitutions, policies, management committee roles and business planning
- Provide information via one to one, website information and e-bulletins and social media to help voluntary organisations develop their organisational structures, governance and legal structures
- Provide financial management support and training
- Support funding searches and assist with writing bids
- Organise funders workshops and surgeries
- Organise funding workshops and events.
- Deliver training to the sector
- Enable opportunities to access national available resources, for example Locality and their Lighthouse offer

Volunteer support
'Increased pathways to volunteering gives opportunities to individuals to contribute to their community and is accessible to all'

Volunteer brokerage
- Source volunteer opportunities
- Referrals to volunteer opportunities, supported as needed to ensure successful placements
- Provide volunteer management training
- Volunteer training, including supporting the delivery of and encouraging the uptake of Derbyshire Volunteer Passport Training
- Organise volunteer Coordinators Forums and web based information - regular support for all volunteer involving organisations
- Undertake or support specific volunteer projects to meet community need

Strategic Support
'VCS organisations can be supported to contribute to the strategic priorities of the Council'

VCS has a strong voice
- Represent the voluntary and community sector in partnerships, meetings and boards
- Represent the Voluntary Sector and support other voluntary sector organisations to provide accountable and informed representation at strategic and local meetings
- Facilitate information and activities to enable the voice of the sector, local groups and their members to be communicated at a strategic and local level
- Use recognised communications process to inform commissioners of policy, practise and needs of VCS and communities
- Work collaboratively with statutory organisations to consult, inform and involve wider VCS, disseminating information and collecting views from groups and their members via appropriate media including bulletins, networks and forums

Effective information and collaboration
- Provide networking opportunities for community organisations
- Liaise between the statutory sector and voluntary sector

Appendix C – EIA on Infrastructure Support proposal

Derbyshire County Council

Equality Impact Analysis Record Form 2018

Department	All
Service Area	Policy and Research (co-ordinating)
Title of policy/ practice/ service of function	Voluntary and Community Sector Infrastructure arrangements
Chair of Analysis Team	Robert Lowe

Stage 1. Prioritising what is being analysed

a. Why has the policy, practice, service or function been chosen?

Derbyshire County Council provides funding to a number of district based umbrella organisations to support the community and voluntary sector, enabling them to engage with the authority, access sources of funding, and to represent different communities within Derbyshire. Some of the organisation provide direct services or support to individuals across Derbyshire, often assisting local people to access services, financial help or their rights under law. Not all administrative districts currently have such an umbrella group.

The authority is under significant pressure to maximise the impact of its support to other sectors which forms an important strand to its Enterprising Council approach, and it is therefore appropriate that it review the effectiveness of current arrangements and develop appropriate arrangements for the future.

It is some years since such a review took place and the prospect for the community and voluntary sector is also challenging, so the Council needs to check that its methods for working with and supporting the sector are robust, fair and effective.

b. What is the purpose of the policy, programme, service?

Appendix C – EIA on Infrastructure Support proposal

Whilst some voluntary organisations and charities are able to operate effectively without any assistance, the Council recognises that the sector includes a number voluntary and community groups that require varying levels of support in order to establish themselves, grow and thrive.

Local infrastructure organisations provide the sector with a single front door to offer vital support to the VCS as and when needs arise. VCS infrastructure organisations provide information, support, guidance, training, funding advice for groups, promotes good practice and provide a voluntary sector perspective to the statutory sector at a strategic level. Many of the infrastructure organisations across the county also develop and deliver services.

By knowing the local area and local needs, local infrastructure organisations are best placed to help the VCS to:

- attract funding
- operate good governance
- recruit and manage volunteers
- network and collaborate
- disseminate knowledge at a local level
- identify gaps and develop new activity
- influence the public sector

A new whole Council approach will support the ongoing investment in the Voluntary and Community Sector, and be utilised to evidence how grant investment in the sector assists the Council achieve its strategic priorities as set out in the Council Plan. This will allow the VCS to be recognised as a key Council partner and help to support a thriving VCS in Derbyshire.

c. Have any proposals been made to change, reduce or alter the policy, service or function? If so, what are these?

In order to most effectively support the development of an effective and efficient infrastructure offer, this new approach is being suggested and will be a joint approach across the Council between Policy and Research and Adult Care.

Summary of proposed model

10. The Council has an Outcomes Framework with agreed KPI's, which forms the basis of a shared approach between P&R and Adult Care
11. Sector support is delivered by providers through collaboration based on district boundaries

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12. A commitment until March 2024 is offered through a grant award with six monthly monitoring, yearly priority setting and review after two years.

For some provider organisations this proposed approach would have a significant impact on the way that they currently work with the Council and their offer to the sector, for other providers there will be less of a change.

Organisational Model

Although it would not be appropriate for the Council to dictate the operational model of an independent organisation, the Council can be clear about the role an organisation undertakes for the sector.

It is essential that across Derbyshire the VCS has a local organisations service which supports, gives advice to, and promotes voluntary and community sector groups that make a positive contribution to communities across Derbyshire. In order to do this effectively, any sector support organisations must have a strong knowledge of their local area with direct links to the communities they serve. They should also be able to identify any gaps in provision locally and work with the sector to develop community activity in these areas.

Change - The Council is not proposing changing the operating model of any third sector organisation through this review and therefore this element of the proposal is not a change for current providers. However due to some of the changes outlined below, it may be possible that some organisations operational model will change as a result of this new proposed approach as they look to adapt their offer accordingly.

Outcomes Framework

It is proposed that the Council has an agreed Outcomes Framework for the sector, which identifies clear set of outcomes to direct future investment.

Other approached such as a fully commissioned approach were considered, but through the development of this work it was felt like this route would be too prescriptive and restrictive, and would not allow the flexibility needed to meet the outcomes at this moment in time.

The Outcomes Framework will allow the Council to have an articulated and shared understanding of its expectations and requirements from VCS infrastructure support services. It will also support the agreement of clear and measurable objectives for providers to work towards.

Against each outcome will be a number of KPIs that infrastructure organisations will be expected to report on as part of the routine monitoring process. By working to achieve clearly defined

outcomes and reporting on KPIs, infrastructure organisations will be able to demonstrate their impact much more clearly and effectively.

Change – This will be a proposed change for providers as the Council did not have an Outcomes Framework with KPI's before.

Delivery models

To ensure the delivery model is as simple as possible and everyone is given a chance to participate in discussions, it is recommended that where there are multi-providers in a district, providers would be invited to come together and collaborate on how they can deliver the outcomes framework. In districts where only one provider exists, they would be invited to provide the support for that area.

Change – This will be a proposed change for providers, as they were not asked to collaborate on their offer to the VCS at a district level before by the Council. Over the past number of years providers have increasingly worked together in areas to deliver projects or work on behalf of the sector but have not been asked to do that for this funding.

Procurement process

Competitive and non-competitive approaches were considered. It is recommended that, because of the desire to establish a consortia or collaborative provider approach, at this moment in time it would be most appropriate to work with the sector to build consensus and cooperation in a non-competitive process.

Change – this will not be a change for providers.

Funding

The new model also proposes a more equitable funding allocation. It has been agreed that funding allocation will work most effectively across a familiar and recognised geography. District's boundaries are used as the basis to build any model, however monies may have to be put aside for specialist support which may need to be funded at a county level.

Current funding is distributed disproportionately across the county, with some areas receiving significantly more funding than others. In order to develop a proposal which best matches the principles of the work, it is proposed that uniform funding allocation is the fairest way to distribute funding for a 'universal' style service. Any funding allocation model based on needs could be difficult to explain, develop and could be more vulnerable to change, not offering the much needed sustainability.

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Consideration has been given to the impact this would have on organisations in the areas which will lose a high percentage of their funding envelope, however this is only a reflection of the disproportionate way that funding was allocated previously.

It is proposed that funding will be agreed and secured for until March 2024 in order to give stability to the sector and allow organisations to fully embed the outcomes framework and where necessary, develop new ways of working that better support the delivery of those outcomes. After two years, a full review will take place to assess what has been achieved against the Council's investment across the county and make changes to the delivery model where appropriate.

In order to ensure that organisations are meeting their objectives as described within the agreed service level agreement, monitoring will take place every six months. To ensure providers engaging with the Councils strategic aims, a yearly priority setting meeting will take place with the consortia to establish the priorities for the year ahead based on the needs of the Council and the sector at a given time.

Change – for some organisations this proposal will potential change the amount of money they receive from the Council considerably – some will increase funding whilst other will reduce their funding.

Funding mechanism

It is proposed that funding will be delivered through a grant with a robust conditions of grant and/or service level agreement. It is proposed that concerns arising through using a grant for this purpose can be mitigated by appropriate tools, good communications and proper monitoring. It is recommended that given the overarching principles and the emergent nature of the work, grant funding would be the best tool to allow all parties to collaborate to establish an approach and allow it to adapt as the new model is implemented.

Change – this will not be a change for providers.

Stage 2. The team carrying out the analysis

Name	Area of expertise/ role
(Chair) Rob Lowe	Policy Manager
Jodie Harrison	Policy Officer

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Cath Walker	Senior Policy Officer
Ruth Caunce	Contracts Manager
Emily Marshall	Policy and Research Analyst

Stage 3. The scope of the analysis – what it covers

The scope of the analysis covers the proposed model for the funding of VCS infrastructure support.

The proposed model is subject to a 12 week period of consultation.

Stage 4. Data and consultation feedback

a. Sources of data and consultation used

Source	*Reason for using*
Needs based funding allocations research	Explore options for allocating funding across the county based on need, using a number of indicators to build allocation model
Informal engagement with infrastructure organisations	Establish overview of current situation and identify the sectors view on issues to be addressed in the review

Appendix C – EIA on Infrastructure Support proposal

Source	Reason for using
Current Funding Data	Outlines the current funding structure for VCS infrastructure
Grant monitoring information	Provides overview of current infrastructure support

Stage 5. Analysing the impact or effects

a. What does the **data** tell you?

Protected Group	Findings
Age	Monitoring and informal engagement indicates that support, advice and guidance delivered by infrastructure organisations is delivered to groups including those that work with older people and young people.
Disability	Monitoring and informal engagement indicates that support, advice and guidance delivered by infrastructure organisations is delivered to groups including those that work with people with disabilities.
Gender (Sex)	This is not known to be a significant issue in relation to infrastructure support, however all groups working with members of the community from within a protected characteristic are able to access infrastructure services.
Gender reassignment	This is not known to be a significant issue in relation to infrastructure support, however all groups working with members of the community from within a protected characteristic are able to access infrastructure services.
Marriage and civil partnership	This is not known to be a significant issue in relation to infrastructure support, however all groups working with members of the community from within a protected characteristic are able to access infrastructure services.
Pregnancy and maternity	This is not known to be a significant issue in relation to infrastructure support, however all groups working with members of the community from within a protected characteristic are able to access infrastructure services.
Race	The BME Forum is funded to provide targeted infrastructure support to BME and faith based community groups.

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Religion and belief including non-belief	The BME Forum is funded to provide targeted infrastructure support to BME and faith based community groups.
Sexual orientation	This is not known to be a significant issue in relation to infrastructure support, however all groups working with members of the community from within a protected characteristic are able to access infrastructure services.

Non-statutory

Socio-economic	
Rural	Rural Action Derbyshire is funded to provide targeted infrastructure support for rural communities throughout Derbyshire.

b. What does customer feedback, complaints or discussions with stakeholder groups tell you about the impact of the policy, practice, service or function on the protected characteristic groups? (if you carry out more than one stage you need to make clear which you are describing)

Protected Group	*Findings*
Age	Initial engagement has confirmed that infrastructure organisations are supporting groups who support old and young people.
Disability	Initial engagement has confirmed that infrastructure organisations are supporting groups who working with the disabled community.
Gender (Sex)	Initial engagement has confirmed that this is not believed to be a significant issue in relation to infrastructure support, however all groups working with members of the community from within a protected characteristic are able to access infrastructure services.
Gender reassignment	Initial engagement indicates that this is not a significant issue in relation to infrastructure support, however all groups working with members of the community from within a protected characteristic are able to access infrastructure services.
Marriage and civil partnership	Initial engagement indicates that this is not a significant issue in relation to infrastructure support, however all groups working with members of the community from within a protected characteristic are able to access infrastructure services.

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Pregnancy and maternity	Initial engagement indicates that this is not a significant issue in relation to infrastructure support, however all groups working with members of the community from within a protected characteristic are able to access infrastructure services.
Race	Initial engagement indicates that the BME Forum provides support to BME and faith based community groups. The forum is used to disseminate information to members of these communities and encourage them to engage with the Council on a number of issues.
Religion and belief including non-belief	Initial engagement indicates that the BME Forum provides support to BME and faith based community groups. The forum is used to disseminate information to members of these communities and encourage them to engage with the Council on a number of issues.
Sexual orientation	Initial engagement indicates that this is not a significant issue in relation to infrastructure support, however all groups working with members of the community from within a protected characteristic are able to access infrastructure services.

Non-statutory

Socio-economic	Initial engagement indicates that Rural Action Derbyshire provides a range of support for rural communities including socio-economic support relating to rurality.
Rural	Initial engagement indicates that Rural Action Derbyshire provides a range of support for rural communities including socio-economic support relating to rurality.

c. Are there any other groups of people who may experience an adverse impact because of the proposals to change a policy or service who are not listed above?

In January 2018, Community Voluntary Partners, the infrastructure organisation for the voluntary community sector in Bolsover, closed leaving a gap in support for the sector. This has been filled in the short term by Bassetlaw CVS whilst work was undertaken to establish the needs of the sector and develop a plan for longer term VCS support. A long term Bolsover Infrastructure provider will be needed in the future.

d. Gaps in data

What are your main gaps in information and understanding of the impact of your policy and services? Please indicate whether you have identified ways of filling these gaps.

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Gaps in data	Action to deal with this
It is difficult to ascertain exactly what an adequate infrastructure offer costs	• Work will be needed through consultation and beyond to better understand how much funding is needed to deliver or ensure than expectations of what can be achieved by providers is commensurate to the funding available. • It is proposed that officers spend time speaking to other local authorities and visiting other areas to determine their approach to sector cost.

Stage 6. Ways of mitigating unlawful prohibited conduct or unwanted adverse impact, or to promote improved equality of opportunity or good relations (How can you reduce any negative impacts? These should be considered as alternative approaches or suggested changes)

The proposed model for VCS infrastructure seeks to ensure that resources allocated to the VCS in the future support the Council's ambitions and encourage the long term sustainability of the sector are key priorities. Underpinning these priorities is the need to secure improved outcomes for Derbyshire which reflect the level of investment whilst having a cost effective, coordinated and sustainable approach for the future.

Whilst these proposals are designed to strengthen the sector by creating greater transparency, clarity and security through use of the outcomes framework, longer term funding arrangements and consistent monitoring, a more equitable funding offer is also necessary. It is proposed that the funding available for voluntary sector infrastructure services be redistributed equally throughout each district/borough. This will lead to some areas experiencing a significant reduction to their current funding levels.

The consultation will seek to allow a better understanding of how this may impact on organisations and the support that they deliver to the sector. Following the consultation, measures to mitigate the potential negative impacts such as a transitional period, will be considered.

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Stage 7. Do stakeholders agree with your findings and proposed response? (For proposals once made)

Informal engagement has taken place with infrastructure organisations and there was a general consensus that the current approach is no longer fit for purpose and that greater clarity and understanding is needed on both sides to ensure that universal infrastructure support can be delivered across the county.

Provider organisations indicated that they wanted to focus more on offering a core, consistent infrastructure offer across the county. They also indicated that greater stability of funding would better allow them to plan strategically for the future, therefore strengthening their offer.

The newly developed proposal has been designed to address as many of the concerns raised by infrastructure organisations as possible.

The Council will seek formal feedback from infrastructure organisations, community and voluntary groups (infrastructure service users) and the general public during a 12 week consultation period. At each stage of the consultation, this EIA will be updated to reflect any progress and updated information/data.

Stage 8. Main conclusions and recommendations

The current EIA reflects the initial information that has been used to develop the new proposal. This proposal will be subject to a 12 week consultation period. This EIA will be updated after the consultation has been completed to reflect any relevant findings and update information where necessary. It will be updated again when the proposals are finalised and ready to be submitted for final cabinet approval.

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TO BE DEVELOPED

Stage 9. Objectives setting/ implementation (this should act as an action plan in relation to this EIA)

Objective	Planned action	Who	When	How will this be monitored?

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Stage 10. Monitoring and review/ mainstreaming into business plans

Please indicate whether any of your objectives have been added to service or business plans and your arrangements for monitoring and reviewing progress/ future impact?

> In line with current arrangements, it is proposed that grant monitoring will take place on a six monthly basis. Organisations will be required to report on a number of KPIs as part of the monitoring process. Priorities will be set annually and the model will be reviewed at year two of the four year funding arrangement.

Stage 11. Agreeing and publishing the completed analysis

Completed analysis approved by on

Where and when published?

> The proposal is currently a draft document and is subject to change following the consultation period.

Decision-making processes

Where linked to decision on proposals to change, reduce or withdraw service/ financial decisions/ large-scale staffing restructures

Attached to report (title):

Date of report:

Author of report:

Audience for report e.g. Cabinet/ date:

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Web location of report:

Outcome from report being considered

Details of follow-up action or monitoring of actions/ decision undertaken

Updated by:

Date:

Appendix D – Current grant payments for infrastructure

Adult Care grant payments for Infrastructure support		
Organisation Name	**Brief description of what the grant is provided for/activity it supports, including the type of service**	**Funding 1st April – 30th Sept 2020**
Amber Valley CVS	Provision of infrastructure support and self Help Group funding.	£10,974
Amber Valley CVS	Volunteer training, support and brokerage.	£5,286
Infrastructure support for Bolsover	**No current provider – allocated funding is currently held in Adult Care Grant Budget**	£3,555
Derbyshire Dales CVS	Provision of information, support, guidance, training and funding advice to new and existing local voluntary and community groups, engagement with local voluntary groups and VCS organisations to represent their views with statutory partners, and administration of a small grants programme	£10,578
Derbyshire Voluntary Action	Provision of support to health and social care voluntary and community sector groups and organisations, in particular the administration of the small grants scheme	£9,083
Erewash Voluntary Action CVS	Infrastructure support and volunteering activity, including fund for self-help groups	£30,048
High Peak CVS	Provision of generic and specialist voluntary and community sector infrastructure support to local groups, including administration of local self-help budget to support local group development	£2,062
New Mills Volunteer Centre	Provision of a range of activities for older housebound people, including the provision of volunteering	£10,882
South Derbyshire CVS	Contribution towards the provision of infrastructure support and volunteering service	£18,442
The Bureau (Volunteer Centre Glossop)	Contribution towards the provision of volunteer led activities	£9,588

Appendix D – Current grant payments for infrastructure

The Volunteer Centre (Chesterfield)	Elderfriends befriending project and volunteer support	£8,518
Connex Community Support (VCS Peaks and Dales)	Contribution towards the provision of volunteer led activities and befriending services	£15,118
	Total	**£134,322**

Policy and Research grant payments for Infrastructure support		
Organisation Name	**Brief description of what the grant is provided for/activity it supports, including the type of service**	**Funding 1st April – 30th Sept 2020**
Amber Valley CVS	To support its core activities in developing local voluntary and community groups and strengthening the capacity of the sector as a whole within the county. This includes development, liaison, representation, providing services and strategic partnership working.	£7,689
Derbyshire Dales CVS	To support its core activities in developing local voluntary and community groups and strengthening the capacity of the sector as a whole within the county. This includes development, liaison, representation, providing services and strategic partnership working.	£7,689
Erewash Voluntary Action CVS	To support its core activities in developing local voluntary and community groups and strengthening the capacity of the sector as a whole within the county. This includes development, liaison, representation, providing services and strategic partnership working.	£7,689
High Peak CVS	To support its core activities in developing local voluntary and community groups and strengthening the capacity of the sector as a whole within the county. This includes development, liaison, representation, providing services and strategic partnership working.	£7,689
Links CVS	To support its core activities in developing local voluntary and community groups and strengthening the capacity of the sector as a whole within the	£15,378

Appendix D – Current grant payments for infrastructure

	county. This includes development, liaison, representation, providing services and strategic partnership working.	
South Derbyshire CVS	To support its core activities in developing local voluntary and community groups and strengthening the capacity of the sector as a whole within the county. This includes development, liaison, representation, providing services and strategic partnership working.	£7,689
Rural Action Derbyshire	To support its core activities in developing local voluntary and community groups and strengthening the capacity of the sector as a whole within the rural areas of the county.	£7,689
BME Infrastructure	Provides a corporate approach to engagement with BME groups across the county. It supports the two BME Forums operating in the north and the south of the county and engages with hard to reach communities in developing and shaping the authority's services in a coherent way.	£7,700
	Total	**£69,212**

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DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

16 January 2020

Report of the Executive Director Commissioning, Communities and Policy

ONE PUBLIC ESTATE: SWADLINCOTE TOWN CENTRE REGENERATION AND ESTATE RECONFIGURATION; FEASIBILITY STUDY TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN SWADLINCOTE FOR A NEW CIVIC HUB SHARED PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING.

(Corporate Services)

1.   Purpose of the Report

To seek Cabinet approval to participate in a feasibility study which will consider the viability of developing a joint public sector civic hub in Swadlincote and for the Council to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the partnership.

To note that a further report be submitted to Cabinet when the results of the feasibility study are available.

2. Information and Analysis

Swadlincote is the key service centre in southern Derbyshire for a range of public service providers. The town is growing rapidly and now has a population of some 40,000. South Derbyshire has been one of the fastest growing districts in the country outside of the South East over the last decade and now has a population of over 104,000 (ONS population estimate 2018). The Local Plan will see an additional 12,618 homes constructed over the period 2011-2028.

Public services are delivered from numerous buildings in Swadlincote town centre dating from the 1950s, '60s,'70s, 80's owned or rented by individual partner organisations. Many of the buildings, and in particular the main Civic Offices, are in a poor state and do not meet the needs of current services. Operating and maintenance costs are high and rising. There are no existing

office premises in the centre of Swadlincote of a size that could accommodate the relocation/co-location of services.

Discussions regarding collaboration and new civic facilities have taken place in recent years, however there has been a lack of resources and technical expertise available to take this forward.

The opportunity provided by the One Public Estate Programme (OPE) and associated funding has galvanized partners' interest in undertaking feasibility work to explore the scope for and format of a Civic Hub that would meet the needs of Swadlincote and its surrounding areas in the future.

The vision is to:

•   Transform service provision to the local community through better/more accessible facilities and co-location/joined-up delivery

•   Lower future building maintenance and operating costs of public sector organisations

•   Realise capital receipts for reinvestment in public services through the sale of surplus assets

•   Provide potential opportunities to deliver housing units from estate rationalisation and redevelopment opportunities.

This will contribute to the aims for Swadlincote town centre by:

•   Enabling further development by releasing land for commercial and residential development, particularly providing for smaller households

•   Improving transport infrastructure and parking provision

•   Providing a greater range of attractions/functions in the town centre

•   Enhancing footfall and the vitality and viability of the town centre

Public service provision and the future development of Swadlincote town centre faces a number of issues:

•   Increasing demands on services from a growing and an ageing population

•   Declining budgets across public and voluntary/community sector organisations

- A relatively small town centre for the rapidly growing size of the town; few vacant premises

- Unmet housing needs, in particular for smaller homes

- Poor quality public buildings that are a prominent eyesore

- Costs associated with managing the security and maintenance of multiple public buildings

- Ageing buildings with high maintenance costs and low energy efficiency

- Potential to release existing public buildings for other commercial uses

- Potential to release land for new commercial and residential development

- Opportunity to regenerate land that is poorly/inefficiently configured

- Current premises increasingly unable to meet the needs of modern and future service delivery

- Need to retain services in the town centre where they are most accessible and where staff support town centre viability

- Modern premises can facilitate the adoption of modern, flexible working practices, maximising the potential of new technology

- Purpose-built facilities can facilitate greater accessibility for those with mobility issues

- Escalating maintenance costs undermining potential to invest in services and potentially new facilities

- Under provision of comparison shopping, overnight accommodation and leisure uses, in particular food & drink

The OPE partners from Derbyshire County Council, South Derbyshire District Council, Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service (DFRS), Derbyshire Constabulary, the Department of Work and Pensions and Derbyshire Community Health Services have come together to explore opportunities to deliver public services more collaboratively.

This proposal could potentially reconfigure, realign and release public assets which could realise:

- A more fit for purpose public estate,
- Tangible financial savings through capital receipts from the sale of surplus assets and reduced property running costs,
- Benefits of improved service delivery through co-location and integration,
- Easier access to a range of public services,
- Regeneration/Creation of land for housing development,
- Improved community facilities and customer experience of public services through a single point 'hub' and 'multi-space'

Since 2015, Derbyshire County Council has been the lead authority for the North Midlands One Public Estate Programme (OPE) and has identified the opportunity to reconfigure operational assets to support a progressive service delivery model identified in the approved Asset Management Framework.

Programme activity has identified a real need to collaborate across the public sector to realign the type of assets held to meet the changing demands of a changing area and will enable the partnership to develop and potentially implement a strategy that will ensure organisation are focused on the best use of asset to support service delivery in the medium to long term and the encompass the following work streams:

- Service Delivery – The Property and Assets Strategy will be developed with an awareness that services are changing,
- The Community – Public engagement and support plays a significant role in the ability to access services,
- Workforce Evolution – A stronger integration between technology and the service delivery context,
- Value for Money – Ensure that accommodation is well planned, sustainable and fit for purpose,
- Health and Safety – The scope for injury in public buildings is endless, the provision of good quality buildings will ensure that assets are in good condition and meet all fire and other safety standards,
- Equality – Older property stock struggles to address compliance with legislation for ease of access to buildings for all.

As a result of this approach, the Derbyshire OPE Programme had endorsement from the Derbyshire Chief Executives Group to support and submit an application for grant funding to facilitate the proposal. This bid was for the required capacity and capability to undertake a formal feasibility of the project.

South Derbyshire District Council on behalf of the partnership, submitted a funding bid, as part of the North Midlands OPE submission, and was successful in securing a grant for £100,000, from the Phase 7 funding round (December 2018) to undertake a feasibility study, on behalf of the Derbyshire OPE Steering Group (which represents all public service partners within the County), to develop an options appraisal around possible future service transformation, system efficiencies and financial benefits supported by property changes.

The grant provides the financial support and capacity to undertake a feasibility study to consider the viability of developing a joint civic hub with a key service providers in Swadlincote.

Specifically for Derbyshire County Council, this project is focussed on the future service and resulting property requirements of the Council's Swadlincote and surrounding area based services and identifying opportunities of how services could be enhanced through co-location and co-delivery with other public sector partners in a civic hub and could bring further opportunities for services to develop a better understanding of other pathways and lead to further integration opportunities.

The assets occupied by Derbyshire County Council which could provide potential opportunities for the County Council are:-

- Adult Education Centre, Rink House, Swadlincote
- Childrens Services, Rink House, Swadlincote
- South Derbyshire Area Office, Civic Way, Swadlincote
- Newhall Day Service Centre, Newhall
- Woodville Teachers and Youth Centre, Woodville
- Swadlincote Library
- The Elms Family Support Centre Midway

Each organisation has a core set of properties which account for a large proportion of their portfolio; for example, education and health suites, administrative bases, social services offices and a library. Each building has common accommodation types such as offices, staff welfare facilities and ancillary space. A combined approach could provide opportunities for integration and sharing of space and facilities. Working together can deliver improvements in property and asset performance, whilst maintaining or improving quality of service through adopting a joint/cross organisational approach to property.

The current asset base, in the main, is either inadequate to meet current and future service demands, at the end of its functional life, and/or unfit for purpose

due to the age, type and historical nature of the buildings. As a consequence they may;

- Continued compliance with the demands of legislation of increasing complexity is not cost effective for old asset stock
- Need a significant level of expenditure to meet service demands,
- Put significant financial strain on budgets to meet backlog of maintenance requirements, and
- Have higher than average running costs due to building inefficiencies.

See appendix 1 – Site locations occupied by Derbyshire County Council.

The assets held by the Council, as identified, costs the authority approximately £466,000 per annum to run and has a back log maintenance liability of approximately £1.5m.

In light of the significant progress that has been made by the OPE, Derbyshire County Council, South Derbyshire District Council and the wider partnership and the success of the partnership in securing the OPE funding there is a requirement to implement a more formal arrangement between the key stakeholders. The recommended approach is the formation and governance of a partnership arrangement through a Memorandum of Understanding

The purpose of the MoU is to record the parties mutual understanding and the objectives regarding the proposed Civic Hub, to work collaboratively and co-operatively, ensuring participation and commitment to taking part in an options appraisal/feasibility study.

The Council will need to ensure that relevant consultation is undertaken prior to any decisions being implemented following the feasibility study into the viability of developing a civic hub.

3. Financial Considerations

£100,000 Revenue Funding is available from Government, consisting of £80,000 of grant and £20,000 of loan. The funding would be received by South Derbyshire District Council. Funding is provided in advance rather than arrears. There is no match funding requirement. The feasibility study will be funded from the OPE grant and will identify a potentially viable development scheme, including the associated sites, and a detailed business case in accordance with HM Treasury "Green Book" guidance. Where other requirements of this brief can be met a further report will be produced.

South Derbyshire District Council, as the lead partner, have committed to and underwrite the repayment loan element of the grant to a maximum of £20,000. The project governance arrangements would establish the repayment levels of the £20,000 across the key partner organisations, based on the realised outcomes of the recommendations.

The Report will include the following:

  a. A viability assessment including final valuation for each option being put forward
  b. A recommendation of a preferred option together with a full financial appraisal
  c. A delivery strategy for the scheme including potential sources of public and private sector investment
  d. A draft development programme including cash flow requirements which will enable the Partners to achieve RIBA Stage 2.

4. Legal Considerations

The Director of Legal Services will advise on the terms of the MoU and any other related issues.

5. Human Resources Considerations

Relevant consultations with affected workforce and joint recognised trade unions will be undertaken, as necessary prior to any decisions being taken following the feasibility study.

6. Social Value Considerations

The One Public Estate initiative is a flagship initiative and forms a vital part of the County Council's work on improving access to services and supporting the Councils adopted Asset Management Framework. The proposal could assist in housing delivery and economic regeneration.

7. Other Considerations

In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has been considered; prevention of crime and disorder, equality and diversity, environmental, health and transport considerations.

8. Key Decision   NO

9.   Call-in

Is it required that call-in be waived for any decision on this report? **NO**

10.   Background Papers

None

11.   Officer's Recommendation

That Cabinet:

10.1   Approves to undertake a feasibility study to consider the viability of developing a civic hub in Swadlincote and the Council to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the partnership organisations involved.

10.2   That a further report be submitted to Cabinet when the results of the feasibility study are available.

EMMA ALEXANDER
Executive Director Commissioning, Communities and Policy

Appendix 1
Swadlincote

N

KEY:

1 - Newhall Day Centre, Newhall

2 - South Derbyshire Area Office, Civic Way, Swadlincote

3 - Swadlincote Library

4 - Adult Education Centre, Rink House, Swadlincote

5 - Children's Services, Rink House, Swadlincote

6 - Woodville Teachers and Youth Centre, Woodville

7 - The Elms Family Support Centre, Midway
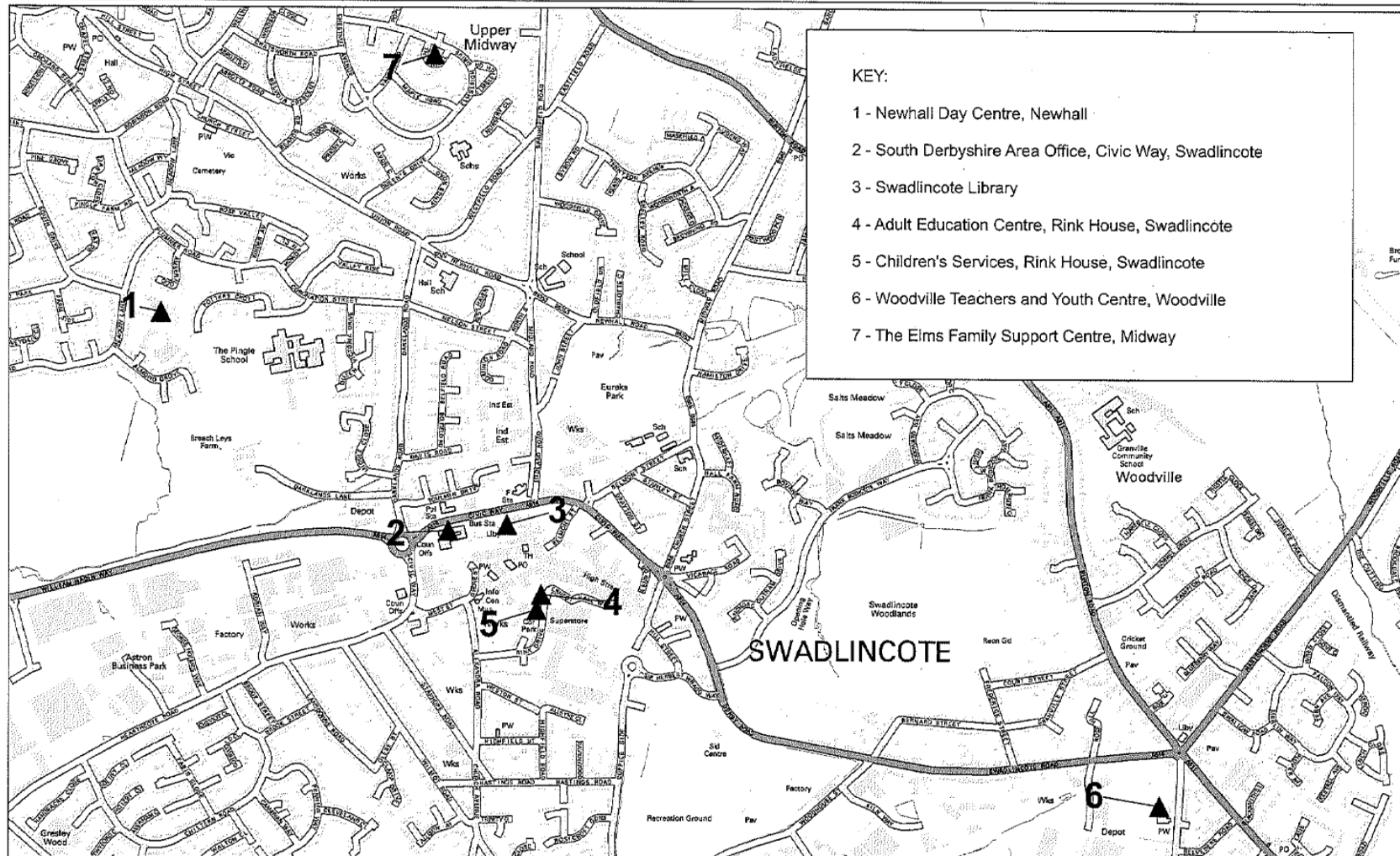
Scale - 1:12000 at A4

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County Council

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Agenda Item No 6(c)

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

16 January 2020

Report of the Director of Finance & ICT

TREASURY MANAGEMENT MID-YEAR REPORT 2019-20
(CORPORATE SERVICES)

1   Purpose of the Report

To report on Treasury Management activities during the first half of 2019-20 (to 30 September 2019) and to indicate the Council's compliance with the prudential indicators set by Council at its meeting of 6 February 2019, in accordance with the Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Cross-Sectorial Guidance Notes 2017 (the Code).

2   Information and Analysis

(i)   Introduction

Treasury risk management at the Council is conducted within the framework of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Council to approve a Treasury Management Strategy before the start of each financial year and, as a minimum, a semi-annual and annual treasury outturn report. This report fulfils the Council's obligation under the CIPFA Code to produce a Treasury Management Mid-Year Report.

The Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2019-20 was approved by Council on 6 February 2019, as part of the Capital Programme Approvals, Treasury Management and Capital Strategies Report. The Council has borrowed and invested substantial sums of money and is therefore potentially exposed to financial risks, including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of risk is therefore central to the Council's Treasury Management Strategy.

(ii)   External Context

Economy

UK Consumer Price Inflation (CPIH) fell to 1.7% year on year in August 2019. This is below the Bank of England's 2% target.

The labour market data for the three months to July 2019 showed that the unemployment rate edged back down to 3.80%, whilst the employment rate remained at 76.1%, the joint highest since records began in 1971. Nominal annual wage growth measured by the 3-month average, excluding bonuses, was 3.8%. Adjusting for inflation, real wages were up 1.9%, excluding bonuses, and 2.1% including.

The Quarterly National Accounts for Quarter 2 GDP confirmed that the UK economy contracted by 0.2%, following the 0.5% gain in Quarter 1, which was distorted by stockpiling ahead of the UK leaving the European Union (EU).

In the UK, politics continue to be a big driver of financial markets over the last quarter. The Conservative Party leadership contest was held and the new Prime Minister committed to leaving the EU on 31 October 2019, regardless of whether a deal is reached with the EU. However, Britain's exit from the European Union remains an area of uncertainty.

The Bank of England's Bank Rate (Base Rate) remained at 0.75% and its August 2019 Inflation Report noted the deterioration in global activity and sentiment and confirmed that monetary policy decisions related to the UK leaving the EU could be in either direction, depending on whether or not a deal is ultimately reached by 31 October 2019.

Overseas, tensions continued between the US and China, with no trade agreement in sight and both countries imposing further tariffs on each other's goods. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) cut its target Federal Funds rates by 0.25% in September 2019, to a range of 1.75% - 2.00%.
Market expectations are for further interest rate cuts from the Fed and in September 2019 the European Central Bank reduced its deposit rate to -0.5% and announced the recommencement of quantitative easing from 1 November 2019.

Financial markets:

After rallying early in 2019, financial markets have been adopting a more risk-averse approach in the following period as equities saw greater volatility and bonds rallied (prices up, yields down) in a flight to quality and anticipation of more monetary stimulus from central banks. The Dow Jones, FTSE 100 and FTSE 250 are broadly back at the same levels seen in March/April 2019.

Gilt yields remained volatile over the period on the back of ongoing economic

2

and political uncertainty. From a yield of 0.63% at the end of June 2019, the 5-year benchmark gilt yield fell to 0.32% by the end of September 2019. There were falls in 10-year and 20-year gilts over the same period, with the former dropping from 0.83% to 0.55% and the latter falling from 1.35% to 0.88%. 1-month, 3-month and 12-month LIBID (London Interbank Bid) rates averaged 0.65%, 0.75% and 1.00% respectively over the period.

Recent activity in bond markets and in PWLB interest rates highlight that weaker economic growth remains a global risk. The US yield curve remains inverted, with 10-year Treasury yields lower than shorter US 3-month bills. History has shown that a recession hasn't been far behind a yield curve inversion. Following the sale of 10-year Bonds at -0.24% in June, yields on German government securities continue to remain negative in the secondary market with 2 and 5-year securities currently both trading around -0.77%.

Credit background:
Credit Default Swap (CDS) spreads increased and then fell again during the quarter, continuing to remain low in historical terms.

(iii)   Local Context

On 31 March 2019, the Council had net borrowing of £39.961m arising from its revenue and capital income and expenditure. The underlying need to borrow for capital purposes is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), while usable reserves and working capital are the underlying resources available for investment. These factors are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Balance Sheet Summary

	31.3.19 Actual £m
General Fund CFR	536.209
Less: *Other debt liabilities	-72.822
Borrowing CFR	**463.387**
Less: Usable reserves	-366.731
Less: Working capital	-56.695
Net borrowing	**39.961**
Borrowing CFR is comprised:	
External borrowing	313.124
Internal borrowing	150.263
	463.387

finance leases, PFI liabilities and transferred debt that form part of the Council's total debt

The Council's strategy was to maintain borrowing and investments below their underlying levels, sometimes known as internal borrowing, in order to reduce risk and keep interest costs low. The treasury management position as at 30 September 2019 and the in-year change is shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Treasury Management Summary

	31.03.19 Balance £m	2019-20 Movement £m	30.09.19 Balance £m	30.09.19 Rate %
Long-term borrowing	286.624	-9.150	277.474	4.57
Short-term borrowing	26.500	30.500	57.000	0.75
Total borrowing	**313.124**	**21.350**	**334.474**	**3.95**
Long-term strategic pooled funds	68.244	0.068	68.312	4.59
Long-term investments	23.510	0.000	23.510	1.32
Short-term investments	144.709	19.651	164.360	1.16
Cash and cash equivalents	36.700	-10.273	26.427	0.46
Total investments	**273.163**	**9.446**	**282.609**	**1.94**
Net borrowing	**39.961**	**11.904**	**51.865**	

Borrowing Activity

At 30 September 2019, the Council held £334.474m of loans, an increase of £21.350m, as part of its strategy for funding previous and current years' capital programmes. The mid-year borrowing position and the in-year change is shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Borrowing Position

	31.03.19 Balance £m	2019-20 Movement £m	30.09.19 Balance £m	30.09.19 Interest Rate %	30.09.19 WAM* Years
Public Works Loan Board	271.624	-9.150	262.474	4.56	18.5
Banks (LOBO)	5.000	0.000	5.000	4.50	19.9
Banks (fixed-term)	10.000	0.000	10.000	4.69	22.7
Local authorities (long-term)	0.000	0.000	0.000	N/A	N/A
Local authorities (short-term)	26.500	30.500	57.000	0.75	0.3
Total borrowing	**313.124**	**21.350**	**334.474**	**4.30**	**18.2**

WAM - Weighted Average Maturity

The Council's chief objective when borrowing has been to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving cost certainty over the period for which funds are required, with flexibility to renegotiate loans being a secondary objective, should the Council's long-term plans change.

In furtherance of these objectives, no new long-term borrowing was undertaken in the first half of 2019-20, while £9.150m of existing loans were allowed to mature without replacement. This strategy enabled the Council to reduce net borrowing costs (despite foregone investment income) and reduce overall treasury risk.

With short-term interest rates remaining much lower than long-term rates, the Council considers it to be more cost effective in the near term to use both internal resources and borrowed short-term loans instead. The net movement in short term loans is shown in Table 3 above.

The Council continues to hold £5.000m of LOBO (Lender's Option Borrower's Option) loans, where the lender has the option to propose an increase in the interest rate at set dates, following which the Council has the option to either

accept the new rate or to repay the loan at no additional cost. No banks exercised their option during the year.

Other Debt Activity

After £2.770m repayment of prior years' Private Finance Initiative contracts, finance leases and transferred debt liabilities, total debt other than borrowing stood at £72.822m on 30 September 2019, taking total debt to £407.296m.

Treasury Investment Activity

The Council holds significant invested funds, representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. During the first half of 2019-20, the Council's investment balance ranged between £275.666m and £402.998m because of timing differences between income and expenditure. The year-end investment position and the year-on-year change is shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Investment Position (Treasury Investments)

	31.03.19 Balance £m	2019-20 Movement £m	30.09.19 Balance £m	30.09.19 Income Return %	30.09.19 Weighted Average Maturity days
Banks and building societies (unsecured)	56.201	33.757	89.958	1.08	67
Government (including local authorities)	138.010	-44.500	93.510	1.26	149
Corporate Bonds	10.709	0.000	10.709	1.38	140
Money Market Funds	0.000	20.120	20.120	0.44	3
Pooled Funds – Strategic Bond Funds	4.865	0.123	4.988	3.26	N/A
Pooled Funds – Equity Income Funds	14.362	-0.507	13.855	7.08	N/A
Pooled Funds – Property Funds	24.106	0.150	24.256	4.23	N/A
Pooled Funds – Multi Asset Income Funds	24.910	0.303	25.213	3.83	N/A
Total investments	**273.163**	**9.446**	**282.609**	**1.94**	**101**

Weighted average maturity will apply to the first five categories above.

Strategic *Pooled Funds have no maturity date, but are realised when all units are sold.*

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Both the CIPFA Code and Government guidance require the Council to invest its funds prudently and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its treasury investments before seeking the optimum rate of return, or yield. The Council's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income.

In furtherance of these objectives and given the increasing risk and low returns from short-term unsecured bank investments, the Council has diversified into a combination of either more secure, or higher yielding, asset classes since 2018-19, continuing in the first half of 2019-20, as shown in Table 4 above. As a result an additional 0.85% has been added on to total income return in 2019-20 and investment risk remains diversified.

The progression of credit risk and return metrics for the Council's investments managed in-house are shown in the extracts from the Council's external investment advisor's (Arlingclose) quarterly investment benchmarking in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Investment Benchmarking – Treasury investments managed in-house

	Credit Score	Credit Rating	Bail-in Exposure	Weighted Average Maturity (days)	Rate of Return %
31.3.2019	4.15	AA-	33%	201	1.92
30.9.2019	4.39	AA-	52%	111	1.94
Similar Local Authorities	3.97	AA-	54%	751	1.44
All Local Authorities	4.28	AA-	62%	29	1.34

At 30 September 2019, the Council's portfolio of externally managed pooled strategic bond, equity income, property and multi-asset funds amounted to £68.312m. The Council holds these funds with the aim of receiving regular revenue income and because over the long-term their prices are relatively stable. During the first half of 2019-20 these funds generated a net return of £0.866m (2.55%), comprising a £1.14m (3.37%) income return, which is being used to support services in 2019-20 and a £(0.274)m (-0.82%) unrealised capital loss.

These funds have no defined maturity date but are available for withdrawal after a notice period. Their performance and continued suitability in meeting the Council's investment objectives are regularly reviewed. Strategic fund

investments are made in the knowledge that capital values will move both up and down over months, quarters and even years; but with the confidence that over a three to five-year period total returns will exceed cash interest rates. In light of their performance over the medium-term and the Council's latest cash flow forecasts, investment in these funds has been maintained during the first half of 2019-20 (see Table 4).

Britain's exit from the European Union remains an area of uncertainty.

Non-Treasury Investments

The definition of investments in CIPFA's revised Treasury Management Code now covers all the financial assets of the Council as well as other non-financial assets which the Council holds primarily for financial return. This is replicated in the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's (MHCLG) Investment Guidance, in which the definition of investments is further broadened to also include all such assets held partially for financial return. This includes service investments for operational and/or regeneration, as well as commercial investments which are made mainly for financial reasons.

At 30 September 2019, the Council held £11.890m of investments in loans to local businesses and subsidiaries:

- £11.390m   regeneration loan - Buxton Crescent &Thermal Spa Co Ltd
- £0.500m   loan to subsidiary - Derbyshire Developments Ltd.

This represents an increase of £3.982m on the year-end balance because of further investment in Buxton Crescent & Thermal Spa Co Limited.

These investments generated £0.254m of investment income for the Council in first half of 2019-20, after taking account of direct costs, representing a rate of return of 5.09%.

Treasury Performance
The Council measures the financial performance of its treasury management activities both in terms of its impact on the revenue budget and its relationship to benchmark interest rates, as shown in Table 6 below. Investment benchmarking is performed quarterly and debt benchmarking is performed annually.

Table 6: Performance

	30.09.19 Actual £m	30.09.19 (CFR) Budget £m	Over/ (Under) £m	Interest Actual %	Interest Other LA Benchmark %	Interest Over/ (Under) %
Borrowing	6.374	8.095	(1.721)	3.95	3.65	0.30
Investments	3.109	3.000	0.109	1.94	1.34	0.60

The Council's average interest rate on long term borrowing is higher than the Other Local Authority Benchmark because the majority of the Council's borrowing was taken out at the higher rates prevalent prior to the financial crisis of 2008-09. The Council's policy has been to utilise its internal reserves rather than take additional external borrowing thus saving interest payments totalling millions of pounds.

The Council achieved its net investment income (gross investment income less short term borrowing costs) target of £3.000m by 30 September 2019.

Compliance Report

The Director of Finance & ICT reports that all treasury management activities undertaken during the first half of 2019-20 complied fully with the CIPFA Code of Practice and the Council's approved Treasury Management Strategy.

Compliance with the authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt is demonstrated in Table 7 below and compliance with specific investment limits is demonstrated in Table 8 below.

Table 7: Debt Limits

	Half Year Maximum £m	30.09.19 Actual £m	2019-20 Operational Boundary £m	2019-20 Authorised Limit £m	Complied
Short Term Borrowing	99.000	57.000	N/A	100.000	✓
Long Term Borrowing	286.624	277.474	N/A	N/A	N/A
PFI and Finance Leases	72.822	72.822	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total debt	**458.446**	**407.296**	**625.000**	**655.000**	✓

Table 8: Investment Limits

	Half Year Maximum £m	30.09.19 Actual £m	2019-20 Limit £m	Complied
Any single organisation, except UK Central Government (Lloyds Bank (Main Bank) includes additional £30m Operational Limit)	50.361	34.958	60.000	✓
Any group of organisations under the same ownership (Lloyds Bank – as above)	50.361	34.958	60.000	✓
Any group of pooled funds under the same management (CCLA)	29.627	29.394	30.000	✓
Negotiable instruments held in a broker's nominee account (King & Shaxson)	10.709	10.709	100.000	✓
Non UK Banks (£10m/country)	0.000	0.000	50.000	✓
Registered providers	0.000	0.000	50.000	✓
Unsecured investments with Building Societies	0.000	0.000	100.000	✓
Money Market Funds – Total	90.037	20.120	200.000	✓
Non Treasury Investments (loans to unrated bodies)	11.890	11.890	11.890	✓
Non-Specified investments (Local Authority Loans > 365 days, Strategic Pooled Funds & Non-Treasury Loans)	92.956	91.822	150.000	✓

Treasury Management Indicators

The Council measures and manages its exposure to treasury management risks using the following indicators.

Security: The Council has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to credit risk by monitoring the value-weighted average credit rating of its investment portfolio. This is calculated by applying a score to each investment (AAA=1, AA+=2, etc.) and taking the arithmetic average, weighted by the size of each investment. Unrated investments are assigned a score based on their perceived risk.

	30.09.19 Actual	2019-20 Target	Complied
Portfolio average credit rating	AA-	A-	✓

Liquidity: The Council has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to liquidity risk by monitoring the amount of cash available within a rolling three-month period and additional borrowing secured without giving prior notice.

	30.09.19 Actual £m	2019-20 Target £m	Complied
Total cash available within 3 months OR	140.078	30.000	✓
Total sum borrowed in past 3 months without prior notice	164.090	30.000	✓

Interest Rate Exposures: This indicator is set to control the Council's exposure to interest rate risk. The upper limits on fixed and variable rate interest rate exposures, expressed as the proportion of net principal borrowed were:

	31.03.19 Actual %	2019-20 Limit %	Complied
Upper limit on fixed interest rate exposure	83	100	✓
Upper limit on variable interest rate exposure	17	40	✓

Fixed rate investments and borrowings are those where the rate of interest is fixed for at least 12 months, measured from the start of the financial year, or the transaction date if later. All other instruments are classed as variable rate.

Maturity Structure of Borrowing: This indicator is set to control the Council's exposure to refinancing risk. The upper and lower limits on the maturity structure of all borrowing were:

	30.09.19 Actual %	Upper Limit %	Lower Limit %	Complied
Under 12 months	19	40	0	✓
12 - 24 months	1	20	0	✓
24 months - 5 years	4	20	0	✓
5 - 10 years	12	20	0	✓
10 - 20 years	30	40	10	✓
20 - 30 years	26	40	10	✓
Over 30 years	8	40	0	✓

Time periods start on the first day of each financial year. The maturity date of borrowing is the earliest date on which the lender can demand repayment.

Principal Sums Invested for Periods Longer than 365 days: The purpose of this indicator is to control the Council's exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of its investments. The limits on the long-term principal sum invested to final maturities beyond the period end were:

	Beyond 30.09.20 £m	Beyond 30.09.21 £m	Beyond 30.09.22 £m
Strategic Pooled Funds	68.312	68.312	68.312
Long Term Deposits	4.900	11.390	11.390
Total Invested	**103.212**	**79.702**	**79.702**
Limit on Long Term Funds	**150.000**	**125.000**	**100.000**
Complied	✓	✓	✓

Outlook for the remainder of 2019-20

The global economy is entering a period of slower growth in response to political issues, primarily the trade policy stance of the US. The UK economy has displayed a marked slowdown in growth because of uncertainty around the UK leaving the EU and the downturn in global activity. In response, global and UK interest rate expectations have eased dramatically.

There appears to be no near-term resolution to the trade dispute between China and the US. With the 2020 presidential election a year away, it is thought to be unlikely that this will change.

Britain's exit from the European Union remains an area of uncertainty.

Central bank actions and geopolitical risks will continue to produce significant volatility in financial markets, including bond markets.

The Council's Treasury Advisor, Arlingclose, expects the Bank of England's Bank Rate to remain at 0.75% for the foreseeable future but there remain substantial risks to this forecast, dependant on EU exit outcomes and the evolution of the global economy. Arlingclose also expects gilt yields to remain at low levels for the foreseeable future and judges the risks to be weighted to the downside and that volatility will continue to offer longer-term borrowing opportunities

3   Considerations

In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has been considered:- financial, legal, prevention of crime and disorder, equality and diversity, human resources, environmental, health, property, transport and social value considerations.

4   Background Papers

Treasury Management Strategy 2019-20.

Papers held in Technical Section, Finance & ICT Division, Room 137.

5   Key Decision

No.

6   Is it necessary to waive the call-in period?

No.

7   Officer's Recommendation

That Cabinet notes the Treasury Management Mid-Year Report 2019-20 and notes the Council's compliance to date with the prudential indicators set by Council for 2019-20, in accordance with the terms of the Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Cross-Sectorial Guidance Notes 2017.

PETER HANDFORD

Director of Finance & ICT

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

16 January 2020

Report of the Executive Director – Economy, Transport and Environment

SEVERE FLOOD EVENT – INFORMATION REPORT OF THE EFFECT ON HIGHWAYS ASSETS (HIGHWAYS, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE)

(1)   **Purpose of Report**   To provide Cabinet with an update on the recent Derbyshire wide severe flooding and the consequent implications identified to date.

(2)   **Information and Analysis**   Between 7 and 17 of November 2019, the whole of Derbyshire experienced a prolonged period of excessive rain. On 7 November 2019, Derbyshire experienced a month's rainfall in a single day, resulting in a major incident being declared and the tragic death of the former High Sheriff of Derbyshire, who was swept away by floodwater near Darley Dale.

The major incident resulted in a multi-agency response, to deal with the immediate threat to life and infrastructure.

Matlock also received a Prime Ministerial visit on 8 November 2019.

This event is only three months on from the emergency surrounding Toddbrook Reservoir. The County Council, as highway authority, is still dealing with the network damage that the emergency caused.

From a Highways perspective, the severe flooding has caused significant damage to highways infrastructure across the County and this is being assessed in the aftermath of the event. The Highways Service is still in the recovery phase and is working to understand the impacts of the event. However, it is clear that there are still significant risks to highways assets that are likely to manifest themselves over the coming months as more detailed assessments and surveys are undertaken.

The following provides an idea of the scale of damage, identified to date, that are being dealt with in relation to Derbyshire's highways assets:

- During the event, there were in excess of 200 locations across the whole of Derbyshire that were affected by the severe flood event.

- 199km of Derbyshire's carriageways were affected.
- There were 7 landslips.
- 25 highways structures were affected.
- 8 Rights of Way structures were affected.
- 13,481 gullies and associated drainage connections were affected.

As indicated, the recovery phase is underway and is likely to continue for some time. To date, the estimated costs allocated to this phase are in the order of £600,000 and this is likely to rise as further works are identified. However, the cost of this recovery work is minor, compared with the estimates of permanent repair outlined below. The immediate post event emergency related work may be eligible for grant under the Bellwin scheme, although, this is still being assessed at this time.

To ascertain both the short and long term impacts of the flooding, the Highways Service apply appropriate asset management principles aligned to the Well-Managed Highways Infrastructure Code of Practice. This has provided the framework to which the County Council undertakes appropriate condition surveys, applies appropriate lifecycle planning, and cyclic maintenance in order to prioritise its work on the highway, in order to deliver a safe, reliable and resilient network.

The severe flooding event has had visually obvious impacts, as is the case with a landslip at Abney, and severe carriageway damage at Gashouse Lane, Eckington. However, the unseen damage through the shortening of the life of assets is concerning and will effect Derbyshire's budgets for many years to come.

Excess water in the foundations of roads causes weakening of the roads themselves, while the impact on soil slopes can lead to instability and slips. Scour from water flow can undermine and weaken bridges and retaining walls and cause significant damage to highway drains.

The Department for Transport (DfT) has acknowledged the impacts that the flooding has had on highways assets and has requested that a response is provided to the head of maintenance and resilience within the DfT, outlining the scale of the damage and an estimate of the cost to repair such infrastructure.

In response to this request, the Highways Service has prepared estimates of the damage identified to date, with a caveat that there will be damage still yet to be identified. At this time, it is estimated that in excess of £20million in damage has been caused by the floods and this is aligned to the asset management principles touched on above.

Given the budgetary constraints, it is clear that the scale of the damage cannot be contained within the Department's budgets. Hence, the financial

assistance from the DfT is vital in ensuring that the burden on highways budgets is not further exacerbated.

(3)   **Financial Considerations**   Existing revenue budgets are being used to help the Highways Service recover from the event. Current estimates are in the order of £600,000 which is currently contained within existing revenue budgets. This is likely to rise as issues become evident following further investigation.

The information being provided to the DfT on the extent of the damage to highways assets is currently estimated to be in excess of £20m. This cannot be contained within existing capital or revenue budgets.

(4)   **Legal Considerations**   The County Council has a duty to maintain the highway under the Highways Act 1980 and works in accordance with the Well-Managed Highways - a Code of Practice which, in turn, will enable the County Council to set risk based levels of service that will support maintenance practices and assist in the defence of claims.

(5)   **Human Resources Considerations**   The impact of severe weather events and climate change need to be considered in order to adapt and change relevant services.

(6)   **Social Value Considerations**   The maintenance and management of highway infrastructure is critical to the economic wellbeing of Derbyshire. This is vital in ensuring that the businesses, residents and visitors benefit from a safe and reliable network.

Other Considerations

In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has also been considered: prevention of crime and disorder, equality and diversity, human resources, environmental, health, property and transport considerations.

(7)   **Key Decision**   No.

(8)   **Call-In**   Is it required that call-in be waived in respect of the decisions proposed in the report? No.

(9)   **Background Papers**   Held on file within the Economy, Transport and Environment Department.

(10)   **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**   That Cabinet notes the information contained in the report.

Mike Ashworth
Executive Director – Economy, Transport and Environment

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DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

16 January 2020

Report of the Executive Director – Economy, Transport and Environment

KEY CYCLE NETWORK DEVELOPMENT AND FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES (HIGHWAYS, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE)

(1) **Purpose of Report** To recommend to Cabinet the defined Key Cycle Network (KCN) for Derbyshire and to seek approval for the principles guiding its implementation.

(2) **Information and Analysis**

Background
The Derbyshire Cycling Plan, launched in early 2016, set out aspirations shared by Derbyshire Sport (now superseded by Active Derbyshire), the County Council and Derby City Council. These aspirations were to create "the most connected and integrated county for cycling in England", with Derbyshire being recognised as a world class cycling destination for all. Underpinning this were four strategic aims:

 1) Infrastructure Connectivity: High quality connected routes, in all cycling environments, supporting all forms of cycling, creating and supporting economic growth.
 2) Increased Participation: Behaviour change approaches and targeted participation programmes at community level will support and enable more people to cycle, closing the gaps in participation and reducing health inequalities.
 3) Effective Communication and Marketing: Excellent, well connected marketing and communications for Derbyshire residents and visitors to the County, helping to change behaviour, increase confidence and get more people cycling regularly.
 4) Advocacy: Cross sector advocacy for policy change and implementation at the highest level.

At its meeting on 14 September 2017, Cabinet agreed the development of a KCN for the County (Minute No. 242/17 refers) identifying the most important routes to create a cycling network for commuting, leisure and tourism; this included both established routes and new/improved routes. Drafting of the KCN was subject to a 12 week public consultation period which took place

from Autumn 2017 to early 2018, managed by Derbyshire Sport. The 'consultation draft' KCN is shown on Drawing no. DIIP-17-01.

It was agreed to then establish investment priorities, having regard to the consultation feedback, through a Cycling Infrastructure Delivery Plan (CIDP) (Minute No. 242/17 refers).

The consultation undertaken on the draft KCN received a good level of response (largely from local individuals and interest groups) with over 480 comments submitted. In summary, these were overwhelmingly positive with only a very small number stating they believed some of the routes were not suitable, although not necessarily objecting to the proposed creation of the KCN in principle.

Many other comments were supportive of the KCN and proposed new or alternative routes for inclusion in the network. Many of these suggestions are considered sensible and a number have been assessed as valid additions or amendments to the proposed KCN, particularly given the original ambition to create a world class cycling destination with improved connectivity and increased participation. Others are considered more suitable for inclusion in a 'lower' tier of routes, a Local Cycle Network (LCN) which includes potential leisure circuits, as well as end-to-end routes. The network of what would currently be regarded as the LCN is attached to this report as Drawing no. DIIP-19-11. A full schedule of comments received and the recommended action against each will be available at the Cabinet meeting and can be provided on request from the Economy, Transport and Environment Department.

Based on these additional comments, Drawing no. DIIP-19-10 shows the proposed KCN now recommended to Cabinet, identifying those links added to or removed from the version considered by Cabinet in 2017 (Drawing no. DIPP-17-01).

Strategic Case for KCN Delivery
Over the period of KCN development, the County Council has adopted the Derbyshire Climate and Carbon Reduction Manifesto which includes provisions to "*support and promote the development of low carbon travel*". This spotlight on tackling climate change has provided a timely platform from which to promote and encourage more sustainable modes of travel; clearly, the KCN is capable of making a significant contribution to achieving this pledge, offering high-standard routes for low-carbon travel for both residents and visitors to the County.

It is important the emerging Local Industrial Strategy for the Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire (D2N2) area recognises the above issue and its impact on supporting 'good' growth for the area. This, in

turn, will influence the allocation of infrastructure investment around agreed KCN priorities.

Public health is another key driver behind KCN implementation. There is strong evidence that boosting walking and cycling is beneficial to both physical and mental health and road safety will always be a key consideration in implementation. The KCN is intended to provide continuous routes that are both safe and enjoyable to use, either off-road or on quiet roads with limited traffic. Reducing risks where users interact with vehicular traffic will always be a key consideration of detailed route selection and design. Clearly, the more progress made on completion of the KCN the easier it becomes for users to access this without needing to travel by other modes or on busier routes. However, preparation of specific routes will always need to take into account the extent to which these might encourage car travel to and from the KCN, and whether adequate, consequential parking is in place.

Priorities for Implementation

A detailed assessment of those sections of the KCN not currently in place has been undertaken and recommendations for further activity have now been prepared. Having regard to the fact that external grant funding will be required to support full implementation of the KCN, consideration has been given to the criteria likely to be included as part of the bidding process.

It should be noted, however, that full business case development (where any project is dependent upon grant funding) will always require the consideration and application of the Green Book criteria. These are:

- **Strategic**
  How well the project fits with wider strategic objectives and supports local and national policies and priorities.
- **Economic**
  Demonstration of the project's value for money. This is based upon a comparison of a project's estimated costs and the tangible benefits it will bring to residents, visitors, commuters, users etc. This could include reduction in congestion, travel time, increase in productivity, etc.
- **Finance**
  Consideration of all the resources required to deliver the project - this includes business case development, design costs, construction, ongoing maintenance, etc. It is necessary to identify the funding source of all this expenditure.
- **Commercial**
  The degree of confidence in response to the project. For example in this case, the creation of new businesses such as cycle hire, food and drink or accommodation providers.

- **Management**
  How project delivery would be: developed, organised, delivered and managed going forward.

The amount of work associated with the above is considerable and therefore, it is not possible to carry out a full assessment for every potential scheme at this stage. Early 'sifting' of options needs to be carried out so that more detailed work can be done on a smaller number of proposals.

On this basis, 127 separate sections were given initial consideration, with 24 being taken forward for consideration in more detail.

The outcome of this stage of the assessment process (127 sections of KCN) is set out in Appendix 1 to this report, together with a technical note on the assessment method. Cabinet should note that three of these sections have already been progressed since the assessment was commenced.

Recommendations on priorities for preparation are set out as follows:

Opportunities for Delivery
Although it is intended to prepare a CIDP that sets out the delivery programme for new sections of the KCN, at present, there is no consolidated source of funding from which sustainable transport projects can be supported. In the short term, therefore, delivery of the KCN needs to be pragmatic taking advantage of resources when they do become available, even if these do not necessarily address those sections having the strongest overall case.

Whilst not ideal, it is considered this is the most pragmatic approach to allowing gradual delivery of the KCN according to available resources and is the best way of ensuring the whole network is delivered over time.

In recent years, the County Council has accessed the following external funding to support implementation of the County's walking and cycling infrastructure:

- Local Growth Fund, supporting:
  - Ilkeston Gateway
  - Dronfield to Unstone and Sheepbridge to Whittington Moor
  - A61 Derby Road and Rother Washlands

- European Regional Development Fund
  - Clowne Branch Line Greenway
  - Visit, Sleep, Cycle, Repeat

- Integrated Transport Block
  - Local contributions to the above

At the present time or in the near future, the following sources of grant funding are likely to become available to support our KCN ambitions:

- Safer Roads Fund
  - Off-road route parallel to the A5004 Long Hill

- Highways England Designated Fund
  - Connections through the A38 at Little Eaton

- Housing Infrastructure Fund
  - Delivery of sections of the White Peak Loop

- Transforming Cities Fund
  - Strategic Routes between Derby and Nottingham

- Town Deals
  - Infrastructure around Staveley, Clay Cross and Long Eaton
- National Cycle Network funding
  - Bramley Vale and Hardwick Hall area

- Future High Streets Fund
  - Infrastructure in Buxton and Heanor

With the exception of the Safer Roads Fund project, all others listed above are promoted by bodies other than the County Council (including European Union, district and borough councils, neighbouring authorities, Sustrans and Highways England). However, resources within the County Council for preparation, construction and maintenance of KCN routes are limited. It is recommended, therefore, that the County Council adopts a formal position on the extent to which it can support delivery.

Priorities for County Council Preparation and Delivery
At the present time, a modest budget for KCN delivery is included in the Economy, Transport and Environment Department's Service Plan (alongside resources for KCN maintenance). Whilst most opportunities for KCN delivery will be driven by the availability of funding, Cabinet is asked to note that the preparation of 'unfunded' sections will be focussed upon the priorities identified through the technical assessment set out in this report and Appendix 1. In the short term, therefore, this would concentrate upon sections of the White Peak Loop. The same considerations on future maintenance costs will apply to these projects, as well as to those promoted by external bodies.

Terms of Reference for Externally - Promoted Projects
The County Council will:

- offer policy support for the initiation and development of sustainable transport infrastructure, but

o will not be able to directly support delivery unless the circumstances justify such a recommendation to Cabinet or Cabinet Member;
o the Council may be able to offer access to consultancy and contracting frameworks, but will include project management or administration costs in the project budget;
o all project risks will remain with the scheme promoter;
o most importantly, the Council will wish to see a full assessment of the assets proposed for adoption and the inclusion of a suitable commuted sum in project budgets.

In deciding whether to adopt infrastructure, any commitment towards its maintenance (for example clearance of vegetation), will be a key consideration.

It is not intended these criteria apply to infrastructure which has been specifically requested by the County Council, i.e. where it is seeking developer obligations associated with planning applications. For these, issues such as responsibility for future maintenance will be addressed on a case-by-case basis and negotiated with the relevant local planning authority.

Periodic Review and the Local Cycling and Walking Investment Plan
Whilst Cabinet is requested to adopt the KCN as shown on DIIP-19-10, it is inevitable that a review of the proposals will be required from time to time to ensure continued alignment with economic growth objectives and wider land use proposals.

One key influence on this may be the production of a Local Cycling and Walking Investment Plan (LCWIP) covering the geography of the D2N2 (Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire) Local Enterprise Partnership. Work towards this includes an independent assessment of priorities which could bring forward new information that impacts on potential routes in Derbyshire. In addition, it will capture the shared, cross-boundary delivery priorities D2 and N2 which could consequently influence the Derbyshire KCN priorities for development and future expansion.

At this stage it is difficult to identify a suitable timescale for the review so it is recommended that an 'annual report' on KCN development is incorporated in the Economy, Transport and Environment Department's Service Plan.

(3)   **Financial Considerations**   Work on the development of the KCN and CIDP has been undertaken within existing budgets. Going forward, any new KCN capital scheme will need to be delivered through: grant funding, the capital programme; or a combination of these. The Economy, Transport and Environment Department's Local Transport Plan Programme for 2019/20 includes a modest budget of £50,000 for KCN development.

(4)   **Legal and Property Considerations**   None directly associated with the recommendations of this report. However, it is expected that almost all KCN projects will involve land assembly, consents and legal orders in some form. Any specific, necessary approvals will be sought as each project is brought forward.

(5)   **Environmental, Health and Transport Considerations**   The potential benefits of completing the KCN include boosting both the visitor economy and active travel by Derbyshire residents and contributing to the Climate Change manifesto. Elements of the KCN also have the potential to play a significant role in commuting, with benefits through reduced congestion and roadside emissions.

Other Considerations

In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has been considered: prevention of crime and disorder, equality and diversity, human resources and social value considerations.

(6)   **Key Decision**   No.

(7)   **Call-In**   Is it required that call-in be waived in respect of the decisions proposed in the report? No.

(8)   **Background Papers**   Held on file within the Economy, Transport and Environment Department.

(9)   **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATIONS**   That Cabinet:

9.1   Approves the proposed Network shown on Drawing No. DIIP-19-10.

9.2   Notes the potential opportunities for Network development through the funding streams set out in the report, but approves the concentration of other preparation work against the order of priorities set out in Appendix 1.

9.3   Approves the terms of reference set out in the body of the report for the County Council's role in supporting projects promoted by external bodies.

9.4   Agrees the proposal to include an 'annual report' on Key Cycle Network development to be included in the Economy, Transport and Environment Department's Service Plan.

Mike Ashworth
Executive Director – Economy, Transport and Environment
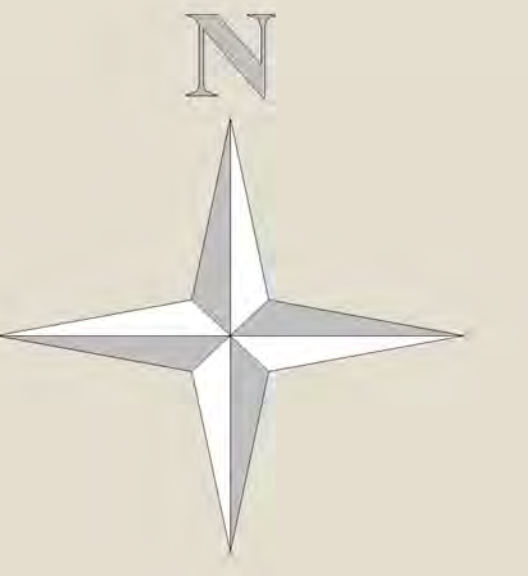
Derbyshire Key Cycle Network (KCN)
DIIP-17-01

N

Manchester

Trans Pennine Trail

Stockport

New Mills

Whaley
Bridge

Macclesfield Canal

Macclesfield

Glossop

Longdendale Trail

Sett Valley
Trail

Chapel-en-le
-Frith

Little John Route

Hope Valley Link

Trans Pennine Trail

Rotherham

Sheffield

Worksop

Buxton

Monsal Trail

Derwent Valley North

Dronfield

Eckington

Killamarsh

Staveley

Clowne

A61 Corridor (N)

Trans Pennine Trail

Bakewell

White Peak Loop

Chesterfield

Chesterfield - Peak District

A61 Corridor (S)

Bolsover Loop

Bolsover

Shirebrook

Archaeological Way

Staffordshire Moorlands Loop

Manifold Trail

High Peak Trail

Tissington Trail

Matlock

Clay
Cross

Five Pits Trail

Phoenix Greenways

Mansfield

Wirksworth

Alfreton

South
Normanton

Derby to York (NCN 6)

Ashbourne

Ripley

Belper

Derwent Valley South

Heanor

Little Eaton Branch Line

Ilkeston

Erewash Canal

Stoke on Trent

Nottingham

Great Northern Greenway

Erewash Valley Trail

Mickleover Greenway

Derby

Long
Eaton

Uttoxeter

Trent Valley Greenway

Trent & Mersey Canal

Melbourne

East Midlands Airport

Loughborough

Burton Upon Trent

South Derbyshire Cycleway

Swadlincote

National Forest Way

KCN Routes
—— Completed Section
····· Proposed Routes

Proposed routes shown represent broad corridors where a range of possible alignment options may need to be considered.

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D DERBYSHIRE
County Council

DIIP-19-10
Derbyshire Key Cycle Network (KCN)
Indicative Prioritisation Programme
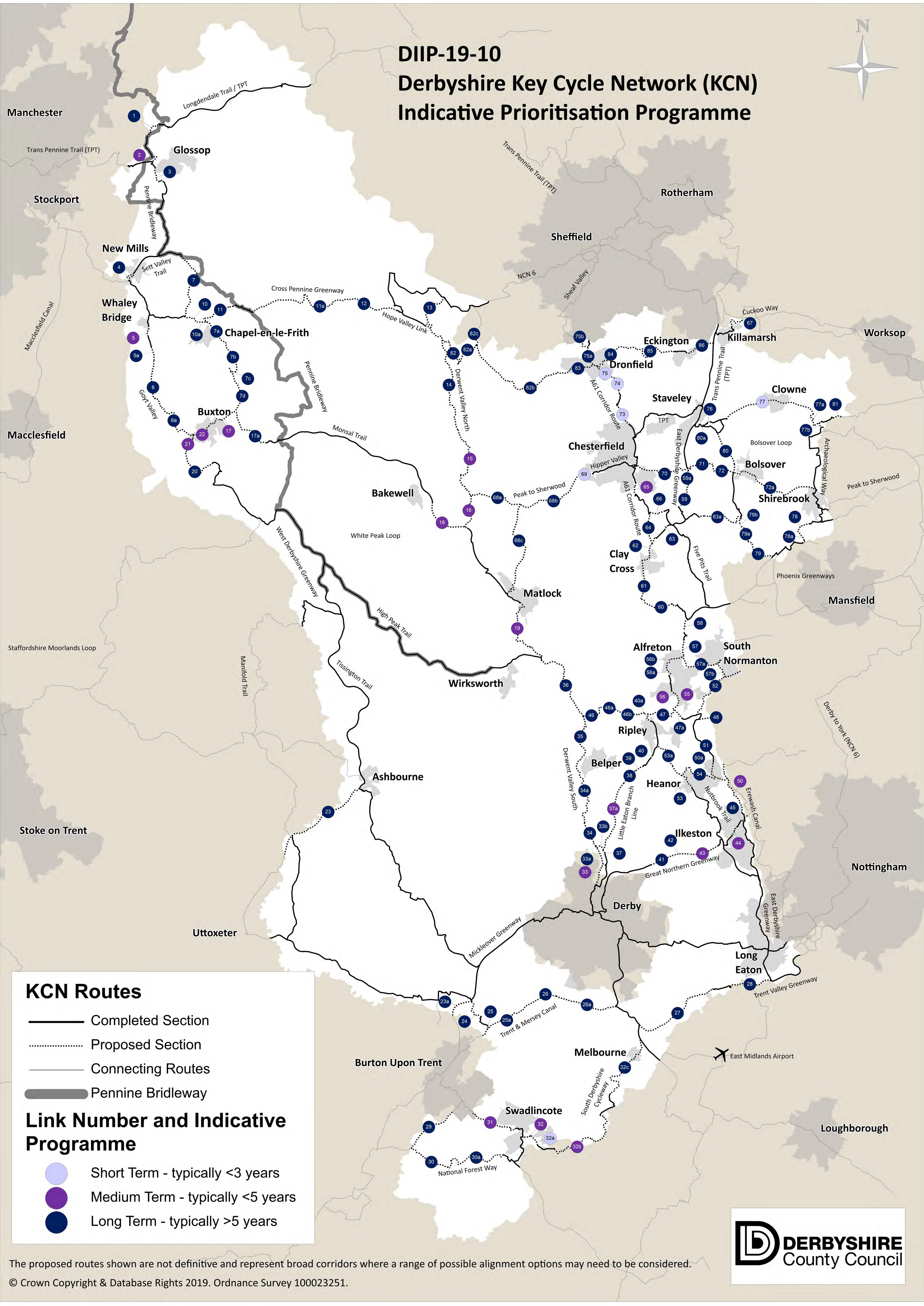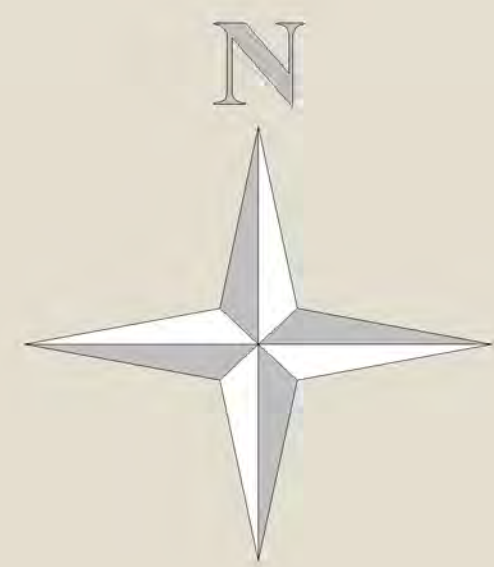
KCN Routes

— Completed Section

········ Proposed Section

— Connecting Routes

▬ Pennine Bridleway

Link Number and Indicative Programme

● Short Term - typically <3 years

● Medium Term - typically <5 years

● Long Term - typically >5 years

The proposed routes shown are not definitive and represent broad corridors where a range of possible alignment options may need to be considered.

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DERBYSHIRE County Council
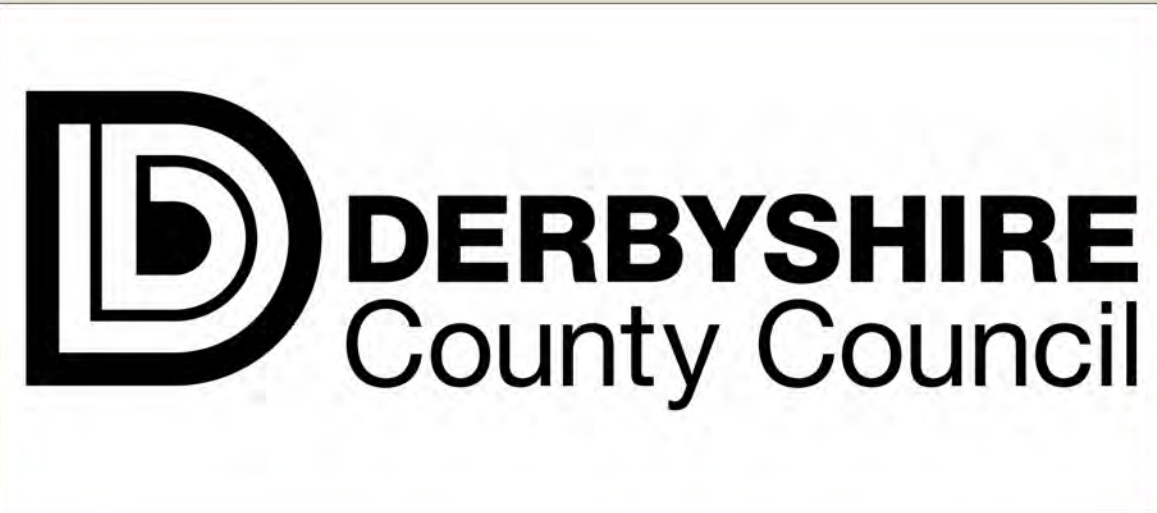
DIIP-19-11
Derbyshire Cycling Networks

N
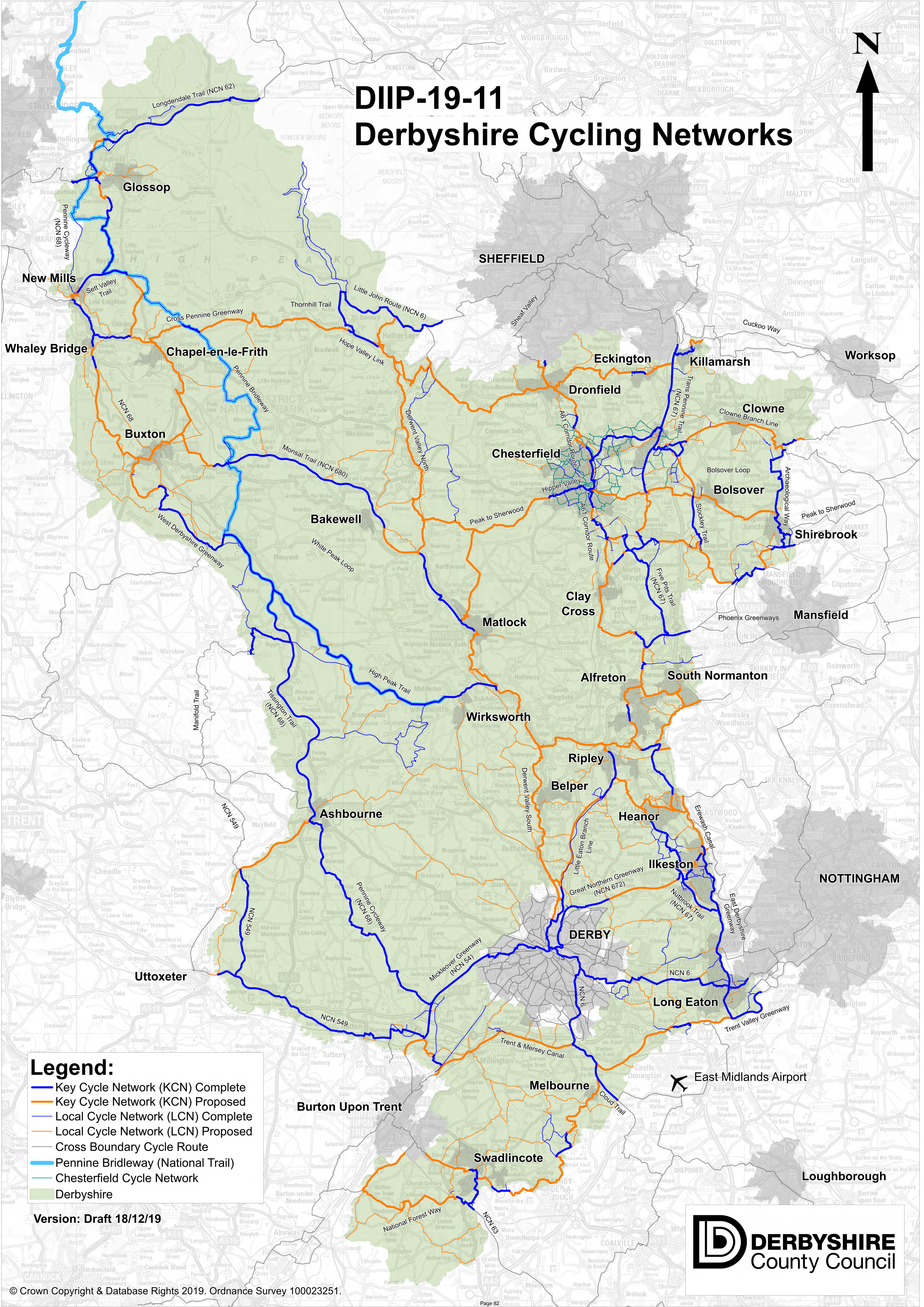
Legend:
- Key Cycle Network (KCN) Complete
- Key Cycle Network (KCN) Proposed
- Local Cycle Network (LCN) Complete
- Local Cycle Network (LCN) Proposed
- Cross Boundary Cycle Route
- Pennine Bridleway (National Trail)
- Chesterfield Cycle Network
- Derbyshire

Version: Draft 18/12/19

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DERBYSHIRE County Council

Longdendale Trail (NCN 62)

Pennine Cycleway (NCN 68)

Glossop

New Mills

Sett Valley Trail

Whaley Bridge

Chapel-en-le-Frith

Cross Pennine Greenway

Thornhill Trail

Little John Route (NCN 6)

Hope Valley Link

SHEFFIELD

Eckington

Dronfield

Killamarsh

Clowne

Clowne Branch Line

Worksop

NCN 68

Buxton

Pennine Bridleway

Monsal Trail (NCN 680)

Derwent Valley North

Chesterfield

Bolsover Loop

Bolsover

Trans Pennine Trail (NCN 67)

Archaeological Way

Shirebrook

Peak to Sherwood

West Derbyshire Greenway

Bakewell

White Peak Loop

Peak to Sherwood

A61 Corridor Route

Hipper Valley

A61 Corridor Route

Stockley Trail

Five Pits Trail (NCN 67)

Mansfield

Phoenix Greenways

Manifold Trail

High Peak Trail

Matlock

Clay Cross

Alfreton

South Normanton

Tissington Trail (NCN 68)

Wirksworth

Derwent Valley South

Ripley

Belper

Heanor

NCN 549

Ashbourne

Pennine Cycleway (NCN 68)

Little Eaton Branch Line

Great Northern Greenway (NCN 672)

Ilkeston

Nutbrook Trail (NCN 67)

Erewash Canal

East Derbyshire Greenway

NOTTINGHAM

Uttoxeter

NCN 549

Mickleover Greenway (NCN 54)

DERBY

NCN 6

NCN 6

Long Eaton

Trent Valley Greenway

NCN 549

Trent & Mersey Canal

Melbourne

East Midlands Airport

Burton Upon Trent

Cloud Trail

Swadlincote

Loughborough

National Forest Way

NCN 63

Appendix 1 - Derbyshire KCN Prioritised Programme of Infrastructure Investment (Excluding Deliverability)

| Link No.	Description	Length (km)	Estimated Cost (£)	LCWIP - Greater Derby/Nottingham	LCWIP - North Urban	LCWIP - Rural Town & Hinterland	Adjacent Forecast High Commuting Corridor	Supports the Visitor Economy (Overnight Stays)	Adjacent Existing Leisure Corridor	Policy	Economic	Environment	Social	Total Score	Ranking
22	Macclesfield Road to Buxton Rail Station	1.8				✓	✓	✓	✓	94%	100%	67%	97%	100%	1
17	Buxton Rail Station to Fairfield Common (A6)	1.5				✓	✓	✓	✓	94%	89%	25%	44%	98%	2
32a	A511 to Occupation Lane (WSRR)	0.8		✓		✓	✓			72%	94%	45%	75%	98%	3
16	Calton Lees to Rowsley	2.7				✓		✓	✓	72%	98%	45%	9%	95%	4
19	Matlock Rail Station to Cromford (High Peak Junction)	7.0				✓	✓	✓	✓	93%	98%	0%	44%	95%	5
31	Newhall/County Boundary to Oaklands Road, Swadlincote	4.1		✓		✓	✓			37%	90%	87%	75%	95%	6
74	Unstone to Cemetery Road, Dronfield	2.4			✓	✓	✓		✓	72%	94%	45%	44%	95%	7
2	Pennine Bridleway/TPT - Glossop Road, Gamesley A626 to Gamesley Sidings (Dinting Vale)	1.1				✓	✓	✓		94%	45%	67%	75%	92%	8
32	Hastings Road, Swadlincote to A511 WSRR	0.7		✓		✓	✓			37%	90%	67%	75%	92%	9
65	Avenue to Storforth Lane, Chesterfield	1.1			✓	✓	✓			72%	90%	25%	75%	92%	10
73	Whittington Moor to Peak Resort	2.6			✓	✓				72%	78%	45%	100%	92%	11
37a	Little Eaton Branch Line - Duffield Road, Little Eaton to Rawson Green, Kilburn	5.6		✓		✓	✓			87%	85%	45%	9%	88%	12
43	West Hallam Depot to Ilkeston (A609)	2.3		✓		✓				90%	45%	87%	75%	88%	13
50	Erewash Canal - Bridge Street, Ilkeston to Langley Mill Marina	4.5		✓		✓				87%	78%	25%	97%	88%	14
55	Swanwick Junction to Crays Hill, Leabrooks (Leabrooks Railway)	1.6		✓		✓				72%	67%	87%	75%	88%	15
56	Crays Hill, Leabrooks to Park Pavilion	0.4		✓		✓				72%	67%	98%	44%	88%	16
77	Clowne Branchline - Oxcroft Junction to Skinner Street, Creswell	7.4			✓	✓			✓	86%	67%	87%	44%	87%	17
5	George Street, Whaley Bridge to Chapel Road, Horwich End (B5470)	0.9				✓	✓			54%	45%	100%	75%	82%	18
18	Coombs Road, Bakewell to Rowsley (A6)	3.9				✓		✓	✓	94%	67%	25%	9%	82%	19
21	Ladmanlow to Macclesfield Road, Buxton	1.7				✓		✓	✓	94%	27%	67%	75%	82%	20
32b	Woodville to Calke Abbey	7.6		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	12%	94%	45%	44%	82%	21
33	Darley Abbey to Ford Lane, Little Eaton	2.1		✓		✓			✓	87%	78%	10%	97%	82%	22
44	Manners Avenue to Cotmanhay Road	1.0		✓		✓			✓	87%	85%	45%	9%	82%	23
75	Cemetery Road to Callywhite Lane, Dronfield	0.7			✓	✓			✓	54%	94%	10%	44%	82%	24
15	Baslow to Calton Lees (Chatsworth Estate)	4.9				✓		✓	✓	12%	98%	4%	44%	79%	25
40a	Lowes Hill, Ripley to Hammersmith	0.8		✓		✓			✓	54%	85%	67%	9%	79%	26
53	Shipley Country Park, Heanor to Glue Lane	1.5		✓		✓			✓	12%	67%	98%	75%	79%	27
54	Glue Lane, Heanor to Erewash Canal, Eastwood	4.6		✓		✓			✓	12%	78%	87%	75%	79%	28
1	Pennine Bridleway/TPT - New Road Tintwistle to Woolley Bridge Road, Hadfield	1.7				✓	✓	✓		94%	35%	10%	75%	72%	29
20	Harpur Hill to Ladmanlow via HSE land	3.6				✓		✓	✓	94%	16%	67%	44%	72%	30
32c	Calke Abbey to Melbourne (Cloud Trail)	6.7		✓		✓		✓	✓	37%	90%	25%	9%	72%	31
38	Rawson Green, Kilburn to Station Road, Denby Bottles	1.3		✓		✓	✓		✓	72%	67%	67%	9%	72%	32
39	Station Road, Denby Bottles to Denby Business Park, Marehay	0.7		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	72%	85%	25%	9%	72%	33
56a	Wimsey Way, Somercotes to Trent Grove, Alfreton	0.6		✓		✓			✓	12%	67%	87%	75%	72%	34
57a	Alfreton Station to A38 Underpass via Cotes Park	3.8			✓	✓				12%	85%	45%	75%	72%	35
80	A632 Bolsover to Markham Vale (Bolsover Branchline)	3.4			✓	✓				54%	57%	67%	75%	72%	36
7a	Peak Forest Tramway - Chapel Milton (A624) to Chapel	1.6				✓				37%	57%	87%	44%	66%	37
26	Canal Bridge, Willington to Stenson Road	4.1		✓		✓				54%	57%	67%	44%	66%	38
34a	Duffield to Belper	6.1		✓		✓		✓	✓	37%	90%	1%	75%	66%	39
45	Nelson Street, Cotmanhay to Bennerley Viaduct/County Boundary	0.8		✓		✓			✓	54%	78%	25%	44%	66%	40
56b	Trent Grove, Alfreton to Alfreton Station	2.2		✓		✓			✓	12%	78%	45%	75%	66%	41
62	Clay Cross to Station New Road, Tupton/Station Road, Hepthorne	3.1			✓	✓				54%	78%	25%	44%	66%	42
75a	Callywhite Lane, Dronfield to Bowshaw/County Boundary	2.0			✓	✓			✓	54%	89%	4%	44%	66%	43
75b	B6057 to Greenhill Park County Boundary	0.9			✓	✓				12%	67%	67%	75%	66%	44
17a	Fairfield Common (A6) to Topley Pike	5.3				✓	✓	✓		94%	45%	4%	9%	62%	45
26a	Stenson Road to Swarkestone Junction	4.8		✓		✓			✓	54%	57%	67%	9%	62%	46
47	Ripley (Hammersmith) to Swanwick Junction	2.6		✓		✓			✓	0%	78%	87%	9%	62%	47
53a	Glue Lane, Heanor to Ripley Greenway, Marehay	3.5		✓		✓			✓	12%	57%	67%	75%	62%	48
78	Archaeological Way - Wood Lane, Shirebrook to Pleasley Vale Outdoor Centre	2.4			✓	✓			✓	72%	45%	67%	9%	62%	49
3	Pennine Bridleway - Green Lane, Simmondley to Monks Road	1.8				✓		✓	✓	94%	10%	67%	2%	56%	50
4	New Mills River Goyt / Sett Valley Trail to Peak Forest Canal	1.4				✓	✓			12%	78%	25%	44%	56%	51
12	Hope Valley - Castleton to Bamford	6.5				✓		✓	✓	87%	57%	10%	9%	56%	52
24	Eggington Junction to Eggington Village (Derby Airfield)	2.0		✓		✓	✓			37%	57%	67%	9%	56%	53
41	Lime Lane, Morley to Stanley	2.4		✓						90%	10%	45%	75%	56%	54
67	Sheffield Road, Killamarsh to Norwood	1.6			✓	✓	✓			72%	35%	67%	9%	56%	55
79	Pleasley Trail to Hardwick Estate	2.6			✓	✓		✓		72%	45%	45%	9%	56%	56
10	Peak Forest Tramway - Whitehough Head Lane to Charley Lane	1.2				✓				54%	16%	98%	9%	47%	57
10a	Peak Forest Tramway - Green Lane, Chinley to Chapel Milton (A624)	0.8				✓				54%	27%	87%	9%	47%	58
28	Longhorse Bridge to Trent Lock	3.4		✓		✓			✓	54%	57%	25%	9%	47%	59
40	Derby Road, Marehay to Ripley Greenway	0.2		✓		✓	✓		✓	72%	57%	25%	2%	47%	60
42	Stanley to West Hallam Depot	0.8		✓					✓	90%	10%	45%	44%	47%	61
52	Ironville to Pinxton M1 Underpass via Pinxton Wharf (Pinxton Arm)	5.4			✓	✓	✓			12%	35%	45%	97%	47%	62
57b	A38 Underpass to Pinxton	1.7			✓	✓				12%	35%	67%	75%	47%	63
58	Westhouses Sidings - Westhouses to Gloves Lane, Blackwell	1.3			✓	✓	✓			72%	16%	87%	9%	47%	64
71	Arkwright Composting Site to Longcourse Lane	1.6			✓	✓				54%	27%	45%	75%	47%	65
72a	Stockley Trail, Carr Vale to Archaeological Way, Langwith Junction	7.6			✓	✓		✓	✓	12%	67%	10%	75%	47%	66
84	Dronfield East	2.3			✓	✓				12%	67%	25%	44%	47%	67
86	Eckington to TPT	2.4			✓	✓				54%	45%	10%	75%	47%	68
34	Holm Avenue, Little Eaton to Duffield	2.1		✓		✓	✓			37%	67%	4%	44%	37%	69
37	Duffield Road Link, Little Eaton	0.3		✓		✓				54%	45%	10%	44%	37%	70
46a	Bullbridge to Buckland Hollow (Excavator)	1.8		✓		✓			✓	0%	35%	87%	44%	37%	71
57	Alfreton Station to Westhouses	1.3			✓	✓			✓	37%	35%	45%	44%	37%	72
63	Hepthorne to Five Pits Trail (Hepthorne Lane Link)	0.4			✓	✓				37%	16%	67%	44%	37%	73
63a	Holmewood to Doe Lea	4.1			✓	✓				37%	16%	67%	75%	37%	74
64	Station New Road, Tupton to Mill Lane, Avenue	1.8			✓	✓	✓			37%	57%	10%	44%	37%	75
68c	Matlock to Beeley Moor	8.4				✓		✓	✓	37%	57%	67%	0%	37%	76
70	Chesterfield to Arkwright Composting Site	5.1			✓	✓				12%	67%	10%	44%	37%	77
72	Longcourse Lane to Stockley Trail, Carr Vale	2.7			✓	✓			✓	37%	57%	10%	44%	37%	78
76	Poolsbrook Country Park to Bridle Road, Woodthorpe	0.5			✓	✓				37%	45%	10%	75%	37%	79
83	Dronfield Gosforth Valley	1.8			✓	✓				37%	67%	10%	9%	37%	80
6a	Goyt Valley - Goyt Lane (Errwood Reservoir) to Macclesfield Road, Buxton	5.2				✓		✓	✓	12%	35%	45%	44%	29%	81
7b	Peak Forest Tramway - Chapel to Dale Road, Dove Holes	3.6				✓	✓			12%	45%	45%	9%	29%	82
23a	Rolleston Curve	2.1		✓		✓			✓	37%	45%	25%	9%	29%	83
27	Sanson's Bridge to Wilne Lane, Shardlow	7.3		✓		✓				72%	27%	25%	9%	29%	84
29	Stapenhill to Walton-on-Trent	4.5		✓		✓	✓	✓		12%	45%	25%	44%	29%	85
33a	Ford Lane to Holm Avenue, Little Eaton	1.5		✓		✓				37%	45%	4%	75%	29%	86
66	Mill Lane to Chapman Lane, Grassmoor (Grassmoor Country Park & Five Pits Trail)	1.2			✓	✓				37%	27%	67%	9%	29%	87
69	Grendale Avenue, Holymoorside to Sommersal Lane (Hipper Valley Trail)	1.1			✓	✓				72%	35%	10%	9%	29%	88
77a	Skinner Street to Crags Road, Creswell	2.0			✓	✓			✓	54%	27%	45%	9%	29%	89
79a	Hardwick Estate to A617 Glapwell	1.6			✓	✓		✓		54%	45%	10%	9%	29%	90
7	Hayfield to Chinley	5.7				✓				12%	16%	87%	9%	27%	91
35	Belper to Ambergate	4.2		✓		✓		✓	✓	37%	57%	1%	44%	27%	92
78a	Archaeological Way - Pleasley Vale Outdoor Centre to Meden Trail	0.3			✓	✓	✓		✓	72%	35%	4%	9%	27%	93
7c	Dale Road, Dove Holes to Dove Holes Railway Station	0.7				✓				12%	16%	67%	9%	21%	94
46b	Buckland Hollow (Excavator) to Ripley (Hammersmith)	2.4		✓		✓			✓	0%	27%	45%	44%	21%	95
47a	Swanwick Junction to Newlands Road, Newlands	1.0		✓		✓				0%	35%	25%	44%	21%	96
48	Cinder Bank, Ironville to Jacksdale Bridge	0.9		✓		✓				12%	35%	25%	9%	21%	97
59	Temple Normanton to Sutton Spring Wood (Postmans Lane)	1.9			✓	✓				54%	3%	67%	9%	21%	98
60	High Street, Stonebroom to Mickley (Mickley Branchline)	3.4			✓	✓			✓	0%	27%	67%	9%	21%	99
61	Mickley to Clay Cross	3.0			✓	✓				0%	27%	45%	44%	21%	100
85	Dronfield B6056 to Eckington	6.0			✓	✓				37%	16%	25%	44%	21%	101
7d	Dove Holes Railway Station to Daisymere Farm, Fairfield (WPL)	3.6				✓	✓			12%	16%	45%	9%	13%	102
14	Hathersage to Baslow	11.4				✓		✓		12%	16%	10%	75%	13%	103
25a	County Boundary to Canal Bridge, Willington	2.9		✓		✓			✓	54%	10%	25%	9%	13%	104
30a	Rosliston Forestry Centre to Castle Gresley (A444)	6.4		✓		✓		✓	✓	0%	16%	45%	44%	13%	105
33b	Derwent Valley to Little Eaton Branchline via Holm Avenue	0.9		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	12%	45%	1%	44%	13%	106
36	Ambergate to Cromford (High Peak Junction, WPL)	6.6		✓		✓				37%	27%	25%	2%	13%	107
50a	Langley to Aldercar Lane	1.4		✓		✓				0%	35%	25%	9%	13%	108
59a	Sutton Spring Wood (Rock Lane) to Arkwright Town	2.0			✓	✓				54%	3%	45%	9%	13%	109
77b	Duchess Street, Creswell to Frithwood Lane Bridleway	0.4			✓	✓			✓	54%	3%	45%	9%	13%	110
5a	Shallcross Road to Long Hill (A5004)	1.1				✓				12%	3%	45%	9%	11%	111
79b	A617 Glapwell to Stockley Ponds	0.6			✓	✓		✓		54%	2%	45%	9%	11%	112
81	Archaeological Way - Ice Age Centre to Welbeck Park/County Boundary	0.7			✓	✓			✓	54%	3%	25%	9%	11%	113
25	Eggington to T&M Canal Towpath A38 NCN Replacement	0.4		✓		✓				37%	16%	4%	9%	8%	114
46	Ambergate to Bullbridge	1.9		✓		✓		✓	✓	0%	35%	1%	44%	8%	115
68b	Beeley Moor to Grendale Avenue, Holymoorside	5.9				✓				12%	16%	25%	2%	8%	116
82c	Longshaw to A6187	0.7				✓				12%	10%	45%	2%	8%	117
6	Goyt Valley - Long Hill (A5004) to Goyt Lane (Errwood Reservoir)	3.0				✓		✓	✓	12%	10%	45%	0%	4%	118
11a	Pennine Bridleway to Castleton	6.8				✓				12%	3%	10%	44%	4%	119
13	Hathersage to Burbage (Coggers Lane)	3.7				✓				12%	3%	45%	2%	4%	120
30	Walton-on-Trent to Rosliston Forestry Centre	3.4		✓		✓		✓	✓	0%	10%	25%	9%	4%	121
68a	Calton Lees to Beeley Moor	4.3				✓		✓	✓	0%	16%	25%	2%	4%	122
23	Ashbourne to Norbury/Rocester					✓			✓	0%	3%	10%	44%	2%	123
82b	Longshaw Estate Visitor Centre to Dronfield	10.6			✓	✓				0%	3%	10%	44%	2%	124
11	Chapel Milton (A624) to Pennine Bridleway	2.9				✓			✓	12%	0%	67%	0%	2%	125
82	Derwent Valley to Grindleford Station	2.7				✓			✓	0%	0%	25%	9%	1%	126
82a	Grindleford Station to Longshaw Estate Visitor Centre	3.2				✓			✓	0%	2%	4%	2%	0%	127

Indicative Programme Category

Short Term (typically <3 years) – projects which can be implemented quickly or are committed i.e. already under development.

Medium Term (typically <5 years) – projects where there is a clear intention to act, but delivery is dependent on further funding availability or other issues (e.g. detailed design, securing planning permissions, land acquisition)

Long Term (typically >5 years) – more aspirational projects or those awaiting a defined solution.

Stage 1 Cost Estimate

£0 - £100,000

£100,000 - £500,000

£500,000 - £1,000,000

£1,000,000 - £5,000,000

£5,000,000 - £10,000,000

Version 2.1 20/11/2019

Derbyshire Cycle Networks - Technical Note (December 2019)
Network Planning for Cycling

Derbyshire County Council (DCC) has a strong track record, and expertise in identifying, delivering and maintaining cycling infrastructure across the county. This has been realised through extensive partnership working with a range of key stakeholders and user groups over many years.
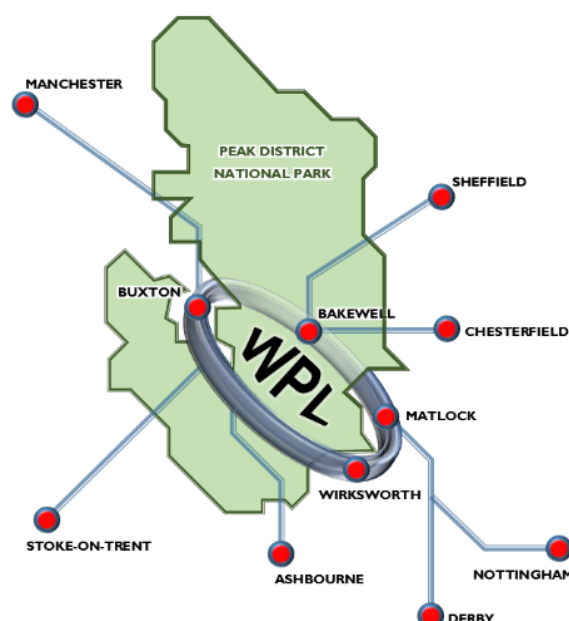
The 27-kilometre High Peak (HP) Trail was one of the first traffic free leisure routes to open for walkers, cyclists and horse riders after it was acquired jointly by DCC and the Peak District National Park Authority in 1971.

The HP Trail now forms part of the iconic, long distance (100km) 'White Peak Loop' (WPL) project[1], which aims to connect with the Monsal Trail and towns of Matlock and Buxton when it is complete. The WPL and its connections facilitate walking and cycling access into and through the Peak District National Park from a surrounding population of around 3.5 million people, encouraging them to cycle more, lead healthier lives and reduce congestion, thereby promoting sustainable tourism and providing a vital boost to the rural economy. Shorter sections of the route also function as key local commuter corridors where they connect into the market towns, demonstrating that these routes are available for a multitude of users and journey purposes.

DCC also continues to develop and invest in high quality town networks. An example of this is Chesterfield Cycle Network[2] funded through the Local Growth Fund A61 Growth Corridor – Standard Gauge to Sustainable Travel programme including a wayfinding project.

The County Council recognises the enormous benefit of investing in this infrastructure and

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[1] https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/countryside/access/cycling/pedal-peak/pedal-peak-phase-ii-moving-up-a-gear.aspx
[2] https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/transport-roads/transport-plans/transport-studies/chesterfield-cycle-network/chesterfield-proposed-cycle-network.aspx

continues to develop ambitious plans, expanding the network by an average 14 kilometres per year (based of previous 10 years), constrained only by the availability of resources (staffing time and funding, particularly for the preparation of new projects, and maintenance of existing infrastructure).

To-date the Derbyshire cycle network[3] has grown to total around 509 kilometres of off road cycle path consisting of a combination of well-used commuter and visitor cycle routes – many of which function as destinations in themselves which through active promotion provides notable benefit to the visitor economy.

Derbyshire Cycling Plan

In early 2016, the Derbyshire Cycling Plan[4] was launched, its aspiration to create the most connected and integrated county for cycling in England, recognised as a world class-cycling destination for all. Underpinning this are four strategic aims:

1. Infrastructure Connectivity: High quality connected routes, in all cycling environments, supporting all forms of cycling, creating and supporting economic growth.
2. Increased Participation: Behaviour change approaches and targeted participation programmes at community level will support and enable more people to cycle, closing the gaps in participation and reducing health inequalities.
3. Effective Communication and Marketing: Excellent, well connected marketing and communications for Derbyshire residents and visitors to the County, helping to change behaviour, increase confidence and get more people cycling regularly.
4. Advocacy: Cross sector advocacy for policy change and implementation at the highest level.

Shaping the Network

At its meeting on the 14th September 2017, DCC Cabinet agreed the development of a Key Cycle Network (KCN) for the County and to identify the most important routes to be either established or improved to create a strategic cycle network for commuting, leisure and tourism trips to be

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[3] https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/site-elements/documents/pdf/leisure/countryside/access/cycling/cycle-derbyshire-map.pdf
[4] https://www.activederbyshire.org.uk/uploads/the-derbyshire-cycling-plan-2016---2030.pdf

recognised and feature within the wider Derbyshire Infrastructure Investment Plan (DIIP).

A 'KCN Project Team' was established at the outset, consisting of officers from various disciplines who have contributed a significant amount of local knowledge and expertise in identifying the KCN and subsequent route selection and appraisal process.

Supplementary to this, officers conducted a comprehensive review of available evidence to support their decision-making. This included Census travel to work commuting patterns to identify and cluster existing demand through mapping of origin and destination points at the lowest output area (OA) geography, for trips (all modes) 8km or less to establish desire lines for cycle movement.

The DfT's Propensity to Cycle Tool (PCT), designed specifically to help with the strategic planning of cycling networks was also consulted to provide an insight into future demand under various scenarios. In addition to the Census data, the STRAVA Global Heat Map and proximity to major visitor destinations e.g. Chatsworth and the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site[5] was consulted to identify key leisure corridors where cycling can play an important role in supporting the visitor economy i.e. encouraging a greater number of overnight stays.

A draft KCN soon emerged following a comprehensive review of existing networks, with reference to previous network development work already in place. This included Greenway Strategies and Derbyshire's Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP), incorporating the work and aspirations of external project promotors e.g. SUSTRANS' - national cycle network (NCN) and the Derwent Valley Cycleway[6].

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[5] http://www.derwentvalleymills.org/
[6] https://derwentvalleycycleway.org.uk/

Where a number of possible route options emerged within a route corridor, audits were conducted using the principles of the DfT's Route Selection Tool (RST) to assist in the identification of the preferred route. To address road safety concerns, where practicable preference was given to off-road, traffic free routes. Throughout the process, due consideration was also given to the SUSTRANS criteria of having preference for segregated or off-road routes, that are suitable for use by an unaccompanied 12 year old.

Consultation

The draft KCN underwent a 12-week public consultation from autumn 2017 to early 2018, managed by Derbyshire Sport.

The consultation received a good level of response with over 480 comments submitted. In summary, these were overwhelmingly positive with only a very small number stating they were not in favour of the perceived suitability or otherwise of particular routes – although not necessarily objecting to the proposed creation of the KCN in principle.

Many other comments were supportive of the KCN and proposed new or alternative routes be added to the network. Many of these suggestions were considered sensible and appropriate and all have been assessed individually by officers as valid additions or amendments to the KCN. Route suggestions of lesser than strategic importance were retained and recommended for inclusion within a lower hierarchy network subset as described below.

The notion of the Derbyshire Cycle Networks including the identification of the KCN have been subject to further consultation throughout the LCWIP process, being presented to Stakeholders at a number of workshops. The LCWIP process has also enabled detailed discussion and further review of cross boundary connections, including the formation of long distance regional routes. The Visit. Sleep. Cycle. Repeat (VSCR) project[7] provides an example of this which aims to connect visitor destinations across north east Derbyshire and north west Nottinghamshire to promote overnight stays through the creation of long distance cycle loops. The east-west Peak to Sherwood route forms part of this network which connects the two destinations with Chesterfield (site of the proposed HS2 station) at its centre. The continuity of

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[7] https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/business/economic/visit-sleep-cycle-repeat/visit-sleep-cycle-repeat.aspx

commuter routes into neighbouring towns and cities has also been considered in detail.

Derbyshire's KCN

The draft Derbyshire KCN currently totals 770km in length of which 396km is complete and open for use. The remaining 371km is proposed, and has been sectioned into 127 individual links awaiting further appraisal and development into 'shovel ready' schemes. Through the DIIP the County Council will be able to make informed investment decisions and target appropriate external funding opportunities.

As mentioned in previous sections the KCN is not intended for the exclusive use of cyclists. All of Derbyshire's existing cycle links are 'shared use' and available to a multitude of user groups, including walkers and equestrians (where practical). This approach will continue as the KCN is developed.

Derbyshire's Cycle Networks

As mentioned above, the KCN represents the strategic network and as such provides only part of the picture. Extending from the KCN are a network of local connections which of often-equal importance facilitate the initial/final connections to key origins and destinations. The hierarchy of routes are described below;

Derbyshire Cycle Network Hierarchy

I. Key Cycle Network (KCN) – This is the County's strategic network consisting of the most important routes for commuting, tourism and leisure. These routes generally connect key market towns and neighbouring cities and provide longer distance leisure cycling loops supporting the wider visitor economy.

II. Local Cycle Network (LCN) – Local connections from the KCN to key locations such as transport interchange, employment, education, health, retail and leisure/visitor destinations. These routes form a legacy of previous Greenway Strategies and ROWIPs and other suggestions received within the consultation.

III. Town Networks – A high density network of routes within key settlements facilitating local trips. E.g. Ilkeston[8] and Chesterfield town networks.

The above is illustrated on drawing DIIP-19-11 which shows the hierarchical network consisting of three defined network levels highlighting sections of the network that are complete and those that are proposed and awaiting

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[8] https://www.erewash.gov.uk/media/files/Planning/Ilkeston_Gateway_SPD.pdf

development. The Pennine Bridleway[9] through Derbyshire is highlighted due to its importance as a long distance (205 mile) national trail for walking cycling and horse riding.

It is important to note at this stage that not all the routes of the networks presented in Figure 1 are the Council's in terms of responsibility for construction or maintenance but represents the whole provision from all providers. For example, there are large sections of the existing network that are owned and managed by external stakeholders such as the Peak District National Park Authority, Canal and River Trust, National Trust, Severn Trent Water etc. Derbyshire CC will endeavour to assist external project promotors to deliver projects where feasible, however this will be dependent on priorities and availability of resources – please refer to the terms of reference below.

KCN Design Standards

The design standard of the KCN will be of the highest quality, providing 'World Class', iconic infrastructure and where practicable be designed to accommodate all users and abilities (cycling, walking and horse riding).

Routes will be designed without compromise to encourage innovative design, including the re-opening of tunnels, construction of new bridges, elevated platforms, public realm etc. providing an opportunity to maximise the potential transformational benefits afforded, with routes expected to function as destinations and attractions in themselves. For example, the reopening of tunnels and upgrade of the Monsal Trail, with cycle hire and café facilities in 2011 resulted in an immediate four-fold increase in the number of trips along the trail, attracting over 130,000 cycle and 225,000 walking trips annually (2017) – an average of 370 cycle and 660 walking trips per day.

Routes will be designed and constructed with reference to the current design specifications. The width, surface, lighting etc. will be assessed on a case-by-case basis so that routes are fit for purpose for the given location that are sympathetic to the surrounding characteristics and expected users. For example, DCC will opt to provide

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[9] https://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/pennine-bridleway

recycled, permeable, semi-sealed surfaces in rural locations, certified to ensure compliance with DCC's Environmental Management Systems. Due consideration will be given to progressing to a smooth sealed surface e.g. Tarmac at the urban/rural interface. This standard approach to surfacing types has been incorporated into the costing calculations explained in sections below.

Monitoring equipment will be installed as standard on all new infrastructure sections to capture the usage against the anticipated benefits outlined in the business case.

Prioritising Improvements

High Level Appraisal of Schemes

DCC's approach to producing a prioritised programme of walking and cycling infrastructure projects has been derived from a predetermined set of criteria adopted from the Derbyshire Infrastructure and Investment Plan (DIIP). This builds significantly on the evidence presented by PJA from the 6 key priority areas. The amount of work associated with this stage is considerable and therefore it is not possible to carry out a full assessment for every potential section of the Derbyshire network. The high-level appraisal therefore focuses on a smaller number of proposals i.e. the 127 proposed KCN sections. This early 'sifting' of options will help identify priority schemes that will potentially deliver strategic objectives; and therefore is the first stage to help justify funding for schemes that will deliver positive benefits

Appraisal Methodology

Having regard to the fact that external grant funding and full business case development will be required to support full implementation of the KCN, this approach focusses on the contribution to sustainability objectives and deliverability, in the context of the five cases of the HM Treasury Green Book guidance listed below.

- **Strategic**
  How well the project fits with wider strategic objectives and supports local and national policies and priorities.
- **Economic**
  Demonstration of the project's value for money. This is based upon a comparison of a project's estimated costs and the tangible benefits it will bring to residents, visitors, commuters, users etc. This could include reduction in congestion, travel time, increase in productivity, etc.
- **Finance**
  Consideration of all the resources required to deliver the project - this includes business case development, design costs, construction,

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ongoing maintenance, etc. It is necessary to identify the funding source of all this expenditure.

- **Commercial**
  The degree of confidence in response to the project. For example, in this case, the creation of new businesses such as cycle hire food and drink or accommodation providers.
- **Management**
  How project delivery would be: developed, organised, delivered and managed going forward.

This approach also aligns with the agreed Derbyshire Infrastructure and Investment Plan (DIIP) assessment framework methodology, and thus permits a direct comparison of benefits against an array of other infrastructure project aspirations identified within the plan.

A detailed list of the appraisal criteria used to score each section is appended to the end of this note. This considers effectiveness, strategic fit against existing policy, contribution to economic growth (jobs, houses and visitor economy), the impact on the environment/communities, and deliverability.

Prioritised Programme

The outcome of this stage, a prioritised programme of cycling and walking infrastructure investment for the 127 proposed KCN sections is set out in **Appendix 1** of the cabinet report.

At this stage, the draft prioritised list has been complied with the exclusion of the delivery case. This will ensure all sections are assessed on their individual merits rather than being influenced by how far the project has been progressed.

The infrastructure improvements documented in the prioritised programme have been grouped into the categories 'short', 'medium' and 'long' term as set out in the LCWIP guidance and are described below;

- **Short Term** (typically <3 years) – sections which can be implemented quickly or are committed i.e. already under development. (6 sections).
- **Medium Term** (typically <5 years) – sections where there is a clear intention to act, but delivery is dependent on further funding availability or other issues (e.g. detailed design, securing planning permissions, land acquisition). (20 sections).
- **Long Term** (typically >5 years) – more aspirational sections or those awaiting a defined solution. (101 sections).

On this basis, of the 127 sections considered, the top 20 (excluding those already committed) have been identified as 'medium' term. These will now be progressed and subject to further appraisal and form the indicative scope of

works. This work will be resourced using the modest funding allocated through the LTP.

There is of course the potential to accelerate the delivery of any one of the 127 projects should the availability of appropriate external funding opportunities arise.

Stage One Costing of Schemes

The KCN Project Group have designed a tool to provide a reasonable estimation of indicative costs associated with future cycling and walking infrastructure projects. The tool includes sub sections accounting for preliminary design, planning and project management, construction, land acquisition and includes a commuted sum for future maintenance costs. Finally a 40% optimism uplift is applied as is recommend for all projects at this stage of delivery. The key determinants influencing the magnitude of the outturn costs are unit length, predominant surface type and number of structures.

The tool is already proving extremely useful and has to-date been used to inform anticipated costs for grant funding application submissions and to benchmark against cost estimates provided by external organisations wishing to promote future projects. The tool's costing assumptions are subject to constant refinement, incorporating information gathered from completed schemes ensuring it continues to provide reasonable estimates.

Using the tool, the total cost for completing the proposed 127 sections of the Derbyshire KCN is estimated to be in the region of **£140 million**.

Based on current levels of investment received through the LTP for walking and cycling infrastructure, of around 14km per annum, the realisation of the full KCN in Derbyshire will take around 50 years to complete. This estimate is without consideration of either the LCN or town networks which collectively contribute a significant length.

As mentioned previously, a number of route sections may require a significant investment in structures e.g. bridges, reopening tunnels etc. and benefit from significant uplift through iconic design or use of higher quality materials. In these instances, additional funding would be required when compared to standard design which may impact on the business case, however this may be offset by a potential increase in usage, as the resultant infrastructure would be more attractive to use and easier to promote.

Appendix 1 Derbyshire KCN - Stage 1 Appraisal Criteria

Criteria consistent with the Derbyshire Infrastructure and Investment Plan (DIIP) methodology is emboldened for identification. Supplementary criteria added is specific to cycle infrastructure projects.

- **Effectiveness/Usage**

Daily commuter Trips (2011 Census). Journeys less than 8km - all modes (DfT Propensity to Cycle Tool)

Leisure (STRAVA Heat Map)

Proximity to Major Tourist Destination

- **Policy/Strategic Fit**

SC1 - Route compliant with National and Regional Policy

SC2 - Section of Long Distance Trail recognised Nationally or Regionally e.g. Pennine Bridleway / WPL etc.

SC3 - Unlocks the opening of a longer strategic or local route with existing route sections

SC3 - Completes section of White Peak Loop (WPL)/Pennine Bridleway

SC4 - Compliant with local transport strategies e.g. Derbyshire Cycling Plan, Derbyshire LTP, Greenway Strategies

SC5 - Compliant with local planning strategies e.g. Local Plans, Supplementary Planning Documents

SC6 - Formal mandate to develop e.g. DCC Cabinet Approval or other lead organisation approval

SC7 - Strong support from key stakeholders and communities

SC7 - SUSTRANS NCN Aspiration

SC7 - D2N2 Priority (LCWIP)

SC7 - Stakeholder Priority (KCN Consultation)

SC7 - HS2 Cycleway

- **Jobs, Housing & Visitor Economy (Economic Growth)**

Includes proximity to Key Destinations / Trip Generators

DIIP01 - Strengthens the growth, vitality and viability of market town centres, larger local centres and villages as places for employment,

services, shopping, leisure and tourism; and support their regeneration needs

DIIP01 - Connects into Town Centre (Market Town)

DIIP02 - Protects and facilitate the delivery of appropriate services, facilities, infrastructure and regeneration to enhance connectivity and unlock the potential for growth

DIIP02 - Within 20/20/30mins Travel Time of All Essential Services (Cycling) – Accessibility Planning Mapping

DIIP02 - Within 300m of Rail Station/Hospital/Clinic/GP Surgery/Pharmacy/Primary School/Secondary School/FE College/Library/

DIIP03 - Within 30m of Existing Employment Area e.g. Industrial Estate/Business Park etc.

DIIP03 - Within 300m of Strategic Development Site - Employment (Local Plan)

DIIP03 - Daily commuter Trips (2011 Census). Journeys less than 8km - all modes

DIIP04 - 300m of Tourist Destination

DIIP04 - Proximity to Major Tourist Destination

DIIP04 - Within DVMWHS/Peak District National Park/National Forest

DIIP04 - Leisure (STRAVA Heat Map)

DIIP04 - Within 300m of Historic Park/Leisure Centre/Green Space

SUB(A) - Promotes Partnership Working

SUB(B) - Unlocks Derbyshire County Council Land/property assets

DIIP05 - Adjacent Housing Allocation (Local Plans)

- **Environmental**

DIIP06 - Length of route within Flood Zone 3 - 1 in 100 year (km)

DIIP06 - % of route within Flood Zone 3 - 1 in 100 year

DIIP07 - Protect and enhance the natural character (landscapes, townscapes and the historic and natural environment) including the setting of heritage assets with due regard to environmental sensitivity.

DIIP07 - Within Conservation Area/Historic Park/Intersects Scheduled Monument

DIIP08 - Protect, restore, enhance and create natural assets with regard to habitats, species and geological interests, and protected species and sites

DIIP08 - Within SSSI/SAC/SPA/LNR/RIGS/Local Wildlife Site

SUB(H) - Protect, enhance and where necessary remediate the quality of surface and groundwater resources and promote the efficient use of water resources

SUB(I) - Minimise natural resource consumption and waste and maximise re-utilisation where appropriate

- **Socio-distributional Impacts**

DIIP09 - Achieves equality of opportunity and seek to reduce socio-economic inequalities and help local communities into economic activity

DIIP09 - Proximity to Deprived SOA (IMD 2015) - 10% most deprived all domains

DIIP10 - Minimises the impacts of motorised traffic, including noise and air pollution, through a combination of demand management measures, land use planning and encouragement of more sustainable travel mode

DIIP10 - Adjacent to Congested Corridor (Annual average delay per vehicle mile > 75 seconds (1700 - 1800))

DIIP10 - Adjacent declared AQMA

DIIP11 - Creates the conditions for strong and cohesive communities by retaining and providing appropriate community facilities and services, ensure high quality and inclusive design, and create more opportunities for social contact

DIIP12 - Improves health and well-being by creating the conditions for a healthier population

DIIP12 - Proximity to Deprived SOA (IMD 2015) - 10% most deprived health domain

SUB(J) - Improves access to training opportunities to create a skilled workforce; and ensure that education and training are better related to skills shortages to raise workforce skills

SUB(K) - Improve road and community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime

SUB(K) - Cycle Collisions on Adjacent Corridor (previous 3 years)

SUB(L) - Increase opportunities for people to participate in social, cultural, sport and recreational activities to promote healthy lifestyles

SUB(M) - To protect, enhance and expand a network of easily accessible and high quality green and blue infrastructure, including open spaces, allotments, nature conservation sites and proposals that support countryside recreational pursuits; and cultural facilities

- **Deliverability**

DC1 - Is a viable route potentially available at this stage?

DC2 - Is land assembly likely to be achievable?

DC2 - % Within DCC Landownership

DC3 - Has preparatory work been undertaken?

DC4 - Are other consents (not land or planning) in place?

DC5 - Has any funding been secured or in the pipeline for the design stage?

DC6 - Has any design work been undertaken?

DC7 - Is planning consent in place?

DC8 - Has a risk register been prepared?

DC9 - Has any funding been secured, or in the pipeline for the construction stage?

Author: Sue Pegg (x36040)

Agenda Item No.6 (f)

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

16 January 2020

Report of the Executive Director for Children's Services

**EXPANSION OF GLOSSOPDALE SCHOOL
(YOUNG PEOPLE)**

1. **Purpose of Report**

   To report the outcome of the non-statutory consultation on the expansion of Glossopdale School and seek permission to proceed to the issue of a Statutory Notice.

2. **Information and Analysis**

   In September 2018, the new Glossopdale School was opened to all age groups from 11 – 18. The old school was split across three sites in Glossop and Hadfield however the new building is on a single site in Hadfield. The replacement school was designed to be delivered in two phases. The core facilities (sports hall, hall and dining) have been built to accommodate 1440 pupils however in the initial phase, the teaching accommodation was limited to supporting 1200 pupils. It had been intended to carry out the second phase of building at a later date to provide places generated by the housing development in the town and funded by the Section 106 contributions. Demand for places however has been very high, exacerbated by the large cohort of pupils moving from primary to secondary education at this time which is in line with many other areas of the Country.

   Following a review of pupil numbers, current projections and the extent and speed of housing development in Glossop, consideration was given to bringing the second phase of the project forward. A

non-statutory consultation took place between 14 October 2019 and 15 November 2019 to seek the views of interested parties before reporting to Cabinet and a copy of that consultation paper is attached at Appendix A.

There were 58 responses to the consultation. 56 responses supported the expansion, 1 was opposed and 1 was critical of the current position but did not express a view. There was criticism of the decision to deliver the school in two phases however as this consultation is focussed on moving forward to deliver phase 2, whilst those views are noted, they will not be addressed in this report. There were common themes to the comments and therefore they have been grouped together.

Circulation of the Consultation – there was concern that the consultation document had only been available through the Glossopdale School website and the wider community had not been consulted

Authority Comment – The consultation document was posted on the Derbyshire County Council website and circulated to all schools (both secondary and primary) in a 5 mile radius of Glossopdale School, Multi Academy Trusts operating those schools, the Diocese, the MP and County Council, District and Parish Councillors. Whilst the consultation did not go to local residents, they will be consulted as part of the planning process for any expansion.

Catchment Area – There were a large number of comments relating to the fact that the catchment (or normal) area had been changed when the new school was built or that addresses, particularly in the Shirebrook area, were now out of the catchment area.

Authority Comment – The normal area was not changed when the new school opened. The inability of some parents to gain places for their children appears to have resulted in a misunderstanding about the status of some addresses in the town. The suggestion therefore that addresses are now out of catchment area is incorrect. As the school was oversubscribed, under the Admissions Arrangements for the school, the distance from the school was utilised as a criteria for offering places and this resulted in some children that live furthest from the school being unsuccessful with their applications for Glossopdale.

The Impact of Insufficient Places – a large number of those that responded expressed their concern about the impact that insufficient places have on children, families and the town as a whole. There was particular concern about the anxiety caused to families and children, in particular the effect on friendship groups and children's ability to participate in out of school activities. There was considerable criticism about children being expected to travel the 8 miles to New Mills with poor transport links and the length of the journey particularly in bad weather. It was felt inappropriate for young pupils to be expected to undertake this long journey. There was also concern that a lack of school places could have wider implications on the future of the town if new families were dissuaded from re-locating with impact on housing and businesses.

Authority Comment – DCC acknowledges these issues and has taken them into consideration in moving forward with the proposal that the phase 2 expansion should proceed ahead of the original plan.

The Current School – there were a number of comments about the existing school being too small for the 1200 pupils it was designed for. There was particular concern about the dining facilities and a lack of locker space.

Authority Comment – The Department for Education lays down area guidelines for new schools and it is confirmed that Glossopdale School does conform to those current standards. The school has recently undertaken a timetabling exercise to identify the additional accommodation required in an extension and it has been confirmed that only general teaching spaces would be required to deliver the space for the higher number of students. The current dining space exceeds the space recommended for the full complement of 1440 however it is acknowledged that it has created difficulties for the school and therefore, if agreed, the extension would provide a multi-purpose space suitable for use as supplementary dining space. It is also hoped that the extension will provide an opportunity for more covered space and that will also assist during break times. The Authority is consulting with the school over locker space as the comments are noted.

Housing Growth – there was concern about the extent of the housing growth and the impact on the school. There was also a query about the housing developers contributing to the funding of the expansion.

Authority Comment – DCC is a statutory consultee on all housing developments of 11 or more dwellings and meets with High Peak

Borough Council regularly to monitor the speed of house building. Through the NHS data received annually, it is possible to map the ages of children moving into the new housing and all this information is monitored as part of the planning process. Developer contributions known as Section 106 contributions are sought when it can be proved that there are insufficient school places. The early developments did not attract contributions due to the size of the old school however the more recent ones do, however, a number of the applications are still pending. To date, the Authority has only been able to secure a small amount of funding which is insufficient to fund the expansion.

Birth Data – there was one specific query relating to whether DCC relied on information on birth data based on the place of birth registration rather than the residential address.

Authority Comment – although DCC does receive birth data, the main source is GP registrations. It is felt therefore that the data does give a true reflection of the children in the normal area.

The Use of the Old Site – there were a number of suggestions that the old site should be re-opened and used for additional accommodation.

Authority Comment – the disposal of the two sites in Glossop is an integral part in funding the school that has been built at Hadfield.

The Development of a Sixth Form College – there was a suggestion that a new Sixth Form College should be built for the area and that would release accommodation for the school.

Authority Comment – the separation of the sixth form from the main school has been considered but apart from a desire to retain it in the school, the accommodation would not be sufficient provide the additional 240 places.

Urgency – the large majority of those supporting the expansion wish it to happen as soon as possible.

Authority Comment – DCC has funded the design of the extension at risk whilst the consultation is undertaken and funding is identified. This has been done to avoid any delays if the extension is agreed.

Summary – The consultation demonstrated overwhelming support for proceeding with the expansion. The next stage of the consultation process is to issue a Statutory Notice, a copy of which is attached at Appendix B. The school is currently a maintained

school although the Department for Education has issued an academy order. If the school were to become an academy, it would be the Multi Academy Trust's (MAT's) responsibility to issue the Statutory Notice however at present, there is no confirmation of an agreed conversion date. The consultation on the Statutory Notice would take place over a 4 week period from 24 February 2020 to 20 March 2020. The outcome of that consultation will be reported to Cabinet.

Funding is yet to be identified for the project however it is hoped that that will have been agreed prior to the issue of the Statutory Notice. The expansion project will also be subject to planning permission.

3. Financial Considerations

The cost of the expansion will be confirmed once the design has been agreed however it is expected to be in the region of £4M. Funding will be the subject of a separate report to Cabinet.

Legal Consideration

The proposal is subject to the School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013 and the Department for Education guidance publication - Making significant changes ('prescribed alteration') to maintained schools published in October 2018. Although there is no longer a prescribed 'pre-publication' consultation period for prescribed alterations, there is a strong expectation on schools and the Local Authority to consult interested parties in developing their proposal prior to publication as part of a duty under public law to act rationally and take into account all relevant considerations. The non-statutory consultation took place between 14 October 2019 and 15 November 2019 which was a 5 week period to take account of the 1 week half term break.

4. Property Considerations

The Glossopdale School is owned by Derbyshire County Council. The works will be procured and carried out through County Property. If the school converts to an academy prior to the start of the project, the land and buildings will be leased to the MAT however the Authority will carry out the project on the MAT's behalf.

Social Value

The Authority has a statutory duty to provide sufficient places for the pupils in the County and this expansion will address the needs of the town of Glossopdale.

5.   **Other Considerations**

In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has been considered: Prevention of Crime & Disorder, Equality of Opportunity and Environmental, Health, Human Resources and Transport Considerations.

6.   **Background Papers**

These are held on file in the Children's Services Development Section and County Property.

7.   **Key Decision**

No.

8.   **Call-in.** Is it necessary for the call-in period to be waived in respect of the decisions being proposed in this report?

No.

9.   **Strategic Director's Recommendations**

To consider the outcome of the non-statutory consultation, and to consider and approve the issue of the statutory notice for the expansion of Glossopdale School whilst planning and funding is sought.

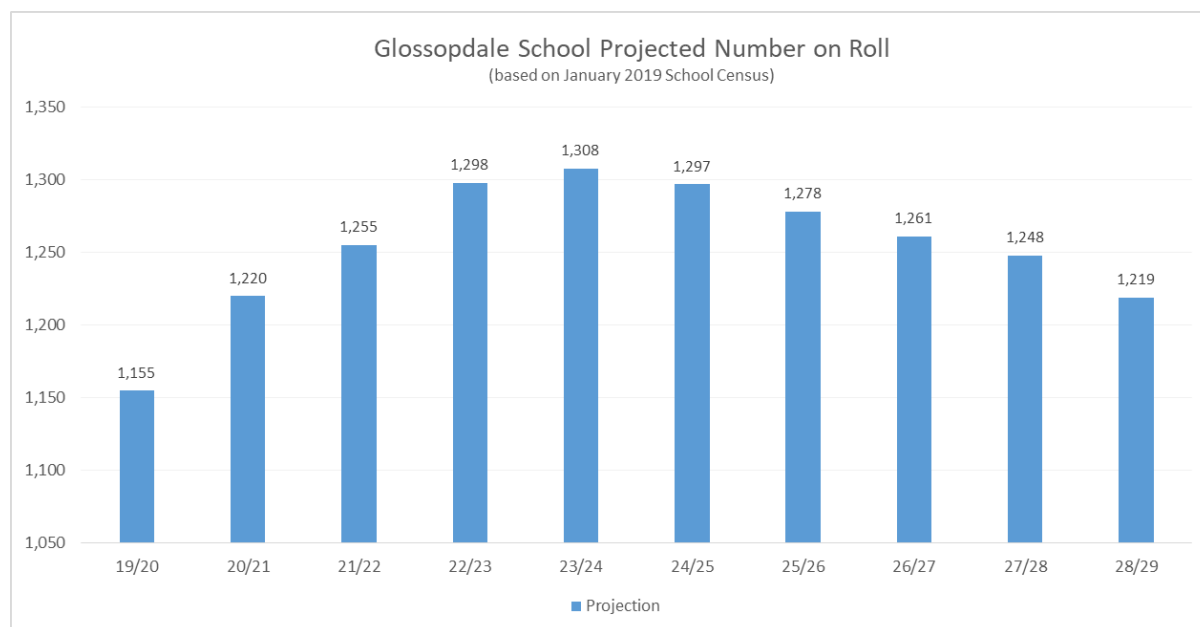**Jane Parfrement, Executive Director for Children's Services**

Appendix A

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL CONSULTATION ON THE EXPANSION OF GLOSSOPDALE SCHOOL

Derbyshire County Council is considering the expansion of Glossopdale School and would welcome the views of interested parties.

In 2018, the new building at Glossopdale School was opened on the Hadfield site. The school was designed to accommodate 1000 pupils in the age range 11–16 and 200 post 16 students. The core facilities (hall, sports hall and dining) however were built to accommodate 1440 pupils comprising 1200 pupils 11-16 and 240 post 16 students to allow for expansion to meet the need created by housing growth in the area. The layout of the school has been designed to allow for an additional wing of teaching accommodation.
In planning the new school, there was a recognition that there was a large cohort of pupils moving from primary to secondary education at present and throughout the UK there is pressure on secondary places. Although the net capacity is specified, there is an element of flexibility taking the capacity up to 1316 as the top of the range and this, together with the larger core facilities, has enabled the school to exceed its planned admission number of 200 over the past 2 years.

The table below shows the projections for the next 5 years

Glossopdale School Projected Number on Roll
(based on January 2019 School Census)

Year	Projection
19/20	1,155
20/21	1,220
21/22	1,255
22/23	1,298
23/24	1,308
24/25	1,297
25/26	1,278
26/27	1,261
27/28	1,248
28/29	1,219

The graph shows a peak in 2023/2024 before a decline in numbers which reflects the reduced birth rates seen across the Country.

The projections however do not take into account the housing planned and under construction in the area. At present there are 660 dwellings with planning approval and a further 242 with pending applications. The High Peak

Borough Council Local Plan identifies further sites with the potential to deliver an additional 273 dwellings over the next 5 years. Not all new houses will necessarily generate additional pupils however in a worst case scenario, the total housing could generate up to 239 secondary pupils over the next 5 years. Historically a percentage of pupils have taken places at schools outside the town however over recent years this number has reduced significantly. Using the current percentage of 85% remaining in Glossop, the likely level of demand created by new housing could be up to 203 pupils by 2024. That number added to the projections would result in a peak beyond the revised net capacity of 1440 however, using the flexibility referred to earlier, it would fall below the top of net capacity range.

On the basis of the information provided, the Authority believes that there is a strong case to expand the school however it is seeking the views of interested parties about the expansion and the provision of an additional 240 pupil places. Any decision to proceed with the expansion plans would be subject to statutory consultation, funding and planning permission for the new wing. The outcome of this consultation will be reported to Cabinet at Derbyshire County Council in January 2020 where a decision will be taken concerning the issue of a statutory notice.

This consultation will take place from 14 October 2019 to 15 November 2019. Any comments should be forwarded to Sue Pegg, Head of Development at sue.pegg@derbyshire.gov.uk or addressed to:
Block C, Chatsworth Hall, Chesterfield Road, Matlock, Derbyshire. DE4 3FW

Appendix B

Statutory Notice for the Proposal by Derbyshire County Council for the Expansion of Glossopdale School

Notice is given in accordance with the School Organisation (Prescribed Alteration to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulation 2013 that Derbyshire County Council, Smedley Street, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3AG intends to make a prescribed alteration to Glossopdale School located at Newshaw Lane, Hadfield, Glossop, Derbyshire SK13 2DA.

It is proposed that the net capacity of Glossopdale School be changed from 1200 to 1440

The current net capacity is 1200 comprising of 1000 pupils in the age range 11 – 16 and 200 post 16 students. Since the new school opened the school has been over-subscribed. Due to that demand for places and the housing growth in the town, the proposal is to increase the net capacity to 1440 comprising of 1200 pupils in the age range 11 – 16 and 240 post 16 students. The school opened in 2018 and the core facilities (sports hall, hall and dining) have already been provided for 1440. The additional accommodation therefore will be general teaching rooms.
S106 developer contributions will be sought to fund additional accommodation generated by the new housing but in the interim, funding from Derbyshire County Council is being sought to allow the expansion to take place as the demand is considered urgent.

The consultation on this proposal will be from 24 February 2020 to 20 March 2020.

The consultation document is available on the Derbyshire County Council website at www.derbyshire.gov.uk/council/have-your-say or by request from Sue Pegg on Tel: 01629 536040 or by e-mail to sue.pegg@derbyshire.gov.uk Within four weeks of the publication of this notice, any person may object to or comment on the proposal by writing to the address or by sending an e-mail to the contact details below.

Sue Pegg, Head of Development, Block C, Chatsworth Hall, Chesterfield Road, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3FW or sue.pegg@derbyshire.gov.uk

The deadline for receiving responses is Friday 20 March 2020.

Head of Development   Date of Publication

Agenda Item No.6 (g)

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

16 January 2020

Report of the Executive Director for Children's Services

**SCHOOL BLOCK FUNDING SETTLEMENT 2020-21
(YOUNG PEOPLE)**

1.   **Purpose of the Report**

To ask Cabinet to consider and approve mainstream school block budgets for 2020-21.

2.   **Information and Analysis**

2.1   **Background**

In the last two years Derbyshire's local resource allocation formula has mirrored the mainstream National Funding Formula (NFF) as closely as possible, and this report assumes this approach will apply again in 2020-21.

As part of the government's Spending Round 2019, the Chancellor of the Exchequer confirmed to Parliament that funding for schools and high needs will, compared to 2019-20, rise by £2.6 billion for 2020-21, £4.8 billion for 2021-22, and £7.1 billion for 2022-23. On 11th October 2019 the DfE released provisional DSG funding levels for 2020-21 for each LA.

The government have also announced the mainstream National Funding Formula (NFF) multipliers and formula data for 2020-21. Details of the current and new NFF multiplier values are provided in Appendix 1.

The increased NFF multipliers feed directly into the calculation of the 2020-21 schools block budgets for each LA. The LA-level schools block for each sector is derived as a unit rate (Primary/ Secondary Unit of Funding (PUF/SUF)) multiplied by the October pupil census. The PUF/SUF values have been derived by calculating schools' NFF budgets for 2019-20, summing the individual amounts and dividing the aggregate total by the October 2018 pupil

count. The 2020-21 Schools Block is the product of the PUF/SUF values multiplied by the October 2019 pupil census. In addition each sector receives an allocation for premises e.g. PFI, split site, rates etc. which are largely based on planned spend in 2019-20.

Final Schools Block allocations were published on 19th December 2019, details of Derbyshire's allocation are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – 2020-21 Schools Block allocations

	Primary			**Secondary**	
	2019-20	**2020-21**		2019-20	**2020-21**
PUF/SUF per pupil (£)	£3,971.40	**£4,251.91**		£5,002.23	**£5,189.56**
% increase in PUF/SUF		+7.06%			+3.74%
October pupil counts	59,516	59,160		38,184	39,141
NFF total excl. premises (£m)	236.362	**251.543**		191.005	**203.122**
Premises–PFI Allowance (£m)	0.000	0.000		2.373	2.462
Premises–Split site (£m)	0.080	0.080		0.501	0.272
Premises–School rates (£m)	3.738	3.747		3.552	3.252
Premises–Except'l site factors (£m)	0.094	0.097		0.113	0.119
Schools Block total (£m)	240.274	**255.467**		197.544	**209.227**
2020-21 increase (£m)		**+15.193**			**+11.683**

2.2 Key points to note from the settlement

The percentage increase in the unit of funding is higher for the primary sector than the secondary sector, due mainly to the release of capped gains. Although the government has stated it remains committed to a "hard" national formula i.e. one where LAs have little or no role in determining schools' budgets, this approach will not be applied for 2020-21 and LAs will continue to have local discretion. The key changes to the NFF for 2020-21 are as follows:

(i) Increased NFF multipliers, see Appendix 1.

(ii) The Minimum Per Pupil Funding levels (MPPF) will be set at £3,750 (2019-20 £3,500) for primary schools and £5,000 (2019-20 £4,800) for secondary schools. The following year, 2021-22, the primary minimum level will rise to £4,000. These values are mandatory.

(iii) Pupil mobility funding will be allocated using a formulaic approach rather than on an historic spend basis. The mobility factor is intended to support schools in which a high proportion of pupils first join on a non-standard date e.g. schools close to military garrisons. Schools with more than 6% of such pupils will be eligible, with every "mobile" pupil in excess of the threshold triggering the multiplier. This would be a new indicator for Derbyshire and bring in £0.263m for the relevant schools.

(iv) The Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) – which ensures that every school's per pupil funding increases – will be set by LAs but must be within the range of +0.5% to +1.84% per pupil.

(v) The funding floor – which in 2019-20 guaranteed schools at least a 1% per pupil increase compared to 2017-18 baseline budgets - has been removed as a factor within local authorities' formulae; &

(vi) There will be no gains cap in the NFF, however, LAs can apply a cap locally, for example to help address overall affordability issues.

2.3 School budgets 2020-21

It is proposed that schools' budgets for 2020-21 will be based on the following:

- Full application of NFF multipliers in Appendix 1 to 2020-21 formula data;
- An MFG of +1.84% per pupil, the maximum allowed; and
- No cap on gains.

In addition, it is proposed that premises allocations (i.e. rates, split site, PFI and exceptional site factors) be increased by inflation. The inflationary increases for the split site factors have been backdated to 2014-15, the last time that these local indicators were increased. The additional cost (£0.044m) will be more than offset by split site formula savings following Glossopdale School's move to a single site (£0.163m).

The rates allocations have been increased by 1.7% and adjusted to reflect changes in rateable values, including the impact of academisation. When a community or voluntary controlled school becomes an academy its rates expenditure reduces by 80% as the academy becomes automatically entitled to mandatory rate relief.

The budgets resulting from the above approach are set out in Appendices 2 & 3 and a comparison of the cost with the grant is summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Funding and allocations 2020-21

	Total	Total
	£m	£m
Available funding per Table 1		464.694
Primary sector budgets – Appendix 2	255.242	
Secondary sector budgets – Appendix 3	209.716	
Total budgets		464.958
Shortfall		0.264

The above shortfall, which represents around 0.05% of the Schools Block quantum, will be funded from anticipated savings in schools' rates bills following their conversion to academy status. Currently there are 7 schools

actively pursuing academy status with a combined rates bill in 2019-20 of £0.638m. The maximum savings from academisation in 2020-21 would be £0.519m, assuming they all converted on 1st April 2020 and including a 1.7% increase for inflation. Even allowing for delays in some individual applications the savings in 2020-21 should be sufficient to meet the above shortfall.

In the unlikely event that the savings were insufficient, any residual shortfall would add to the deficit in the DSG general reserve. The DSG deficit at 31st March 2020 is forecast to be approximately £3m. It is planned to recover this deficit from the increases in funding between 2020-21 and 2022-23 announced by the government, as set out in section 2.1 of this report.

2.4   Pupil Growth funding including support for free schools

Local authorities' schools block allocations also include Pupil Growth funding to support schools with increasing numbers of pupils. Derbyshire's allocation for 2020-21 is £3.428m, significantly higher than the equivalent total for 2019-20 (£2.352m). There are three circumstances in which the DfE permit an LA to hold such funding centrally, namely:

(i)   To meet the cost of in-year increases in pupil numbers due to basic need;
(ii)   To provide support to new free schools; and
(iii) To provide temporary support to good or outstanding schools with falling rolls.

The allocation of the Pupil Growth budget is a matter for the Schools Forum and thus largely outside the scope of this report. However, one of the calls on this fund directly links to this report.

The primary school budgets in Appendix 2 are based on October 2019 pupil numbers. However, the allocations for new and existing free schools need to be adjusted to reflect the growing pupil rolls and the expected October 2020 pupil intakes as well. The free schools in question are:

The Mease – opened September 2019
Chellaston Fields - opened September 2019
Highfield Farm – planned for September 2020

A further school is planned at Boulton Moor but this will not now open until September 2021.

Reflecting the estimated October 2020 counts provides the funding these schools will require to meet the costs of the additional classes. The budgetary pressure resulting from this technical change is still being calculated but is likely to be between £0.200m and £0.300m. Once agreed, the final cost will be funded from the reserve set aside for this purpose rather than the Schools Block budget. The balance of this reserve at 31st March 2020 is forecast to be £2.100m, which is more than sufficient to meet the anticipated cost.

2.5 Completion of mainstream budget process

Local authorities are required to notify the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) of the mainstream school budgets to be funded from the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) Schools Block by 21st January 2020. In order to avoid delaying publication and ensure the above deadline is met, it is proposed that any decisions on matters of detail be delegated to the Executive Director for Children's Services in consultation with relevant Cabinet Members.

2.6 De-delegation and top-slicing of funding 2020-21

Each year local authorities' Schools Forums have been permitted to take-back monies delegated through the formula to mainstream schools to fund a range of prescribed functions. Academies' budgets are not subject to de-delegation, instead academies remain responsible for meeting their own costs directly.

Historically, Derbyshire schools have given significant support to the de-delegation of funding for these services. Following a brief consultation with schools at the start of this financial year, the Schools Forum at its meeting in June agreed to approve the de-delegation of funds once more for 2020-21. The list of services and the amounts proposed to be deducted from mainstream primary and secondary schools are set out in Appendix 4. The decision to accept responsibility for costs funded from de-delegated and top-sliced resources is a matter for Cabinet and it is recommended that Cabinet agree to the Forum's request for 2020-21.

3. **Other Considerations**

   In preparing this report, the relevance of the following factors has been considered: - prevention of crime & disorder, equality of opportunity, and environmental, health, social value, human rights, human resources, property and transport considerations.

4. **Background Papers**

   Files held within Children's Services Finance.

5. **Key Decision**

   Yes.

6. **Call-in**

   Is it required that the call-in period be waived in respect of the decisions being proposed within this report?   No

7. **Officer's Recommendations** That Cabinet considers this report and:

   (i)   Notes the Schools Block settlement, including Pupil Growth funding, for 2020-21;

(ii) Approves that mainstream school budgets be calculated in accordance with the proposals in section 2.3;

(iii) Notes that the allocation of Pupil Growth funding is a matter for the Schools Forum;

(iv) Notwithstanding (iii) above, approves that the additional cost of supporting free schools will be funded by a drawdown from reserves as indicated in section 2.4;

(v) Approves that matters of detail regarding the calculation of school budgets be delegated to the Executive Director for Children's Services in consultation with relevant Cabinet Members;

(vi) Approves the request from the Schools Forum to de-delegate and top-slice funding from maintained schools' 2020-21 budgets for a range of services in accordance with Appendix 4.

Jane Parfrement
Executive Director for Children's Services

National Funding Formula multipliers 2019-20 & 2020-21   **Appendix 1**

	2019-20 Multiplier	2020-21 Multiplier	Increase	Increase
Primary	£	£	£	£
Per pupil: Key Stage 1 and 2 Pupils	2,746.99	2,857.00	110.01	+4.00%
Deprivation: Current Free School	440.00	450.00	10.00	+2.27%
Deprivation: Ever 6 Free School Meals	540.00	560.00	20.00	+3.70%
Deprivation: IDACI F	200.00	210.00	10.00	+5.00%
Deprivation: IDACI E	240.00	250.00	10.00	+4.17%
Deprivation: IDACI D	360.00	375.00	15.00	+4.17%
Deprivation: IDACI C	390.00	405.00	15.00	+3.85%
Deprivation: IDACI B	420.00	435.00	15.00	+3.57%
Deprivation: IDACI A	575.00	600.00	25.00	+4.35%
Low Prior Attainment (DCC 2019-20 rate, £750)	1,022.00	1,065.00	43.00	+4.21%
English as an Additional Language (EAL3)	515.00	535.00	20.00	+3.88%
Lump Sum	110,000.00	114,400.00	4,400.00	+4.00%
Sparsity	25,000.00	26,000	1,000.00	+4.00%
Mobility (**new**)	-	875.00	875.00	-
Minimum Per Pupil Funding[1]	3,500.00	3,750.00	250.00	+7.14%
Secondary	£	£	£	£
Per pupil: Key Stage 3 Pupils	3,862.65	4,018.00	155.35	+4.02%
Per pupil: Key Stage 4 Pupils	4,385.81	4,561.00	175.19	+3.99%
Deprivation: Current Free School Meals	440.00	450.00	10.00	+2.27%
Deprivation: Ever 6 Free School Meals	785.00	815.00	30.00	+3.82%
Deprivation: IDACI F	290.00	300.00	10.00	+3.45%
Deprivation: IDACI E	390.00	405.00	15.00	+3.85%
Deprivation: IDACI D	515.00	535.00	20.00	+3.88%
Deprivation: IDACI C	560.00	580.00	20.00	+3.57%
Deprivation: IDACI B	600.00	625.00	25.00	+4.17%
Deprivation: IDACI A	810.00	840.00	30.00	+3.70%
Low Prior Attainment	1,550.00	1,610.00	60.00	+3.87%
English as an Additional Language (EAL3)	1,385.00	1,440.00	55.00	+3.97%
Lump Sum	110,000.00	114,400.00	4,400.00	+4.00%
Sparsity	65,000.00	67,600.00	2,600.00	+4.00%
Mobility (**new**)	-	1,250.00	1,250.00	-
Minimum Per Pupil Funding[1]	4,800.00	5,000.00	200.00	+4.17%

[1] Mandatory rates for 2020-21.

	2020-21 COUNT	2020-21 MULT £	2020-21 BUDGET £
PER PUPIL:KS1 & 2	59,161.00	2,856.99	169,022,385
DEPRIVATION: CURRENT FSM	11,343.00	450.00	5,104,350
DEPRIVATION: EVER 6 FSM	14,094.51	560.00	7,892,925
DEPRIVATION: IDACI F	6,417.81	210.00	1,347,740
DEPRIVATION: IDACI E	3,440.31	250.00	860,077
DEPRIVATION: IDACI D	3,879.24	375.00	1,454,715
DEPRIVATION: IDACI C	3,901.34	405.00	1,580,041
DEPRIVATION: IDACI B	3,477.10	435.00	1,512,538
DEPRIVATION: IDACI A	389.16	600.00	233,496
LOW PRIOR ATTAINMENT	18,147.63	1,065.00	19,327,225
ENGLISH AS AN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE	1,038.50	535.00	555,596
MOBILITY	263.91	875.00	230,920
SUB TOTAL - PUPIL LED			**209,122,008**
LUMP SUM	352.00	114,400.00	40,268,800
SPARSITY	14.35	26,000.00	372,996
SPLIT SITE: <500m	4.00	2,747.87	10,991
SPLIT SITE: >500m	2.00	43,600.39	87,201
RATES			3,715,822
RENTS			103,543
SUB TOTAL - NON PUPIL LED			**44,559,353**
MINIMUM PER PUPIL FUNDING			1,344,985
FUNDING FLOOR			0
MINIMUM FUNDING GUARANTEE (MFG)			211,105
CAPPING			0
PRIMARY SCHOOLS BLOCK TOTAL			**255,242,036**

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SECONDARY SECTOR 2020-21 ALLOCATIONS BY INDICATOR   APPENDIX 3

	2020-21 COUNT	2020-21 MULT	2020-21 BUDGET
			£	£
PER PUPIL: KS3 AWPU	24,253.00	4,018.00	97,448,554
PER PUPIL: KS4 AWPU	14,892.00	4,561.00	67,922,412
DEPRIVATION: CURRENT FSM	6,298.00	450.00	2,834,100
DEPRIVATION: EVER 6 FSM	9,981.15	815.00	8,134,638
DEPRIVATION: IDACI F	4,162.19	300.00	1,248,656
DEPRIVATION: IDACI E	2,125.15	405.00	860,685
DEPRIVATION: IDACI D	2,340.11	535.00	1,251,959
DEPRIVATION: IDACI C	2,333.92	580.00	1,353,673
DEPRIVATION: IDACI B	2,275.33	625.00	1,422,078
DEPRIVATION: IDACI A	231.04	840.00	194,077
LOW PRIOR ATTAINMENT	8,376.41	1,610.00	13,486,021
ENGLISH AS AN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE	113.21	1,440.00	163,020
MOBILITY	26.59	1,250.00	33,238
SUB TOTAL - PUPIL LED			**196,353,111**
LUMP SUM	45.00	114,400.00	5,148,000
SPARSITY	0.30	67,600.00	20,055
SPLIT SITE	1.00	135,354.66	135,355
PFI			2,433,366
RATES			3,069,151
JOINT USE			88,201
SUB TOTAL – NON PUPIL LED			**10,894,128**
MINIMUM PER PUPIL FUNDING			2,270,134
FUNDING FLOOR			0
MINIMUM FUNDING GUARANTEE (MFG)			198,195
CAPPING			0
SECONDARY SCHOOLS BLOCK TOTAL			**209,715,568**

Proposed De-delegated funds 2020-21   Appendix 4

Primary		Rate £	Narrative
Contingencies	Per pupil	8.00	e.g. schools in financial difficulty, exceptional unforeseen costs, unreasonable for a GB to meet
Insurance	Per pupil	20.64	Includes premises, cash in transit, public liability and employers' liability
Staff Costs: Maternity	Per pupil	17.89	Cover costs for staff on maternity, paternity or adoption leave
Staff Costs: Public Duties	Per pupil	0.20	Cover costs for staff on jury service.
Staff Costs: Trade Unions	Per pupil	4.00	Cover costs for staff undertaking union duties
School Improvement	Lump sum	2,850.00	Services include Leadership forums, single named contact for advice, guidance, signposting & support, e-noticeboard, reduced rate attendance at courses and conferences plus core package of 3 days of school improvement activity plus governor support package
Redundancy	Per pupil	8.50	To meet the agreed redundancy costs of school staff
Former Education Service Grant funded services	Per pupil	14.24	Funds a range of HR, Finance, pensions, ICT and asset management functions
Secondary			
Contingencies	Per pupil	6.00	See primary
Insurance	Per pupil	18.20	See primary
Staff Costs: Trade Unions	Per pupil	4.00	See primary
School Improvement	Lump sum	2,850.00	See primary
Redundancy	Per pupil	8.50	See primary
Former Education Service Grant funded services	Per pupil	14.24	See primary

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PUBLIC

Author: Sue Pegg (x36040)

Agenda Item No.6 (h)

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

16 January 2020

Report of the Executive Director for Children's Services

SCHOOL ADMISSION ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE 2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR – (Young People)

1. **Purpose of Report**

   To report on the annual consultation, and to seek Cabinet approval for the proposed determined admission arrangements for the academic year 2021/22.

2. **Information and Analysis**

   The regulations concerning school admissions – namely, the School Admissions (Admission Arrangements and Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2012 and the statutory Department for Education 'School Admissions Code' (December 2014) – require that the admission arrangements for the 2021/22 academic year are consulted for a minimum of 6 weeks between 1 October 2019 on before 31 January 2020, and determined by no later than 28 February 2020.

   Consultation information was posted on the Derbyshire County Council website from 10th October 2019, setting out the proposed changes to arrangements for the 2021/22 academic year.

   The following were also consulted:

   (a) Community, Voluntary Controlled, Academy, Voluntary Aided and Foundation primary and secondary schools in Derbyshire.

   (b) Neighbouring Local Authorities and Diocesan Authorities.

(c) Neighbouring authority schools which are adjacent to the County boundary and may be affected by Derbyshire's arrangements.

The consultation was publicised by schools' extranet and e-mail on 14th October 2019. The consultation period has now ended and there have been no responses.

There are no changes proposed to the over-subscription criteria for community and controlled schools.

Establishment of a normal area for Highfields Spencer Academy and reduction of the normal area for Findern Community Primary School

A new free school, Highfields Spencer Academy, is due to be constructed to serve part of the Highfields Farm residential development. The site for the new school is currently located within the primary normal area of Findern Community Primary School. A new normal area is proposed to serve Highfields Spencer Academy. A map is shown within the PAN change document attached to this page. The map shows the area that will become the Highfields Spencer Academy normal area. The area will be removed from the normal area of Findern Community Primary School.
Highfields Spencer Academy is due to open in September 2020 but the new arrangements are proposed from 2021 to ensure that provision is available should the delivery of the school be delayed. Co-ordinated admissions arrangements will be in place from 2021.

A copy of the arrangements is available on the Derbyshire County Council website.
https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/education/schools/school-places/admissions/2021-to-2022/school-admission-arrangements-2021-to-2022.aspx

Published Admission Numbers [PANs] Following consultation, changes to the school Published Admission Numbers (PANs) listed in Annex 2 are recommended. These have all been agreed by the schools. All of these changes are in line with revised net capacity assessments.

The only school where the PAN is less than the indicated admission number (IAN, which is usually the minimum number) is now Spire Junior School. The published number is 50 while the indicated admission number is 51. This was agreed in 2008/9 following

consultation within the community so that the PANs of Spire Infant and Spire Junior School are co-ordinated. No change is proposed this year.

Fair Access Protocols There are no changes to the Fair Access Protocols. Copies of the Primary and Secondary Fair Access Protocols are available on the Derbyshire County Council website. https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/education/schools/school-places/admissions/2021-to-2022/school-admission-arrangements-2021-to-2022.aspx

Co-ordinated Admissions Scheme It is proposed to make no significant changes to the Co-ordinated Admissions Scheme, other than to bring forward relevant dates into the 2021/22 admission rounds.

3. **Legal Considerations**

This report relates to the Local Authority's duty, under Sections 88C and 88D of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 and Part 2 of the School Admissions (Admission Arrangements and Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2012, to consult on and thereafter determine the admission arrangements for maintained schools for which the Authority is the admission authority.

Among the matters to which the consultation must relate is the proposed Published Admission Number for the 'relevant age group' (i.e. the year group to which children are normally admitted, specifically: the Reception Class at a primary or infant school, Year 3 at a junior school and Year 7 at a secondary school).

All admission authorities (i.e. the Local Authority in the case of community and voluntary controlled schools, the governing body in the case of voluntary aided and foundation schools and the Academy Trust in the case of academies and free schools) are required to determine their admission arrangements on an annual basis by no later than 28 February each year ("the Determination Year" and defined by the 'School Admissions Code' as *the school year immediately preceding the offer year. This is the school year in which admission authorities determine their admission arrangements*). The arrangements so determined will apply to the next-but-one academic year. For example, arrangements determined by the Authority on (or shortly before) 28 February 2020 will apply to admissions the 2021/22 academic year.

Where changes are proposed to admission arrangements, the admission authority must first publicly consult on those arrangements by 31 January in the Determination Year. If no changes are proposed, they must be consulted on at least every seven years.

4.   Other Considerations

In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has been considered: Prevention of Crime & Disorder, Equality of Opportunity and Environmental, Financial, Health, Human Resources, Property, Social Value and Transport Considerations.

5.   Background Papers

School Admissions Code (DfE December 2014).
Schools Admissions Appeals Code (DfE February 2012).
2019/20 Consultation documents.
Proposed Admission Arrangements for community and voluntary controlled schools in Derbyshire for the 2019/20 academic year.

6.   Key Decision

No.

7.   Call-in. Is it necessary for the call-in period to be waived in respect of the decisions being proposed in this report?
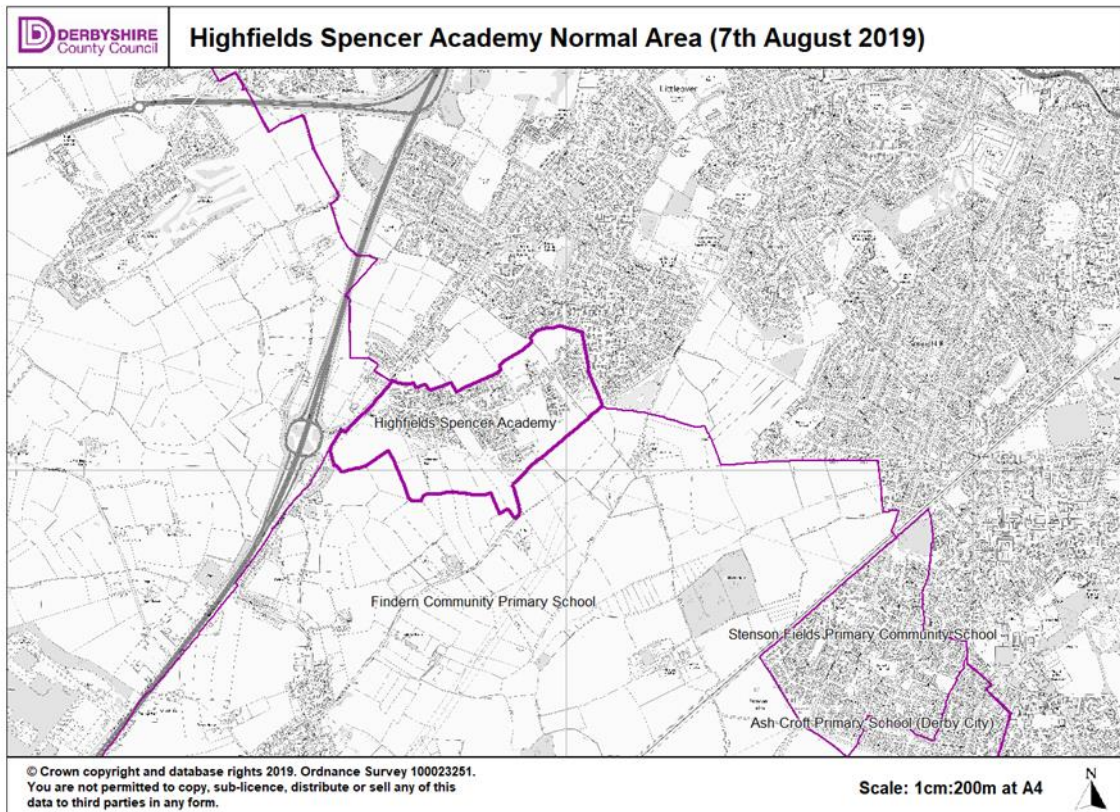
No.

8.   Executive Director's Recommendations

That Cabinet considers the outcome of the consultation and approves the proposed determined admission arrangements for the academic year 2021/2022 which are summarised as the following_
(i)   The new normal area for Highfields Spencer Academy as detailed in Annex 1
(ii)   The PANs as listed in Annex 2

Jane Parfrement, Executive Director for Children's Services

Annex 1 – Map of Highfields Spencer Academy

Highfields Spencer Academy Normal Area (7th August 2019)

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Scale: 1cm:200m at A4

ANNEX 2

Published Admission Numbers for Community and Controlled Schools for 2021/22

As a result of a review of the accommodation of the schools and the net capacity assessment of the buildings, proposed changes to Published Admission Numbers (PANs) for 2021/22 are as follows –

School	Movement of PAN	Details
Reduction		
Melbourne Infant School	70 to 60	School organisation review
Increases		
Bolsover Infant and Nursery School	70 to 75	Additional Accommodation
St Oswald's CE (VC) Primary School	20 to 30	Additional Accommodation
Woodbridge Junior School	45 to 60	School organisation review

All other PANs remain as published in the 2020/21 arrangements.

Agenda Item No

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

16 January 2020

Report of the Director of Public Health

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH ANNUAL REPORT 2019 STRONGER FOR LONGER

1.   **Purpose of the report:**

To inform Cabinet of the production of the Director of Public Health Annual Report for 2019.

To seek Cabinet agreement to publish the Director of Public Health Annual Report for 2019.

2.   **Information and analysis:**

Background

The Health & Social Care Act 2012 created a duty for the Director of Public Health to produce an annual report on the health of the local population. The County Council has a duty to publish the report. The content and structure of the report is for local determination and the Director can tailor the report to align with local issues and priorities.

Content

This year's annual report highlights the important issue of ageing well and reducing our chances of becoming frail in later life. In a departure from previous approaches, the report takes the combined format of a short animation and online publication. The aim is to try to reach as many people as possible around Derbyshire, and to get the message across in a way that everyone can relate to.

A summary on progress against the 2018 annual report, which focused on the relationship between work and health, is also provided.

Products

Please click on the following links to view:

[Animation](#)
[Report](#)
[Updates from the 2018 report](#)

Distribution

All products for the report will be hosted digitally on a dedicated web page:-

http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/stronger

Although this year's annual report and associated resources are designed to be used online, for ease of reference the short written report is included as an appendix to this report.

3. **Other considerations:**

In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has been considered: financial, legal, prevention of crime and disorder, equality of opportunity, human resources, environmental, health, property and transport considerations.

4. **Background papers:**

Derbyshire Director of Public Health Annual Report 2018: Work and Health in Derbyshire – two sides of a coin.

[Click here to view](#)

5. **Key Decision:**

No

6. **Call-in:**

Is it required that call-in be waived for any decision on this report?

No

7. **Officer's Recommendation:**

That Cabinet notes the production of the Director of Public Health Annual Report 2019 and the recommendations contained within it.

That Cabinet approves the formal publication of the Director of Public Health Annual Report 2019

Dean Wallace
Director of Public Health

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Public

Author: Mandy Stafford-Wood (x38095)

Agenda Item No.6 (j)

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

16 January 2020

Executive Director for Children's Services

THE BIG CONSULTATION

1. **Purpose of Report**

   To seek Cabinet approval to:

   Consult stakeholders on the future arrangements for consultation and engagement to replace the Derbyshire Youth Council (DYC).

2. **Information and Analysis**

   Background

   There are many requirements for children's services to involve children and young people in the work they do including but not limited to:

   - Article 12 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)
   - Children Act 1989
   - Health & Social Care Act 2001
   - Education Act 2002

   In addition to the requirements above there are several reasons why the council as a whole is committed to children and young people's involvement in decision-making including:

   - A child's right to be involved in matters that affect them;

- The recognition that children are users of our services and should be involved as other users are;
- Better allocation of resources if services are informed by users and
- The growing evidence of positive outcomes for children and young people from their involvement; and
- The opportunities for children and young people to learn about and experience democratic processes and decision-making, and to develop an understanding of how local authorities work.

An independent review of the arrangements to support children's participation was commissioned and concluded in late summer 2018. The review looked at a number of activities including facilitating and supporting children and young people to participate in democracy and representation. This included support for the Children in Care Council 'Our Voice', facilitating the Derbyshire Youth Council, working with the British Youth Council and six Locality Youth Forums to ensure the voices of children and young people help shape both services and strategy.

The review recommended that further consideration should be given to the balance of activities to support children and young people's participation. Some activities, including the Children in Care Council, are statutory and help the Council to meet its responsibilities as a corporate parent to children in care. The review identified that these activities needed to continue. However, the review identified that a significant proportion of the available staff time and resource was devoted to facilitating the Derbyshire Youth Council. The DYC works well and is highly valued by those young people who participate, but it benefits a relatively small number of children and young people across the county. The review recommended that the annual programme for the DYC should be re-considered, and more strategic arrangements developed to enable broader consultation and engagement with children and young people across the county. It also identified scope to achieve modest efficiency savings as a result of re-focusing the programme of activities.

Current arrangements

The department facilitates a number of different opportunities for consulting and engaging young people across a range of issues including:

- The Derbyshire Youth Council (Originally formed in 2002 and the main forum used , this council has 36 members aged 11 to 19 voted onto the Council by children and young people through the big vote process every two years. The Full Council meets for a full day conference every two months with support from council officers to work on projects and issues which are important to and impact on

young people. Every two years the Council is re-elected, so new members can join. The current Youth Council is in the final year of their two year term in office and has been extended for a further year whilst this consultation is undertaken).

- Locality Youth Forums (There are a number of locality based youth forums across the county, some of which are run by the Borough or District Council and some within the localities which are supported by DCC officers. These include High- Peak Locality Youth Forum, North East & Bolsover Borough Council Youth Forum, Erewash Borough Council Youth Forum and Amber Valley Locality Youth Forum. These forums bring together young people from the locality with elected members and officers to consider a range of issues that matter to and impact on children and young people in their locality).
- Children in Care Council (Our Voice) (this council is a statutory requirement and is held monthly. It brings together children in care, elected members and officers to consider a range of issues that matter to and impact on children and young people in our care with support from council officers and care leavers).
- Care Leavers Council (this council is a statutory requirement and is held monthly. It brings together care leavers, elected members and officers to consider a range of issues that matter to and impact on young people who have left our care with support from council officers).
- School Councils (these are run by schools individually, and brought together periodically to consider a range of issues with support from a council officer).
- County wide locality youth forum (this is an event held bi-annually which brings together members of the locality youth forums, elected members and officers to look at a range of issues that matter to and impact on young people across the county with support from council officers).

Although most of the above opportunities are facilitated by officers within Children's Services Department, they are significant to the council as a whole as they provide opportunities to engage and consult with young people about all aspects of the council's business, and for young people to learn about and experience local democracy.

Current costs

	Total Costs £
Derbyshire Youth Council	58,286
Locality Youth Forums	2,075
Children in Care Council 'Our Voice'	2,268
Care Leavers Council	9,043
School Councils	58,865
Countywide Youth Forum	900
Total Costs	131,437

Recently the team has made a number of efficiencies in relation to the DYC through the cessation of membership with the British Youth Council and the associated activities, which have saved £6500 per year.

Initial Consultation

Initial consultation has taken place with representatives from the DYC and some Schools to capture their views about the replacement of the DYC with a new framework for consultation and engagement. This is what they told us:

- When we asked them about their experience of being part of the DYC they told us that the work of the DYC was really great to be part of but it was only available for a few young people and the money should be spent on enabling more young people to be involved in decisions taken by the Council.
- When we talked to them about how it could be developed they were keen to build on pre-existing groups and meetings and connecting them in a better way, possibly through the use of technology. They wanted to develop different ways of communicating about different issues and they wanted us to make sure that local issues were given as much importance as Derbyshire issues.
- When we asked them about the issues they wanted to be consulted on they told us they were most interested in the following:
- Things that affect most young people rather than a few.
- How the Council spends the money it receives and its long term plans.
- What the Council and others are doing to meet their environmental responsibilities.
- The quality of schools and services and what the Council and others are doing to improve things where they need to
- Parks and Leisure opportunities.
- 16+ services and work experience.

- Equality and Diversity issues.
- Which young people are struggling and what the Council is doing about it?
- When we asked them about the options of either not replacing the DYC or developing a replacement they told us their preference was to develop a network round the current school council structure and connect them to one another.
- As a final question we asked them how they prefer to be communicated with and most of them said they prefer email, text, face to face and by speaking to them on the phone.

Summary

It is clear from our initial consultation with young people that the Derbyshire Youth Council in its current form is not their preference for the future of consultation and engagement. Their preference is for a new network to be developed around the school council structure which:

- Enables as many young people as possible to be involved in the key decisions made by the Council and its officers;
- Ensures we consult children and young people about the issues that really matter to them in a way that works for them;
- Ensures the experiences and views of children and young people are used to shape our services and
- Ensures children and young people have access to a representative body who can provide challenge and hold services to account when outcomes should be better.

3. **Other Considerations**

   In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has been considered: - financial, legal and human rights, equality of opportunity, health, environmental, transport, property, crime and disorder and social value considerations.

4. **Background Papers**

   None

5. **Key Decision?**

   No

6. **Is it necessary to waive the call-in period?**

   No.

7. **Executive Director's Recommendation**

It is recommended that further consultation takes place with a range of stakeholders including children and young people, voluntary organisations, service providers, Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership, schools, elected members, managers and staff on the proposal for the DYC to be disbanded and replaced with a strategic network developed around the current school council and other structures.

The draft timeline for further consultation has been provided in Appendix 1.

Jane Parfrement
Executive Director for Children's Services

Appendix 1: Timeline for the consultation is detailed in the table below:

Date	Action
25 November 2019	Submission of draft cabinet report to SMT for approval to submit to Cabinet
28 November 2019	Cabinet paper put on circulation for Cabinet meeting on 16 January 2020
16 January 2020	Cabinet meet to consider request for approval to consult
24 January 2020 to 17 April 2020	Consultation period (options generation)
11 May 2020	Analysis of responses to consultation and development of recommended approach
Late May 2020	Cabinet paper put on circulation for Cabinet meeting on TBC July 2020.
Early July 2020	Cabinet meet to consider outcome of consultation and approve implementation of preferred option
1 August 2020	Implementation phase begins

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