Merton Council Cabinet

10 December 2018

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Cabinet

10 December 2018

Agenda item:

Business Plan Update 2019-2023

Lead officer: Caroline Holland

Lead member: Councillor Mark Allison

Key Decision Reference Number: This report is written and any decisions taken are within the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules as laid out in Part 4-C of the Constitution.

Contact officer: Roger Kershaw

Urgent report:

Reason for urgency: The chairman has approved the submission of this report as a matter of urgency as it provides the latest available information on the Business Plan and Budget 2019/20 and requires consideration of issues relating to the Budget process and Medium Term Financial Strategy 2019-2023. It is important that this consideration is not delayed in order that the Council can work towards a balanced budget at its meeting on 6 March 2019 and set a Council Tax as appropriate for 2019/20.

Recommendations:

- That Cabinet considers and agrees the draft savings/income proposals (Appendix 7 (a))
 and associated draft equalities analyses (Appendix 9 (a)) put forward by officers and refers
 them to the Overview and Scrutiny panels and Commission in January 2019 for
 consideration and comment.
- 2. That Cabinet considers and agrees the savings and the associated draft equalities analyses for the savings noted in October (Appendices 8 and 9(b))
- 3. That Cabinet agrees the latest amendments to the draft Capital Programme 2019-2023 which was considered by Cabinet on 15 October 2018 and by scrutiny in November 2018.(Appendix 5)
- 4. That Cabinet considers and agrees the proposed amendments to savings previously agreed. (Appendix 7 (b) and (c))
- 5. That Cabinet agrees the proposed Council Tax Base for 2019/20 set out in paragraph 2.6 and Appendix 1.
- 6. That Cabinet consider the draft service plans. (Appendix 3)

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides an update to Cabinet on the Business Planning process for 2019-23 and in particular on the progress made so far towards setting a balanced revenue budget for 2019/20 and over the MTFS period as a whole.
- 1.2 Specifically, the report provides details of revenue savings and income proposals put forward by officers towards the savings/income targets agreed by Cabinet in September 2018.
- 1.3 The report also provides an update on the capital programme for 2019-23 and the financial implications for the MTFS.
- 1.4 The report provides a general update on all of the latest information relating to the Business Planning process for 2019-23 and an assessment of the implications for the Medium Term Financial Strategy 2019-23.
- 1.5 This report is one of the budget updates through the financial year and will be referred to the Overview and Scrutiny Panels and Commission in January 2019 as part of the information pack.

2. **DETAILS**

Introduction

- 2.1 A review of assumptions in the MTFS was undertaken and reported to Cabinet on 17 September 2018. There was also a report to Cabinet on 15 October 2018 which provided an update on progress made towards achieving savings previously agreed and proposed some amendments to these, and also provided details of the latest capital programme, including new bids for 2022/23 and an indicative programme for 2023- 2028. The report referred them to the Overview and Scrutiny panels and Commission for consideration.
- 2.2 Taking into account the information contained in both the September and October Cabinet reports, the overall position of the MTFS reported to Cabinet on 15 October 2018 was as follows:-

(Cumulative Budget Gap)	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000
MTFS Gap before Savings	5,092	22,055	24,763	26,591
Savings identified	(4,439)	(6,710)	(6,825)	(6,825)
MTFS Gap (Cabinet October 2017)	653	15,345	17,938	19,766

2.3 Review of Assumptions

Since Cabinet in October, work has been continuing to review assumptions, identify new savings/income proposals and analyse information which has been received since then.

2.3.1 Pay

The current assumptions regarding pay inflation incorporated into the MTFS reflect the agreed two year pay award for 2018/19 and 2019/20 and then 1% per year thereafter.

• 2.8% in 2019/20 and 1% in each other year of the MTFS

The latest estimates for pay inflation included in the MTFS are:-

(Cumulative)	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Pay inflation (%)	2.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Revised Estimate	2,166	2,939	3,712	4,485
(cumulative £000)				

Further details on the pay negotiations for 2020/21 and beyond, and the impact on the MTFS, particularly in the latter part of it, will be reported when they are known.

2.3.2 Prices

The estimates for price inflation agreed by Council in February 2018 were reviewed and included in the September 2018 report to Cabinet. The latest forecast is set out in the following table:-

(Cumulative)	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Price inflation (%)	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Revised Estimate (cumulative	2,270	4,540	6,810	9,080
£000)				

The Consumer Prices Index (CPI) 12-month rate was 2.4% in October 2018, unchanged from September 2018. The Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) 12-month inflation rate was 2.2% in October 2018, unchanged from September 2018. The large downward contributions to the change in the 12-month rate from food and non-alcoholic beverages, clothing and footwear, and some transport elements were offset by upward contributions from rising petrol, diesel and domestic gas prices. Other smaller upward contributions came from items in the miscellaneous goods and services, recreation and culture, and communication sectors.

The RPI 12-month rate for October 2018 was 3.3%, unchanged from September 2018.

Outlook for inflation:

The Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) sets monetary policy to meet the 2% inflation target and in a way that helps to sustain growth and employment. At its meeting ending on 31 October 2018, the MPC voted unanimously to maintain the Bank Rate at 0.75%. The Committee voted unanimously to maintain the stock of sterling non-financial investment-grade corporate bond purchases, financed by the issuance of central bank reserves, at £10 billion. The Committee also voted unanimously to maintain the stock of UK government bond purchases, financed by the issuance of central bank reserves, at £435 billion.

The MPC's updated projections for inflation and activity are set out in the November Inflation Report published on 1 November 2018. In the November Inflation Report, the MPC considers what the prospects for inflation are for the period under review. It states that "CPI inflation was 2.4% in September, in line with the MPC's expectation at the time of the August Report. Inflation has been boosted by the effects of higher energy and import prices. The contributions from these factors are projected to fade over the forecast period. UK GDP growth in 2018 Q3 is expected to be somewhat stronger than projected in August, but the outlook for growth over the forecast period is little changed. The MPC judges that supply and demand in the economy are currently broadly in balance. Conditioned on a path for Bank Rate that rises gradually over the next three years, and the assumption of a smooth adjustment to new trading arrangements with the EU, the MPC judges that a margin of excess demand is likely to build. That raises domestic inflationary pressures, which partially offset diminishing contributions from energy and import prices. CPI inflation is projected to be above the target for most of the forecast period, before reaching 2% by the end. The economic outlook will depend significantly on the nature of EU withdrawal. The MPC judges that the monetary policy response to Brexit, whatever form it takes, will not be automatic, and could be in either direction."

The latest inflation and unemployment forecasts for the UK economy, based on a summary of independent forecasts are set out in the following table:-

Table 11: Forecasts for the UK Economy

Source: HM Treasury - Forecasts for the UK Economy (November 2018)						
2018 (Quarter 4)	Lowest %	Highest %	Average %			
СРІ	2.1	2.6	2.4			
RPI	2.9	3.8	3.3			
LFS Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.3	4.0			
2019 (Quarter 4)	Lowest %	Highest %	Average %			
CPI	1.6	3.5	2.0			
RPI	2.2	4.2	3.0			
LFS Unemployment Rate	3.5	4.8	4.1			

Clearly where the level of inflation during the year exceeds the amount provided for in the budget, this will put pressure on services to stay within budget and will require effective monitoring and control.

Independent medium-term projections for the calendar years 2018 to 2022 are summarised in the following table:-

Source: HM Treasury - Forecasts for the UK Economy (November 2018)						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
	%	%	%	%	%	
CPI	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	
RPI	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	
LFS Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	

2.3.3 Inflation > 1.5%:

There is also a corporate provision which is held to assist services that may experience price increases greatly in excess of the 1.5% inflation allowance provided when setting the budget. This will only be released for specific demonstrable demand.

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Inflation exceeding 1.5%	450	450	450	450

The cash limiting strategy is not without risks but if the Government's 2% target levels of inflation were applied un-damped across the period then the budget gap would increase by c. £2.9m by 2022/23.

2.3.4 Income

The MTFS does not include any specific provision for inflation on income from fees and charges. However, service departments can identify increased income as part of their savings proposals.

2.3.5 Taxicards and Freedom Passes

These schemes are administered by London Councils on behalf of London boroughs. Latest information from London Councils indicates that negotiations with Transport for London (TfL) and the Association of Train Operating Companies (ATOC) will be concluded at the end of November 2017.

The MTFS includes the following amounts for Taxicards and Freedom Passes:-

	Current Estimate 2018/19 £000
Freedom Passes	8,931
Taxicards	113
Total	9,044
Uplift in MTFS	450
Provision in MTFS for 2019/20	9,494

Initial indications are that the charge to Merton for 2019/20 will be within the provision but this provision will be reviewed and reported when the figures are finalised.

2.3.6 Revenuisation

In recent budgets it has been recognised that some expenditure formerly included in the capital programme could no longer be justified as it did not meet the definition of expenditure for capital purposes. Nevertheless, it is important that some of this expenditure takes place and the following amounts have been included in the latest MTFS for 2018-22:-

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Revenuisation	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

The expenditure charged to capital during the current year is being closely monitored and is being reported through the monitoring report.

2.3.7 **Budgetary Control 2018/19**

The revenue budgetary control information below summarises the corporate position using the latest available information as at 31 October 2018 as shown in a separate report on the agenda for this meeting. As at 31 October 2018, there is a forecast overspend for the Council of £1.042m.

The main causes of the overspend are:-

- Children's Social Care, SEN transport
- Greenspaces, Property Management, Building and Development Control income
- Housing General Fund, mainly temporary accommodation

The MTFS reported to Cabinet in October 2018 does not include any new provision for growth from 2019/20 to 2022/23 and future years.

The full year effect of growth previously agreed, in 2017/18, is as follows

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adult Social Care	(2,891)	0	0	0
Waste and Regeneration	(115)	0	0	0
Children's Services	500	500	0	0
Total	(2,506)	500	0	0
Cumulative total	(2,506)	(2,006)	(2,006)	(2,006)

2.3.8 Capital Financing Costs

Revenue Implications of Current Capital Programme

As previously reported the Capital Programme has been reviewed and revised and a draft programme for 2019-2023 was approved by Cabinet on 15 October 2018, along with an indicative programme for 2023-28.

Section 6 of this report sets out details of progress made towards preparing the draft capital programme 2019-23.

The estimated capital financing costs, net of investment income and based on the latest draft programme, which includes the best estimate of new schemes commencing over the period 2019-23, the effect of estimated government grant funding, estimated funding from the Education Funding Agency (EFA) and slippage/reprofiling based on 2017/18 outturn and latest monitoring information, are set out in the following table. This also includes an element of revenue contribution to fund short-life assets:-

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Capital Programme (including slippage)	34,895	26,984	16,219	23,692
Revenue Implications	9,806	10,873	12,294	12,324

2.4 Forecast of Resources and Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement

2.4.1 Background

In recent years at the end of November to mid-December, the government (formerly via the DCLG, now MHCLG) has notified local authorities of their Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement. This has included the amounts of funding allocated to each local authority in terms of Revenue Support Grant, share of Business Rates and other major allocations of grant. The final Settlement figures are published the following January/February but are generally unchanged from the provisional figures. The total amount of funding available for local authorities is essentially determined by the amount of resources that Central Government has allocated as part of its annual Departmental Expenditure Limit which is set out in the Autumn Budget which this year took place on 29 October. The Autumn Budget sets out the government's plans for the economy based on the latest forecasts from the Office for Budget Responsibility's (OBR) "Economic and Fiscal Outlook" which was also published on 29 October 2018.

2.4.2 Autumn Budget 2018

In the Autumn Budget the Chancellor of the Exchequer published details of Government Department Expenditure Limits (DELs) from which the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement follows in December 2018. Officers are currently reviewing the

potential impact on the Finance Settlement. There is a summary of the key points included as Appendix 4.

2.4.3 Funding Forecasts for 2019/20 to 2022/23

Forecasting resources for 2019/20 and beyond is fraught with difficulties since it requires making assumptions about a wide variety of variables which the Government are not prepared to release at the current time. The continuation of the London-wide Pilot Business Rates Pool from 2018/19 to 2019/20 has been confirmed, subject to signing a revised Memorandum of Understanding, but with a reduced retention level of 75% and removal of the "no detriment" guarantee. Under the pilot, responsibilities previously funded by Revenue Support Grant and other grants will be expected to be met by business rates.

2.4.4 Share of Business Rates Yield

Under the 2018/19 London pilot, the yield from Business Rates was shared 64% to Merton and 36% to the GLA. The latest forecast of the share based on the 2019/20 proposed pilot has not yet been finalised.

There will be an update in future reports when further details are known.

2.4.5 The Government announced on 5 December 2018 that the announcement of the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement has been postponed until after the "meaningful vote" on Brexit. An analysis on the potential financial impact of the provisional Settlement will be included in the report to Cabinet in January 2019.

2.5 London Business Rates Pilot Pool 2019-20

- 2.5.1 On 8 November 2018, the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government wrote to the GLA and London Councils responding to the joint proposal from London Government of 25 September 2018 to extend the business rates retention pilot in London. In his response the Secretary of State wrote that he will be "happy to continue the pilot in 2019/20 but only at the level of 75% business rates retention and without the 'no detriment' clause. I would also expect to see continuation of the Strategic Investment Pot with a focus on projects that bring strategic benefits across the London government." A response was requested by 14 November 2018.
- 2.5.2 Whilst the reduction from 100% to 75% and withdrawal of the "no detriment" guarantee represents a worsening of the financial deal between London and central government it is anticipated that there is still a financial benefit of a London pool and the Mayor of London and Chair of London Councils replied on 14 November 2018 agreeing to continue with the pool on the basis of a 75% retention pilot "on the assumption that, in common with other pilots, the London pilot will not be subject to a levy on growth." The London Government reply also pointed out that "you will understand that a 75% retention pilot does not fully meet our ambitions for London. We cannot help but observe that other parts of the country will continue to retain 100% of their business rates growth, and we look forward to working with you and your colleagues in government to explore ways in

- which greater local control of the revenues we raise in London can be matched with greater responsibility and accountability for the vital local services we deliver."
- 2.5.3 Final projections for Business Rates retention in 2019/20 under the revised pool will be based on London Boroughs NNDR1 returns for 2019/20 which are due to be returned to Central government by 31 January 2019.

2.6 Council Tax Base

- 2.6.1 The Council Tax Base is a key factor which is required by levying bodies and the Council for setting the levies and Council Tax for 2019/20. The council tax base is the measure of the number of dwellings to which council tax is chargeable in an area or part of an area. The Council Tax Base is calculated using the properties from the Valuation List together with information held within Council Tax records. The properties are adjusted to reflect the number of properties within different bands in order to produce the Council Tax Base (Band D equivalent). This will be used to set the Council Tax at Band D for 2019/20. The Council is required to determine its Council Tax Base by 31 January 2019.
- 2.6.2 Regulations set out in the Local Authorities (Calculation of council Tax Base) Regulations 2012 (SI 2012:2914) ensure that new local council tax support schemes, implemented under the Local Government Finance Act 2012, are fully reflected in the council tax base for all authorities.
- 2.6.3 The Council Tax Base Return to central Government takes into account reductions in Council Tax Base due to the Council Tax Support Scheme and also reflects the latest criteria set for discounts and exemptions. The CTB Return for October 2018 is the basis for the calculation of the Council Tax Base for 2019/20.
- 2.6.4 Details of how the Council Tax Base is calculated are set out in Appendix 1. A summary of the Council Tax Bases for the Merton general area and the addition for properties within the Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators area for 2019/20 compared to 2018/19 is set out in the following table:-

Council Tax Base	2018/19	2019/20	Change
			%
Whole Area	74,124.0	74,951.7	1.1
Wimbledon & Putney Common	11,308.8	11,464.4	1.4
Conservators			

2.7 Proposed Amendments to Previously Agreed Savings

2.7.1 Cabinet on 15 October 2018 approved some proposed amendments to savings which had been agreed in previous year's budgets and also agreed that the financial implications should be incorporated into the draft MTFS 2019-23.

2.7.2 Details of further requests to defer and/or replace savings are set out in Appendix 7 (b) for replacement savings and Appendix 7 (c) for deferred savings. Including the changes approved by Cabinet in October, the change over the four year MTFS period resulting from these proposals is set out in the following table:-

Deferred Savings and Replacement Savings (Net impact)	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Total £000
Corporate Services	(106)	106	-	-	-
Children, Schools and Families	-	-	-	-	-
Environment and Regeneration	-	-	-	-	-
Community and Housing	(100)	100	-	-	-
Total	(206)	206	-	-	-
Cumulative Total	(206)	-	-	-	-

3. FEEDBACK FROM THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PROCESS IN NOVEMBER 2018

- 3.1 The information available on the Business Planning process reported to Cabinet on 15 October 2018 was reviewed by the Overview and Scrutiny Panels and Commission in November 2018.
- 3.2 Feedback is included in a separate report to Cabinet on the agenda.

4. SAVINGS PROPOSALS 2019-23 AND SERVICE PLANNING

Controllable budgets and Savings Targets for 2019-23

4.1 Cabinet on 17 September 2018 agreed savings targets to be identified by service departments over the period 2019-23 as follows:-

Savings Targets	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Total £000
Corporate Services*	138	2,205	426	379	*3,148
Children, Schools & Families	143	2,740	438	299	3,620
Environment & Regeneration	263	5,066	807	495	6,631
Community & Housing	247	4,751	762	600	6,360
Total	791	14,762	2,433	1,773	19,759
Net Cumulative total	791	15,553	17,986	19,759	

^{*} The Corporate Services target has been adjusted by £0.445m to reflect an increase in income achieved by CS staff improving the Council Tax collection rate by 0.5%.

4.2 An initial tranche of savings was considered by Cabinet on 15 October 2018 as set out in the following table:-

SUMMARY (cumulative)	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Total £000
Corporate Services	75	15	0	0	90
Children, Schools & Families	0	550	0	0	550
Environment & Regeneration	0	0	0	0	0
Community & Housing	0	100	0	0	100
Total	75	665	0	0	740
Net Cumulative total	75	740	740	740	

- 4.3 Details of the initial tranche of savings were considered by Overview and Scrutiny Panels and the Commission during November and feedback is included in a separate report on the agenda.
- 4.4 Service departments have continued to review their budgets and have formulated further proposals to address their targets. The progress made to date is set out in this report.
- 4.3 Proposals that are agreed by Cabinet at this meeting will be referred to the Overview and Scrutiny Commission and panels as part of the information pack for review and comment in January 2019.
- 4.4 The new savings proposals submitted by each department in this cycle are detailed in Appendix 7 (a) and are summarised in the following table:-

SUMMARY (cumulative)	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Total £000
Corporate Services	97	2,031	353	91	2,572
Children, Schools & Families	143	300	0	0	443
Environment & Regeneration	2,015	1,970	26	14	4,025
Community & Housing	247	628	1,000	0	1,875
Total	2,502	4,929	1,379	105	8,915
Net Cumulative total	2,502	7,431	8,810	8,915	

4.5 If all of these are approved, the total new savings including those agreed in October are:-

SUMMARY (cumulative)	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Total £000
Corporate Services	172	2,046	353	91	2,662
Children, Schools & Families	143	850	0	0	993
Environment & Regeneration	2,015	1,970	26	14	4,025
Community & Housing	247	728	1,000	0	1,975
Total	2,577	5,594	1,379	105	9,655
Net Cumulative total	2,577	8,171	9,550	9,655	

4.5 Summary of progress to date

4.5.1 If all of the proposals are accepted, the balance remaining to find is:-

	Targets	Proposals	Balance	Balance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	%
Corporate Services	3,148	2,662	486	15.4
Children, Schools & Families	3,620	993	2,627	72.6
Environment & Regeneration	6,631	4,025	2,606	39.3
Community & Housing	6,360	1,975	4,385	68.9
Total	19,759	9,655	10,104	51.1

4.5.2 Where departments have not met their target or put forward options that are deemed not to be acceptable then the shortfall will be carried forward to later meetings and future years' budget processes to be made good.

4.6 <u>Service Plans</u>

4.6.1 Draft Service Plans are included in Appendix 3.

4.7 Equality Assessments

4.7.1 Draft Equalities Assessments where applicable are included in Appendix 9.

4.8 Use of Reserves in 2018/19 and 2019/20

4.8.1 The application of current revenue reserves in 2018/19 to address any level of overspend will have an ongoing impact on the MTFS going forward. If the actual level of overspend is at the level currently forecast it is possible that the budgeted contribution of £0.091m from the Reserve for Use for Future Years Budgets will have to be increased with a consequent impact on the amount of reserve available in 2019/20. The reduction in the anticipated level of the Reserve for Use for Future Years Budgets will have an adverse impact on the budget gap. Officers are anticipating a contribution from the Business Rates pilot 2018/19, due to be confirmed by the summer of 2019, which will supplement the Reserve for Use for Future Years Budgets.

5. UPDATE TO MTFS 2019-23

5.1 The MTFS gap in October 2018 was c. £20m and with savings proposals of c. £9.7m and other reductions, primarily due to revisions in capital financing costs arising from the capital programme and increases in council tax yield arising from the new council tax

base for 2019/20, subject to the impact of the Budget 2018 announcement on 29 October 2018 and Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement in December, the latest budget gap forecast is:-

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Budget Gap in MTFS	0	3,496	7,352	8,779

- 5.2 A more detailed MTFS is included as Appendix 2.
- 5.3 Draft Service department budget summaries based on the information in this report will be included in the pack available for scrutiny.

6. **CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2019-23: UPDATE**

- 6.1 The proposed draft Capital Programme 2019-23 and an Indicative Capital Programme 2023-28 were presented to Cabinet on 15 October 2018.
- 6.2 The programme has been reviewed by scrutiny panels.
- 6.3 Monthly monitoring of the approved programme for 2018/19 has been ongoing and there will inevitably be further changes arising from slippage, reprofiling and the announcement of capital grants as part of the local government finance settlement.
- 6.4 Further changes that have been made to the proposed capital programme since it was presented to Cabinet in October 2018 are set out in Appendix 5. These include reprofiling of existing schemes and addition of some new bids commencing over the period of the MTFS.
- 6.5 The estimated revenue implications of funding the draft capital programme are summarised in paragraph 2.3.8 and these have been incorporated into the latest draft MTFS 2019-23.

7. **BUDGET STRATEGY**

- 7.1 The council has a statutory duty to set a balanced budget.
- 7.2 The MTFS assumes 2% ASC Council Tax flexibility in 2019/20 and a 2.99% general Council Tax increase in 2019/20, with 2% general Council Tax increases in 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23.

7.3 Under current Council Tax Referendum principles, Councils are able to have a social care precept of up to 6% over the three year period 2017-2020. Merton agreed social care precepts of 3% in 2017/18, and 1% in 2018/19, leaving a maximum of 2% available in 2019/20, and this has been included in the draft MTFS 2019-23.

8. GLA BUDGET AND PRECEPT SETTING 2019-20 – PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE

- 8.1 The Greater London Authority (GLA) sets a budget for itself and each of the four functional bodies: Transport for London, the London Development Agency, the Metropolitan Police Authority, and the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority. These budgets together form the consolidated budget.
- 8.2 The GLA expects to issue the Mayor's draft 2019-20 GLA Group budget for consultation before Christmas and details on this will be circulated to Chief Financial Officers and key contacts once published. The date on which the consultation budget will be published is, however, dependent on the timing of the provisional Local Government Finance and Fire and Police Grant settlements which will be announced during December. If these announcements are delayed significantly then it is possible that the publication date of the Mayor's consultation budget may be later than envisaged currently.
- 8.3 The Mayor's draft budget is expected to be considered by the London Assembly on 24 January 2019. The final draft budget is scheduled to be considered by the Assembly on 25 February following which the Mayor will confirm formally the final precept and GLA group budget for 2019-20. It is expected that the final GLA council tax precept will be formally approved on 28 February 2019.
- 8.4 NNDR1 returns will be required to be submitted to the DCLG by 31 January 2019 and, with the addition of information required for the London pilot pool, it is essential that all authorities meet this deadline for the GLA to be able to achieve its timetable. It is anticipated that the percentage shares for 2019-20 used for the returns for London authorities will be the same or similar to those in 2018/19 (i.e. 64% for the 32 boroughs and City of London and 36% for the GLA. This is expected to be confirmed in the provisional local government finance settlement.

9. **CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN OR PROPOSED**

- 9.1 There will be consultation as the business plan process develops. This will include the Overview and Scrutiny panels and Commission, business ratepayers and all other relevant parties.
- 9.2 In accordance with statute, consultation is taking place with business ratepayers and a meeting will be arranged for February 2019.

- 9.3 As previously indicated, a savings proposals information pack will be prepared and distributed to all councillors at the end of December 2018 that can be brought to all Scrutiny and Cabinet meetings from 9 January 2019 onwards and to Budget Council. As it was last year, this should be an improvement for both councillors and officers more manageable for councillors and it will ensure that only one version of those documents is available so referring to page numbers at meetings will be easier. It will also keep printing costs down and reduce the amount of printing that needs to take place immediately prior to Budget Council.
- 9.4 The pack will include:
 - Savings proposals
 - A draft Equality impact assessment for each saving proposal.
 - Service plans (these will also be printed in A3 to lay round at scrutiny meetings)
- 10. **TIMETABLE**
- 10.1 In accordance with current financial reporting timetables.
- 11. FINANCIAL, RESOURCE AND PROPERTY IMPLICATIONS
- 11.1 All relevant implications have been addressed in the report.
- 12. LEGAL AND STATUTORY IMPLICATIONS
- 12.1 All relevant implications have been addressed in the report.
- 13. HUMAN RIGHTS, EQUALITIES AND COMMUNITY COHESION IMPLICATIONS
- 13.1 Draft Equalities assessments of the savings proposals are included in Appendix 9.
- 14. CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS
- 14.1 Not applicable.
- 15. RISK MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS
- 15.1 Not applicable.

APPENDICES – THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE TO BE PUBLISHED WITH THIS REPORT AND FORM PART OF THE REPORT

Appendix 1: Council Tax Base 2019/20

Appendix 2: MTFS Update

Appendix 3: Service Plans 2019-23

Appendix 4: Budget 2018 - Summary of key Points

Appendix 5: Draft Capital Programme 2019-23 and Capital Strategy 2019/20

Appendix 6: Draft Treasury Management Strategy 2019/20

Appendix 7: Savings Proposals – December Cabinet

- (a) New proposals
- (b) Replacement savings
- (c) Deferred savings

Appendix 8: Savings Proposals – October Cabinet

- (a) New proposals
- (b) Replacement savings

Appendix 9: Equalities Assessments

- (a) December Cabinet Savings Proposals
- (b) October Cabinet Savings Proposals

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Budget files held in the Corporate Services department.

REPORT AUTHOR

Name: Roger Kershaw

- Tel: 020 8545 3458

email: roger.kershaw@merton.gov.uk

Council Tax Base 2019/20

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The council tax base is the measure of the number of dwellings to which council tax is chargeable in an area or part of an area. The Council Tax base is calculated using the properties from the Valuation List together with information held within Council Tax records. The properties are adjusted to reflect the number of properties within different bands in order to produce the Council Tax Base (Band D equivalent).
- 1.2 Since 2013/14 the Council Tax Base calculation has been affected by the introduction of the new local council tax support scheme and technical reforms to council tax. On 30 November 2012, new regulations set out in the Local Authorities (Calculation of council Tax Base) Regulations 2012 (SI 2012:2914) came into force. These regulations ensure that new local council tax support schemes, implemented under the Local Government Finance Act 2012, are fully reflected in the council tax base for all authorities.
- 1.3 Under the regulations, the council tax base is the aggregate of the relevant amounts calculated for each valuation band multiplied by the authority's estimated collection rate for the year.
- 1.4 The relevant amounts are calculated as
 - number of chargeable dwellings in each band shown on the valuation list on a specified day of the previous year,
 - adjusted for the number of discounts, and reductions for disability, that apply to those Dwellings
- 1.5 All authorities notify the DCLG of their unadjusted Council Tax Base using a CTB Form using valuation list information as at 10 September 2018. The deadline for return was 12 October 2018 and Merton met this deadline.
- 1.6 The CTB form for 2018 includes the latest details about the Council Tax Support Scheme and the technical reforms which impacted on discounts and exemptions.
- 1.7 There is a separate council tax base for those properties within the area covered by Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators. The Conservators use this, together with the Council Tax bases from RB Kingston, and Wandsworth to calculate the levy which is charged each year.

2. **ASSUMPTIONS IN THE MTFS**

2.1 Other than changes in the actual council tax rates levied, in producing a forecast of council tax yield in future years, there are two key variables to be considered:-

- the year on year change in Council Tax Base
- the council tax collection rate
- 2.2 The draft MTFS previously reported to Cabinet during the business planning process has assumed that the Council Tax Base increases 0.5% per year and that the collection rate was 98% in each of the years. Given the levels of collection received in recent years it is proposed to increase this to 98.5% in 2019/20.
- 2.3 These assumptions have been applied to the latest Council Tax Base information included on the CTB return completed on 12 October 2018 to produce the Council Tax Base 2019/20.
- 2.4 Information from the October 2018 Council Tax Base Return
- 2.4.1 The Council makes two CTB returns, one for the whole area of the borough and the other for the area covered by the Wimbledon and Putney Common Conservators for which an additional levy is applied.
- 2.4.2 The information in the CTB returns has been used to calculate the council tax bases and these are summarised in the following table compared to 2018/19:-

Council Tax Base	2018/19	2019/20	Change
			%
Whole Area	74,124.0	74,951.7	1.1%
Wimbledon & Putney Common	11,308.8	11,464.4	1.4%
Conservators			

3. IMPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL TAX YIELD 2019/20

3.1 On a like for like basis (i.e. assuming council tax charges do not change) the estimated income in 2019/20 compared to 2018/19 is summarised in the following table:-

Council Tax: Whole area	2018/19	2019/20
Tax Base	74,124.0	74,951.7
Band D Council Tax	£1,169.36	£1,169.36
Estimated Yield	£86.678m	£87.646m
Change: 2018/19 to 2019/20 (£m)		+ £0.968m
Change: 2018/19 to 2019/20 (%)		+ 1.1%

- 3.2 Analysis of changes in yield 2018/19 to latest 2019/20
- 3.2.1 There are a number of reasons for the change in estimated yield between 2018/19 and the latest estimate based on the CTB data.

- 3.2.2 Over this period the Council Tax Base increased by 827.7 from 74,124.0 to 74,951.7 which multiplied by the Band D Council Tax of £1,169.36 results in additional yield of £0.968m.
- 3.2.3 An exact reconciliation for the change between years is not possible because of changes in distribution of Council Tax Support and discounts and benefits, and premiums between years and bands. However, broadly the changes can be analysed as follows:-

a) Number of Chargeable Dwellings and Exempt Dwellings

Between years the number of properties increased by 493 from 84,312 to 84,805 and the number of exempt dwellings increased by 22 from 772 to 794. This means that the number of chargeable dwellings increased by 471 between years. Based on a full charge, this equates to additional council tax of £0.551m.

b) Amount of Council Tax Support Reduction

In 2018/19 there was a reduction of 8,192.1 to the Council Tax Base for local council tax support. This has reduced to 8,177.1 in 2019/20 which is a change of 15 and equates to additional council tax of about £17,540.

c) Changes in Discounts, Exemptions and Premiums

Overall, the number of properties subject to discounts or exemption reduced by 483 and those subject to premiums reduced by 4 between 2018/19 and 2017/18.

d) Change in collection rate

There has been a change made to the estimated collection rate with an increase of 0.5% from 98% to 98.5%.

<u>Summary</u>

The following puts the individual elements together to show how the potential council tax yield changes between 2018/19 and 2019/20:-

	Approx. Change in Council Tax Base	Approx. Change in Council Tax yield
		£m
Increase in number of chargeable dwellings	493	0.576
Change in Council Tax Support Reductions	15	0.018
Change in discounts, exemptions, premiums and distribution	(61)	(0.071)
Increase in Collection Rate from 98% to 98.5%	381	0.445
Total	828	0.968

3.10 Council Tax Yield 2019/20

3.10.1 Assuming no change in Council Tax for 2019/20 the estimated Council Tax yield for 2019/20 is:-

Council	Tax	Band D	Council Tax	Council Tax
Tax:	Base	2018/19	Yield	Yield
Whole area			2019/20	2018/19
Merton	74,951.7	£1,169.36	£87.646m	£86.678m
WPCC	11,464.4	£29.30	£0.336m	£0.331m
GLA	74,951.7	£294.23	£22.053m	£21.810m

The amounts collected for the GLA and WPCC are paid over to each of them as precepts.

3.10.2 The updated MTFS is based on the following assumptions:-

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Increase in CT Base	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Collection Rate (+0.5%)	98.5%	98.5%	98.5%	98.5%
Council Tax - General	2.99%	2%	2%	2%
Council Tax – Adult Social Care	2%	0%	0%	0%

3.10.3 Based on the new Council Tax Base but using the same assumptions as in the MTFS set out in the table in 3.10.2 above, the change in Council Tax Yield is as follows:-

MTFS Council Tax Yield (excluding WPCC)	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
CT Yield (Cabinet 15 October 2018)	91,458	93,722	96,034	98,395
CT Yield (New Council Tax Base)	92,019	94,298	96,624	98,999
Change in CT Yield from new Base	561	576	590	604

DRAFT MTFS 2019-23:				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Departmental Base Budget 2018/19	149,808	149,808	149,808	149,808
Inflation (Pay, Prices)	4,244	7,094	9,945	12,796
Autoenrolment/Nat. ins changes	0	0	0	0
FYE – Previous Years Savings	(4,464)	(6,070)	(6,185)	(6,185)
FYE – Previous Years Growth	(2,506)	(2,006)	(2,006)	(2,006)
Amendments to previously agreed savings/growth	206	0	0	0
Change in Net Appropriations to/(from) Reserves	99	242	398	335
Taxi card/Concessionary Fares	450	900	1,350	1,800
Adult Social Care - Additional Spend	1,054	0	0	0
Growth	0	0	0	0
Other	2,479	4,566	4,846	4,922
Re-Priced Departmental Budget	151,369	154,534	158,156	161,470
Treasury/Capital financing	9,806	10,873	12,294	12,324
Pensions	3,552	3,635	3,718	3,801
Other Corporate items	(16,781)	(16,705)	(16,654)	(16,229)
Levies	607	607	607	607
Sub-total: Corporate provisions	(2,816)	(1,590)	(35)	503
Cub total Denniced Deneutmental Budget	440.554	450.044	450 404	464.070
Sub-total: Repriced Departmental Budget +	148,554	152,944	158,121	161,972
Corporate Provisions				
Savings/Income Proposals 2018/19	(2,577)	(8,171)	(9,550)	(9,655)
Sub-total	145,977	144,773	148,571	152,317
Appropriation to/from departmental reserves	(1,350)	(1,493)	(1,649)	(1,586)
Appropriation to/from Balancing the Budget Reserve	(3,220)	(2,804)	0	0
BUDGET REQUIREMENT	141,407	140,475	146,922	150,731
Funded by:		·	·	·
Revenue Support Grant	(5,076)	0	0	0
Business Rates (inc. Section 31 grant)				
	(35.360)	(37.726)	(38.286)	(38.501)
	(35,360) (1,054)	(37,726)	(38,286)	(38,501)
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund	(1,054)	0	Ó	Ó
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant	(1,054) (4,797)	0 (4,797)	0 (4,797)	(4,797)
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028)	0 (4,797) (1,304)	0 (4,797) (1,008)	(4,797) (800)
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350)	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629)	0 (4,797)	(4,797)
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC Collection Fund – (Surplus)/Deficit	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350) (742)	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629) 0	(4,797) (1,008) (96,955)	(4,797) (800) (99,330)
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350)	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629)	0 (4,797) (1,008)	0 (4,797) (800)
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC Collection Fund – (Surplus)/Deficit	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350) (742)	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629) 0	(4,797) (1,008) (96,955)	(4,797) (800) (99,330)
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC Collection Fund – (Surplus)/Deficit TOTAL FUNDING GAP including Use of Reserves (Cumulative)	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350) (742) (141,407)	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629) 0 (138,456)	0 (4,797) (1,008) (96,955) 0 (141,046)	(4,797) (800) (99,330) 0 (143,428)
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC Collection Fund – (Surplus)/Deficit TOTAL FUNDING GAP including Use of Reserves (Cumulative) Potential Unfunded ASC commitments due to Loss of	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350) (742) (141,407)	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629) 0 (138,456)	(4,797) (1,008) (96,955) 0 (141,046)	(4,797) (800) (99,330) 0 (143,428) 7,303
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC Collection Fund – (Surplus)/Deficit TOTAL FUNDING GAP including Use of Reserves (Cumulative)	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350) (742) (141,407)	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629) 0 (138,456)	0 (4,797) (1,008) (96,955) 0 (141,046)	(4,797) (800) (99,330) 0 (143,428)
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC Collection Fund – (Surplus)/Deficit TOTAL FUNDING GAP including Use of Reserves (Cumulative) Potential Unfunded ASC commitments due to Loss of Better Care Funding	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350) (742) (141,407)	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629) 0 (138,456) 2,020	0 (4,797) (1,008) (96,955) 0 (141,046) 5,876	(4,797) (800) (99,330) 0 (143,428) 7,303
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC Collection Fund – (Surplus)/Deficit TOTAL FUNDING GAP including Use of Reserves (Cumulative) Potential Unfunded ASC commitments due to Loss of	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350) (742) (141,407)	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629) 0 (138,456)	(4,797) (1,008) (96,955) 0 (141,046)	(4,797) (800) (99,330) 0 (143,428) 7,303
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC Collection Fund – (Surplus)/Deficit TOTAL FUNDING GAP including Use of Reserves (Cumulative) Potential Unfunded ASC commitments due to Loss of Better Care Funding GAP assuming no new ASC Government Grant (Cumulative)	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350) (742) (141,407) 0	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629) 0 (138,456) 2,020 3,218	0 (4,797) (1,008) (96,955) 0 (141,046) 5,876	(4,797) (800) (99,330) 0 (143,428) 7,303 3,218
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC Collection Fund – (Surplus)/Deficit TOTAL FUNDING GAP including Use of Reserves (Cumulative) Potential Unfunded ASC commitments due to Loss of Better Care Funding GAP assuming no new ASC Government Grant (Cumulative) Possible Offset if 2019/20 ASC CT hypothecation can	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350) (742) (141,407)	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629) 0 (138,456) 2,020	0 (4,797) (1,008) (96,955) 0 (141,046) 5,876	(4,797) (800) (99,330) 0 (143,428) 7,303
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC Collection Fund – (Surplus)/Deficit TOTAL FUNDING GAP including Use of Reserves (Cumulative) Potential Unfunded ASC commitments due to Loss of Better Care Funding GAP assuming no new ASC Government Grant (Cumulative)	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350) (742) (141,407) 0	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629) 0 (138,456) 2,020 3,218	0 (4,797) (1,008) (96,955) 0 (141,046) 5,876	(4,797) (800) (99,330) 0 (143,428) 7,303 3,218
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC Collection Fund – (Surplus)/Deficit TOTAL FUNDING GAP including Use of Reserves (Cumulative) Potential Unfunded ASC commitments due to Loss of Better Care Funding GAP assuming no new ASC Government Grant (Cumulative) Possible Offset if 2019/20 ASC CT hypothecation can be used to replace Better Care Funding	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350) (742) (141,407) 0	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629) 0 (138,456) 2,020 3,218	0 (4,797) (1,008) (96,955) 0 (141,046) 5,876	(4,797) (800) (99,330) 0 (143,428) 7,303 3,218
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC Collection Fund – (Surplus)/Deficit TOTAL FUNDING GAP including Use of Reserves (Cumulative) Potential Unfunded ASC commitments due to Loss of Better Care Funding GAP assuming no new ASC Government Grant (Cumulative) Possible Offset if 2019/20 ASC CT hypothecation can be used to replace Better Care Funding GAP assuming no new ASC Government Grant but	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350) (742) (141,407) 0	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629) 0 (138,456) 2,020 3,218 5,238	0 (4,797) (1,008) (96,955) 0 (141,046) 5,876 3,218 9,094	(4,797) (800) (99,330) 0 (143,428) 7,303 3,218 10,521
Adult Social Care - Improved Better Care Fund PFI Grant New Homes Bonus Council Tax inc. WPCC Collection Fund – (Surplus)/Deficit TOTAL FUNDING GAP including Use of Reserves (Cumulative) Potential Unfunded ASC commitments due to Loss of Better Care Funding GAP assuming no new ASC Government Grant (Cumulative) Possible Offset if 2019/20 ASC CT hypothecation can be used to replace Better Care Funding	(1,054) (4,797) (2,028) (92,350) (742) (141,407) 0	0 (4,797) (1,304) (94,629) 0 (138,456) 2,020 3,218	0 (4,797) (1,008) (96,955) 0 (141,046) 5,876	(4,797) (800) (99,330) 0 (143,428) 7,303

First Draft Service Plans

Attached are our 20 First Draft Service Plans, in departmental order.

It should be noted that as these are First Draft Service Plans they are subject to revision as the Service Planning process continues. At this stage, the financial figures do not take into account any new savings proposed. Figures in the Second Draft Service Plans will be updated to include any agreed savings.

Second Draft Service Plans are due to be completed on the 20 December 2018, after which they will be presented to all Cabinet and Budget Scrutiny meetings throughout January 2019.

Final plans will be completed on the 30 January 2019 and these plans will form part of our 2019/23 Business Plan.

Also included are 3 First Draft Commissioning Plans for our commissioned services, which are also subject to review as the process continues.

Index of Departmental Service and Commissioning Plans

Children, Schools and Families	Community and Housing	Corporate Services	Environment and Regeneration
Children's Social Care	Adult Social Care	Corporate Governance	Development & Building Control
Education	Housing Needs & Enabling	Customers, Policy and Improvement	Future Merton
	Libraries	Human Resources	Leisure & Cultural Development
	Merton Adult Education*	Infrastructure & Transactions	Parking
	Public Health	Resources	Parks & Green Spaces*
		Shared Legal Services	Property
			Regulatory Services Partnership
			Safer Merton
			Transport
			Waste Management and Cleansing *

*Commissioning Plan

Children Schools & Families

Children's Social Care & Youth Inclusion			Planning Assum	nptions				The Corporate strategies your
Cllr Kelly Braund: Cabinet Member for Children's Services	Anticipated demand	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to
Enter a brief description of your main activities and objectives below	Population growth - Care leavers	30		40-60		'		Looked after Children & Care Leavers Strategy
Children's Social Care (CSC) delivers a range of government prescribed & legislated functions to children at	Population growth - Child Protection Plans	60		60		,	,	Safeguarding Children's Board Annual Plan
Children's Social Care (CSC) delivers a range of government prescribed & legislated functions to children at risk of harm, children in care, children with disabilities, care leavers & young offenders, as well as wider services for families.	Increase in 0-19 population	900	3,210					Children and Young People's Plan
	UASC - increased numbers and impact on resources	15		30-32		,	,	
CSC works within an integrated context co-ordinating multi agency support to those families at all levels of Merton's Child & Young Person (CYP) Well-being Model. The service works with approximately 1,300 children	Anticipated non financial resources	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
at any one time who have the greatest needs in the borough across a range of outcomes: safety, well-being,	Staff (FTE subject to change as a result of restructures)	216	219	212	212	212		
health, education & life chances. Merton's CYP Well-being Model sets out Merton's approach to supporting families which seeks to provide	Performance indicator (LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple)	· ·	(A) Performance Target (T		Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not
services at the time they are needed to prevent further need arising & escalation up the model. This is the most efficient use of resources & CSC undertakes a range of family support activity to prevent children	(EBOZOZO maioatoro riigimiginoa iii parpio)	2017/18(A) 2018/19(T)	2019/20(P) 2020/21(P)	9/20(P) 2020/21(P) 2021/22(P) 2022/23 (P)				
entering either child protection or care systems at every stage of childhood. This necessitates a strong	% children subject of a timely safeguarding assessment	N/A 93	93		High	Monthly	Business critical	l Safeguarding issues
commitment to robust assessment & thresholds, which require a quality assurance function to ensure on-	Average duration for care and supervision (s31) applications	31 26	26		Low	Quarterly	Quality	Safeguarding issues

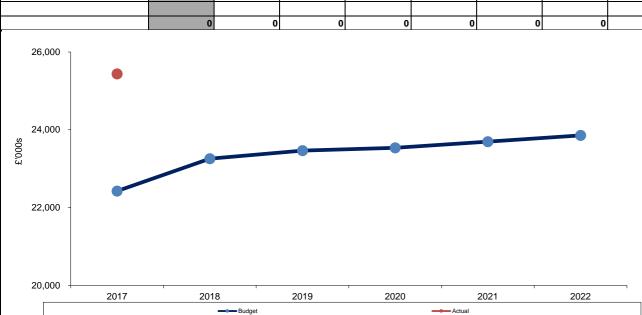
going success of the model. Merton has lower numbers of children subject to child protection plans in the care system than the majority of London Boroughs, as well as lower numbers of first time entrants, and seeks to continue this approach, therefore ensuring that we minimise the use of costly high end interventions with our families & promote family strengths to enable them to care for their own children.

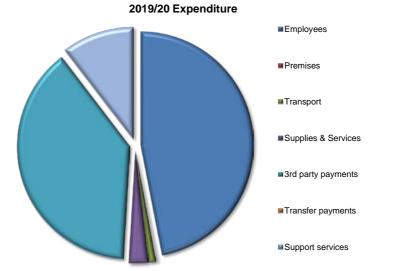
Youth Inclusion provides a targeted service to support vulnerable young people & their parents to prevent offending & re-offending. It also supports the transforming families programme, helping targeted families to get back into work, & improve the outcomes for their children by preventing reoffending or going into care. It also leads on participation for CSF.

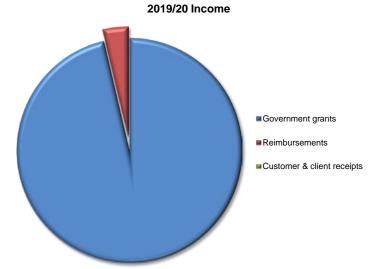
Access to resources for looked after children/external placement provision. Recruitment of in house foster carers.

	UASC - increased numbers and impact on resources	'	10			30	-32						
n	Anticipated non financial resources	201	7/18	201	8/19	201	9/20	2020/21		2021/22	2022/23		
	Staff (FTE subject to change as a result of restructures)	2	16	2	19	2	12	212		212			
	Performance indicator (LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple)	Actual P	erformance ((A) Performa	nce Target (T) Proposed	Target (P)	Polarity	•	Reporting cycle	Reporting cycle Indicator type		Main impact if indicator not met
	(LBC2020 indicators migningrited in purple)	2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P)	2020/21(P)	2021/22(P)	2022/23 (P)						met
	% children subject of a timely safeguarding assessment	N/A	93	93				High		Monthly	Business critical		Safeguarding issues
	Average duration for care and supervision (s31) applications	31	26	26				Low		Quarterly	Quality		Safeguarding issues
	% CYP on Child Protection Plan for 2nd or subsequent time	13%	16	16				Low		Monthly	Quality		Safeguarding issues
	% NEET aged 16-17	1.6%	3	3				Low		Monthly	Outcome		Social exclusion
v	Number YJS first time entrants	47	50	50				Low		Monthly	Outcome		Social exclusion
y	% LAC (2.5 years or over) in same placement for 2 years	N/A	65	65				High		Monthly	Outcome		Safeguarding issues
	% LAC experiencing 3 or more placements moves	N/A	11	10				Low		Monthly	Outcome		Social exclusion
et	% fostered LAC in independent agency FC placements	N/A	40	40				Low		Quarterly	Business critical		Increased costs
	Number of in house foster carers recruited	11	15	15				High		Quarterly	Quality		Increased costs
	Care Leavers who are ETE (17-21 year olds)	N/A	70	70				High		Quarterly	Outcome		Social Exclusion
	% of care leavers in touch (17-21 year olds)	N/A	90	90				High		Quarterly	Outcome		Social exclusion
	% of care leavers (aged 19-21) in suitable accommodation	N/A	91	91				High		Quarterly	Outcome		Safeguarding issues
											0040/004		

						70 OI CUIC ICU	ivers (agea 15 2	i) iii Sultabic at
		DEPARTM	ENTAL BUDGE	ET AND RESOU	IRCES			
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Expenditure	23,903	27,022	24,385	2,902	24,594	24,664	24,824	24,984
Employees	10,918	11,461	11,375	204	11,548	11,551	11,554	11,557
Premises	55	74	57	(4)	58	58	59	60
Transport	244	273	238	18	242	245	249	252
Supplies & Services	795	1,042	668	1,175	679	688	698	708
3rd party payments	9,592	11,751	9,495	1,509	9,517	9,569	9,712	9,854
Transfer payments	0	1	0		0	0	0	0
Support ser vipq s	2,299	2,420	2,552		2,552	2,552	2,552	2,552
Depreciation	0		0		0	0	0	0
Revenue £ 000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Income 🚫	1,477	1,584	1,127	(187)	1,127	1,127	1,127	1,127
Governmen (mants	1,126	909	1,086	141	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086
Reimbursements	205	401	41	(175)	41	41	41	41
Customer & client receipts	146	274	0	(152)	0	0	0	
Reserves								
Capital Funded								
Council Funded Net Budget	22,426	25,438	23,258	2,715	23,467	23,537	23,696	23,856
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
		-						







Summary of major budget etc. changes

2019/20

Reduced costs/offer through the national centralised adoption initiative - £30,000. Reorganisation of the Children with Disability (CWD), Fostering and Access to Resources (ART) teams and a review of the Common and Shared Assessment (CASA) service -£130,000. Delivery of South London

preventative services through the Social Impact Bond - £45,000.

2020/21

Delivery of preventative services through the Social Impact Bond - £45,000. South London Family Drug and Alcohol Court commissioning - £45,000. Radically reduce support for LAC/CSE/respite - £200,000

2021/22

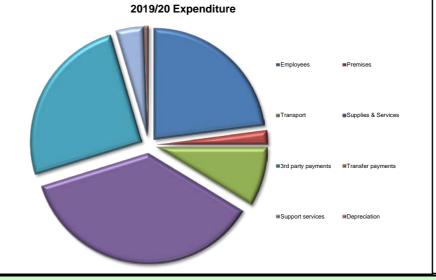
2022/23

DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) - MAXIMUM OF 10 OVER THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD Children's Social Care & Youth Inclusion PROJECT DESCRIPTION MAJOR PROJECT RENEETS Risk										
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECT BENEFITS	Likelihood	Risk Impact	Score			
ı	Project 1	Project Title:	Well Being Model - CSC & CYPWB/TOM	Improved effectiveness						
Start date		- Project Details:	The review of the well being model is now complete, the next phase is to embed agreed structure changes in CSC, our Early Help model and points of access. we will deliver the CSC and EH Tom programme through a range of projects and programmes including: recruitment and retention strategy; restructuring of central teams; Flexible working; Care proceedings as outlined in the relevant TOM; rationalising access points; raising thresholds; increased targeting and practice.		4	3	12			
ı	Project 2	Project Title:	Continuous Improvement and Inspection Readiness	Improved effectiveness						
Start date	2013-14	- Project Details:	Delivery of key priorities: Early Help, Think Family and Neglect. To improve data quality, filing & retention, case records & management oversight Embed SMART targets & strengthen reporting to provide improved and easily accessible information. To continually improve the day to day management across our services, delivery of improvement plans and embedding our revised QA framework. Continue to utilise all data sources to inform		4	3	12			
End date	2018-19		best practice sources include; JTAI's,YJ,EY's,SEND, QA framework and Ofsted Action Plan.							
ı	Project 3 Project Title: MOSAIC (CYPWB & TOM) Phase 1 and 2.		MOSAIC (CYPWB & TOM) Phase 1 and 2.	Improved efficiency (savings)						
Start date	Cross-cutting project to provide system for both CSF & C&H including financial aspects; the new system has full casework management capability to deal with statutory requirements, management information & reporting both case management and inspection purposes. Implementation phase will include extensive work to improve associated processes. Also interim project is delivering improvements re data quality & reporting in CF. Involvence of the case management and inspection purposes.		Cross-cutting project to provide system for both CSF & C&H including financial aspects; the new system has full casework management capability to deal with statutory requirements, management information & reporting for both case management and inspection purposes. Implementation phase will include site on the control of		3	3	9			
End date	2018-19		parts of Education Division dealing with casework. System also used by R&I & ART within CSP.							
F	Project 4	Project Title:	Workforce development	Improved staff skills and development						
Start date	2015-16	- Project Details:	We will continue to work towards our ambition to be London's Best Council, as part of this aspiration all our managers are engaged in a differentiated leadership programme. Strong focus remains on our recruitment and retention strategy and to support this we have developed a 'Practice Model' which is now established. We have continued the development and delivery of Signs of Safety/Signs of Well Being and this is being rolled out across		4	3	12			
End date	2019-20	Troject Betaile.	the department. We are supporting/complimenting this this with a programme to deliver both Systemic Practice and Motivational Interviewing across the department. We have a clear time line for this programme with appropriate milestones to ensure we have a strong, highly skilled workforce. Our workforce strategy alongside our overarching practice model has been developed to support our transformation plan.							
	Project 5	Project Title:	Innovation work streams	Improved effectiveness						
Page state 2	2016-17		Regionalisation of Adoption. The government requires Local Authorities will establish regional arrangements for some elements of adoption services. Merton is part of the developing Pan London Approach approved by Cabinet (Sept 2016). The Social Impact Bond (SIB) will provide upfront social capital to deliver services, designed to keep young people out of care, using the Multi-Systemic (MST) and Functional Family Therapy (FFT)		3	2	6			
End date	2019-20	Project Details:	methodologies. The Council will repay the investors for their initial investment plus a return for the financial risks taken. 48 referrals to be provided within the first 3 years of the contract. Longer term savings to the council will be made through avoidance of care costs.Leanne to provide narrative. The Family Drug and Alcohol Court (FDAC) is a specialist problem-solving court approach to improving outcomes for children involved in care proceedings. it offers an alternative way of supporting parents overcome the sunstance misuse, mental health and domestic abuse which have put their children at serious risk of harm. The Transforming Families (TF) is moving to the next phase in its Maturity Model development and is planning to bid as part the 'Earned Autonomy' initiative.							
ı	Project 6	Project Title:		Select one major benefit						
Start date		Project Details:					0			
i	Project 7	Project Title:		Select one major benefit						
Start date		Project Details:					0			
ı	Project 8	Project Title:		Select one major benefit						
Start date		Project Details:					0			
ı	Project 9	Project Title:		Select one major benefit						
Start date		,,		The state of the s						
End date		Project Details:					0			
Р	roject 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit						
Start date		Project Dataile					0			
End date		Project Details:								

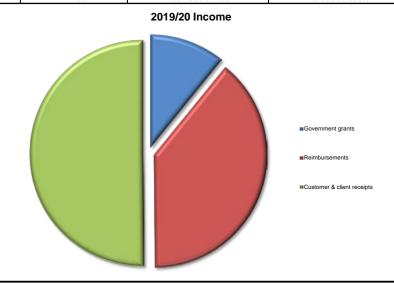
Cllr Kelly Braund: Cabinet Member for Children's Services	Anticipated demand		Anticipated demand		·		Anticipated demand		Anticipated demand		2017/18 2018/19			2019	/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to
Cllr Caroline Cooper-Marbiah: Cabinet Member for Education	Early Years population (0-3) (mid year 2016 based BPO)	1253	31	12522	2	124	13	12386	12390	12405	Children and Young People's Plan								
Enter a brief description of your main activities and objectives below	Primary age Population (4-11)	2306	39	23184	4	2300	65	22895	22704	22476	SEN and Disabilities Strategy								
Merton School Improvement (MSI)	Secondary age population including post 16 (12-18)	1486	პ3	15269	9	156	71	16254	16884	17426	School Expansion Strategy								
· monitor, analyse & evaluate pùpil & school performance	Children & Y/P with EHCP (NB 17/18 is Jan 17 and so on)	126	4	1486	5	174	0	1900	2050	2150	SEN and Disabilities Strategy								
working with schools to reduce inequality & improve achievement for vulnerable groups	Expansion for secondary school (total across all schools)	2 foe (cum	ulative)	6 foe (cumu	ılative)	8 foe (cun	nulative)	Review	Review	Review	School Expansion Strategy								
strengthening partnership working and school to school support	Increased demand for special school places (total across all schools)	40	,	60 m	ore SEN p	places by 19-2	0		60 further SEN by 2021/2		School Expansion Strategy								
building early help capacity in schools & settings, families & the community							•												
 Monitor, analyse & evaluate pupil & school performance developing skills in planning, teaching, assessment, leadership & management working with schools to reduce inequality & improve achievement for vulnerable groups strengthening partnership working and school to school support Special Education Needs & Disabilities Integrated Service (SENDIS) building early help capacity in schools & settings, families & the community focus on safeguarding, early intervention & prevention as well as direct support for families implementing the requirements of the Children and Families Act ensuring that families are central 	Anticipated non financial resources	2017/	/18	2018/1	19	2019	/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23									
Specialist placement provision for pupils with SEN.	Staff (FTE subject to change as a result of restructures)	286	õ	286		284	4	284	284										
Specialist placement provision for pupils with SEN. Early Years Services ensure the supply of good quality funded early education provision for children aged 2, 3 and 4 in accordance with statutory duties . delivering Children's Centre services through a locality model with a focus on early help & targeted services for vulnerable families	Performance indicator (LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple)	Actual performance (A) Performance Target (T) Proposed Target (P)			arget (P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not										
working with the early years sector to improve quality, reduce inequality and improve outcomes for	(25 ozozo maioatoro mgimginoa in parpio)	2017/18(A) 2018/19(T) 2019		19(T) 2019/20(P) 2020/21(P) 2021/22(P) 2022/		2022/23 (P)				mot									
Solving with the early years sector to improve quality, reduce inequality and improve outcomes for vulnerable children and their families. Developing the work force to deliver holistically to vulnerable families and young children Education Inclusion.	Merton pupil average Attainment 8 score	50.2	51	51	52	53	54	High	Annual	Outcome	Reputational risk								
providing universal & targeted in house & commissioned services for YP & schools	Merton pupil Average Progress 8 score	0.5	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	High	Annual	Outcome	Reputational risk								
			-								Inconcetion cutesman								
Providing support to prevent builying, substance misuse & teerage pregnancy, to improve attendance - developing alternative education offerings to enable YP to stay in FTF	% outcome of Ofsted school inspections good or outstanding	93	91	91	93	95	95	High	Monthly	Outcome	Inspection outcomes								
Providing support to prevent ouliying, substance misuse & teenage pregnancy, to improve attendance · developing alternative education offerings to enable YP to stay in ETE leading on the council's partnership with the police & CAMHS for education mannying attendance and reduce B Eval in Morton a choole.	% outcome of Ofsted school inspections good or outstanding % secondary school attendance	93 95.2	91 95.6	91 95.6	93 95.6	95 95.6	95 95.6	High High	Monthly Annual	Outcome Outcome	Increased costs								
providing support to prevent ouliying, substance misuse & teenage pregnancy, to improve attendance · developing alternative education offerings to enable YP to stay in ETE leading on the council's partnership with the police & CAMHS for education improving attendance and reduce P Excl in Merton schools .My Fytures Service			01			00	95 95.6 96.2				<u>'</u>								
 providing support to prevent oullying, substance misuse & teenage pregnancy, to improve attendance · developing alternative education offerings to enable YP to stay in ETE leading on the council's partnership with the police & CAMHS for education improving attendance and reduce P Excl in Merton schools My Futures Service School Organisation pupil place planning, & schools admissions 	% secondary school attendance	95.2	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6		High	Annual	Outcome	Increased costs								
Providing Support to prevent oullying, substance misuse & teenage pregnancy, to improve attendance · developing alternative education offerings to enable YP to stay in ETE leading on the council's partnership with the police & CAMHS for education mproving attendance and reduce P Excl in Merton schools My Futures Service School Organisation Pupil place planning, & schools admissions School expansion & capital programme management. Contracts including SEN Transport commissioning and PFI	% secondary school attendance % primary school attendance	95.2 96.1	95.6 96.2	95.6 96.2	95.6 96.2	95.6		High High	Annual Annual	Outcome Outcome	Increased costs Breach statutory duty								
Education Inclusion - providing universal & targeted in house & commissioned services for YP & schools - providing support to prevent bullying, substance misuse & teenage pregnancy, to improve attendance - developing alternative education offerings to enable YP to stay in ETE - leading on the council's partnership with the police & CAMHS for education - improving attendance and reduce P Excl in Merton schools - My Futures Service - School Organisation - Pupil place planning, & schools admissions - School expansion & capital programme management Contracts including SEN Transport commissioning and PFI - Policy, Planning and Performance - Service Planning Performance	% secondary school attendance % primary school attendance % of new EHCP requests completed within 20 weeks	95.2 96.1 42.25	95.6 96.2 55	95.6 96.2 65	95.6 96.2	95.6		High High High	Annual Annual Quarterly	Outcome Outcome Outcome	Increased costs Breach statutory duty Safeguarding issues								
Providing Support to prevent outlying, substance misuse & teenage pregnancy, to improve attendance · developing alternative education offerings to enable YP to stay in ETE leading on the council's partnership with the police & CAMHS for education improving attendance and reduce P Excl in Merton schools My Futures Service School Organisation Pupil place planning, & schools admissions School expansion & capital programme management. Contracts including SEN Transport commissioning and PFI Policy, Planning and Performance Service Planning, Performance Information and Performance Management, Policy and Communications	% secondary school attendance % primary school attendance % of new EHCP requests completed within 20 weeks % Good or Outstanding children's centres per Ofsted	95.2 96.1 42.25 100	95.6 96.2 55	95.6 96.2 65	95.6 96.2 75	95.6 96.2 85	96.2 85	High High High High	Annual Annual Quarterly Quarterly	Outcome Outcome Outcome Outcome	Increased costs Breach statutory duty Safeguarding issues Inspection outcomes								
Service Flaming, Fenomiance information and Fenomiance Management, Folicy and	% secondary school attendance % primary school attendance % of new EHCP requests completed within 20 weeks % Good or Outstanding children's centres per Ofsted % reception year surplus places	95.2 96.1 42.25 100 7.7	95.6 96.2 55	95.6 96.2 65	95.6 96.2 75	95.6 96.2 85	96.2 85	High High High High Low	Annual Annual Quarterly Quarterly Annual	Outcome Outcome Outcome Outcome Business critical	Increased costs Breach statutory duty Safeguarding issues Inspection outcomes Parental choice								
Communications	% secondary school attendance % primary school attendance % of new EHCP requests completed within 20 weeks % Good or Outstanding children's centres per Ofsted % reception year surplus places % secondary school Yr7 surplus places Inc. Academies	95.2 96.1 42.25 100 7.7 9.6	95.6 96.2 55 100 8 5	95.6 96.2 65 100 8 5	95.6 96.2 75	95.6 96.2 85	96.2 85	High High High High Low Low	Annual Annual Quarterly Quarterly Annual Annual	Outcome Outcome Outcome Outcome Business critical Business critical	Increased costs Breach statutory duty Safeguarding issues Inspection outcomes Parental choice Parental choice								

DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET AN	D RESOURCES							
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Expenditure	51,714	51,809	54,557	5,968	55,352	54,974	55,096	55,218
Employees	12,495	11,631	12,546	(422)	12,696	12,346	12,347	12,348
Premises	1,186	950	1,133	(216)	1,142	1,159	1,175	1,192
Transport	4,211	4,614	4,251	853	4,814	4,877	4,939	5,002
Supplies & Services	17,435	16,251	20,136	656	20,207	20,094	20,131	20,169
3rd party payments	13,605	15,674	13,971	5,097	13,973	13,978	13,983	13,988
Transfer payments	10	10	0		0	0	0	0
Support ser vice s	2,464	2,371	2,212		2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212
Depreciation	308	308	308	0	308	308	308	308
Revenue 0s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Income N	5,993	5,135	5,483	97	5,575	5,620	5,620	5,620
Government grants	724	(101)	553	(62)	604	604	604	604
Reimbursements	2,152	2,336	2,134	142	2,174	2,174	2,174	2,174
Customer & client receipts	3,117	2,900	2,796	17	2,796	2,841	2,841	2,841
Interest								
Reserves								
Capital Funded								
Council Funded Net Budget	45,721	46,674	49,073	6,065	49,778	49,355	49,477	49,599
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast Variance	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget

Education



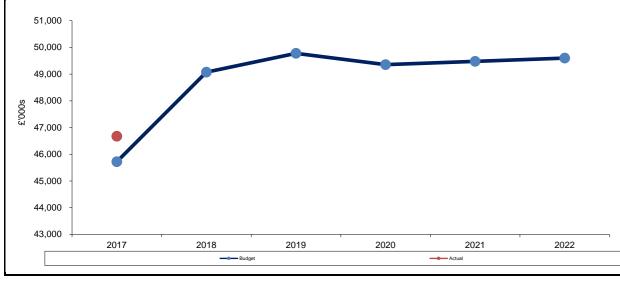
Planning Assumptions



The Corporate strategies your

Council Funded Net Budget	45,721	46,674	49,073	6,065	49,778	49,355	49,477	49,599	L
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
Primary Schools		1,045	836	(3)	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	F
Secondary Schools		3,083	5,345	0	2,944	0	0	0	l F
Special Schools		1,542	2,236	0	4,852	3,718	1,250	0	ľ
Other		366	709	0	0	0	0	0	
		6.036	0 126	(3)	0 606	5 618	3 150	1 000	Г

Review Early Years: raise income or cease some services in preparation for 2020 where we'd consider withdrawing from direct provision of a childcare offer -£49,000. Review schools trade offer, raise charges or consider ceasing services from 2020 - £30,000.



Review schools trade offer, raise charges or consider ceasing services from 2020 - £60,000.

Review Early Years service: radically reduce some services and/or consider withdrawing the Early Years offe - £150,000.

Radically reduce some statutory education functions - £200,000.

2021/22

2019/20

2020/21

2022/23

			DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) - MAXIMUM OF 10 OVER THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD Education			P	
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECTS BENEFITS	Likelihood	Risk Impact	Score
Pro	oject 1	Project Title:	Well Being Model - CSC & CYPWB/TOM	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2016-17	Project Details:	The review of the well being model is now complete, the next phase is to embed agreed structure changes in CSC, our Early Help model and points of access. we will deliver the CSC and EH Tom programme through a range of projects and programmes including: recruitment and retention strategy; restructuring of central teams; Flexible working; Care proceedings as outlined in the relevant TOM; rationalising access points; raising thresholds; increased targeting and practice.		4	3	12
Pro	oject 2	Project Title:	Improving pupil outcomes at KS5 & School Improvement through partnership with schools(Edn TOM)	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Rigorous support for all all schools, including support and challenge for schools in RI or vulnerable to RI including implementation of Support and Challenge Groups. Targeted improvement plan for secondary schools, focusing on academic outcomes (A levels) in the 6th form. Training and briefings on Ofsted, assessment, curriculum and improving teaching. Implementation of programmes to focus on Ofsted outstanding judgement for identified schools. The embedding of strengthened school to school support through the schools' partnership - 'Attain'. Brokerage of		2	3	6
End date	2020-21	school to school support through National Leaders of Education, Merton Leaders of Education, primary expert teachers and liaison with Teaching Schools. Partnership with schools on redefining LA functions as part of Education TOM.					
Project 3	3	3 Project Title: Transforming Early Years (EY's TOM)		Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2013-14	Project Details:	Securing supply of good quality sufficient number of funded early education places for 2, 3 and 4 year olds responding to national policy and the new national funding framework and Merton's local priorities to include new 30 hour offer and support for children with SEND. Deliver the reshaped Children's Centre and early help services and programmes in accordance with local service practice standards and evidence based practice. Continue to secure good and above outcomes for all directly managed Ofsted inspected services. Maximise opportunities for external funding through ongoing review of charging structures and use of buildings by external agencies. Develop an "e strategy" and associated action plan for early years transactional services. Continue to promote use of self serve and publicise the range of directories managed within the service in partnership with key stakeholders. (Directories of Local Services)		2	3	6
Pro	oject 4	Project Title:	Implementation of requirements of Children & Families Act (Edn TOM & CYPWB) & Education TOM/CYPWB Model & Personal Budgets (Education TOM/C+F Act)	Improved customer experience			
Start date	2013-14	Project Details:	Continue to strengthen collaboration between parents forum and partner agencies. further strengthen the Education, Health & Care Plan, and widen the Local Offer. Preparation for adulthood pathways are being developed by ASC, CWD and SEN Teams. Procurement for an SEN recording and reporting system is in the first stage. Addressing new statutory duty for age 19-25 a joint commissioning group across Health and Social Care has been developed to strengthen the tri-parte panel to support and process cases within available funding streams. Develop and deliver the Education TOM & CYPWB Model across CSF Services. Progress further rollout of Personal Budgets for families of children subject to education, health and care plans. Work with SENDIS service to maintain focus of encouraging Personal Budgets for SEN travel assistance and support implementation of next phase of PBs for Short Breaks services.		3	3	9
₩			DETABLE OF THE REMARKS OF CHECKING PROCESS OF CLEAN THE CONTROLL OF THE CONTROL O				
9	oject 5	Project Title:	Impelentation of EHCP Hub	Improved effectiveness and customer expereince			
Start date Start date End date	2018-19	Project Details:	Securing an on line system for the EHC assessment process to enable professionals to submit reports and parents and young people to access real time information about the progress and status of the assessment. This will lead to greater efficiencies in terms of reduced paper based reports and printing, reduced posting of lengthy documents, less need for telephone responses to queries and more timely completion of the statuory process. the EHCP Hub will also provide an on line management of the Annual Review process agan reducing printing and process and streamlining the system, the Hub will also provide capacity to assist with data returns to the DfE etc which are currently manually completed, it will provide a case work function where officer records can be kept reducing the risk of the current paper based and excel spreadsheet records.		4	3	12
Pro	oject 6	Project Title:	Implementation of Secondary & Special School (SEN) Places Strategy (EducationTOM)	Infrastructure renewal			
Start date End date	2015-16	Project Details:	Continue liaison with the Education and Skills Funding Agency and Harris Federation and manage related projects to deliver the opening and permanent build for the new Harris Academy Wimbledon School by September 2020, and review need for any further secondary school expansion required to ensure the council provides sufficient secondary places to meet growing demand. Complete agreed expansion of Cricket Green Special Schools to provide additional in-house SEN places in Merton, and on the basis of evidence from strategic needs assessment of SEN provision, obtain capital support on a 'spend to save' basis and implement proposals and capital projects.		4	3	12
		Drainat Title	Warldered development	Improved staff skills and dayslanment			
Pro	oject 7	Project Title:	Workforce development	Improved staff skills and development			
Start date	2015-16	Project Details:	We will continue to work towards our ambition to be London's Best Council, as part of this aspiration all our managers are engaged in a differentiated leadership programme. Strong focus remains on our recruitment and retention strategy and to support this we have developed a 'Practice Model' which is now established. We have continued the development and delivery of Signs of Safety/Signs of Well Being and this is being rolled out across the department. We are supporting/complimenting this this with a programme to deliver both Systemic Practice and		4	3	12
End date	2019-20		Motivational Interviewing across the department. We have a clear time line for this programme with appropriate milestones to ensure we have a strong, highly skilled workforce. Our workforce strategy alongside our overarching practice model has been developed to support our transformation plan.				
Pro	oject 8	Project Title:	SEN Transport commissioning review	Improved efficiency (savings)			
Start date End date	2019-20 2021-22	Project Details:	Work with C&H and E&R departments to review the most efficient means of commissioning SEN transport, including 'make or buy' review of in-house buses and review of most efficient mix between taxi and bus commissioning. Review of SEND Transport policy including use of Personal Budget to reduce Merton commissioned transport dependence		4	3	12
Pro	oject 9	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Decir of Date 1					0
End date		Project Details:					
Pro	ject 10	Project Title:		Improved staff skills and development			0
Start date		Project Details:					

DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) - MAXIMUM OF 10 OVER THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD

Community & Housing

The Care Act 2014 is the legislation that underpins the statutory function of ASC; the Act came in to	
force on 1 April 2015. ASC works with people 18 and above and their carers who are in need of	
support. The Act sets a new national eligibility criteria to define eligibility for services. The Act gives new duties around safeguarding with a greater emphasis on protecting the most vulnerable	
people in our society from abuse or neglect. The Act also puts prevention at the heart of the work	
we undertake and we are well placed with our reablement team in fulfilling this duty.	

Adult Social Care
Cllr Tobin Byers: Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care
Enter a brief description of your main activities and objectives belo

Our approach to the redesign of services is to keep the customer as independent as possible, for as long as possible in their own home. We aim to keep people in their communities with their friends and family network around them and out of institutionalised care or hospital. We aim to maximise people's independence with the use of equipment, telecare, reablement, utilising the voluntary sector to limit isolation and loneliness, working with CLCH and our partners in health to ensure that people's health needs are met keeping people healthy and out of hospital. We will work with our partners in health and the voluntary sector to integrate services where possible and limit duplication. We aim to complete our duties by putting the customer at the heart of the assessment and maximising and utilising their strengths to ensure that they are enabled to be as independent as possible with minimum, or no, support from the council.

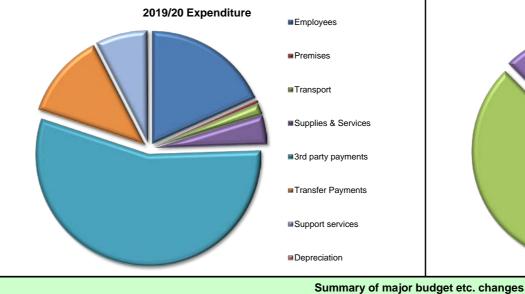
Council Funded Net Budget

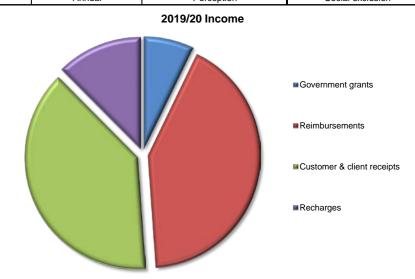
	The corporate strategies your						
Anticipated demand	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to
No. of people requiring services	3278	3252	3191	3170			Health & Wellbeing Strategy
People aged 85-89	358	335	315	293			
People aged 95+	190	185	180	175			
No. of people aged 65+ with dementia	407	419	431	448			
Anticipated non financial resources	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Staff (FTE)	324.50	340.59	595.00	340.59	340.59		

Performance indicator	Actual Performance (A) Performance Target (T) Proposed Target (P)					Target (P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not
(LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple)	2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P)	2020/21(P)	2021/22(P)	2022/23(P)	Folarity	Reporting cycle	mulcator type	met
No of carers receiving a service	1120	1010	1020	1040			High	Monthly	Business critical	Breach statutory duty
% Older people still at home following Reablement	84	78.8	78.8	78.8			High	Annual	Outcome	Increased costs
% People receiving 'long term' Community Services	77	72	72	72			High	Monthly	Business critical	Increased costs
% people with 'long term' services receiving Self Directed Support	100	95	95	95			High	Monthly	Unit cost	Government intervention
% of MASCOT calls answered in 60 seconds	N/A	97.5	97.5	97.5			High	Monthly	Quality	Increased waiting times
No. of DToCs - Delayed Transfers of Care (delayed bed days) Adult Social Care delays only	N/A	1424	595	TBC			Low	Monthly	Business critical	Increased costs
Social care-related quality of life	18.3	18.5		18.5			High	Annual	Perception	Quality of life
Proportion of people who use services who feel safe	N/A	68%	68%	68%			High	Annual	Perception	Social exclusion

		DEPARTI	HENTAL BUDG	E I AND KESU	UKCES			
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2017/18 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Expenditure	80,159	83,067	81,751	4,206	83,328	83,868	85,087	86,306
Employees	13,614	14,154	13,597	409	15,250	15,250	15,250	15,250
Premises	346	380	351	(50)	349	354	359	365
Transport	1,507	1,697	1,379	186	1,380	1,400	1,421	1,442
Supplies & Services	3,121	4,293	3,281	374	3,442	3,491	3,540	3,589
3rd party payments	45,354	46,619	46,992	3,210	46,315	46,330	47,023	47,716
Transfer Payments	9,954	9,296	9,857	77	10,298	10,748	11,199	11,649
Support services	6,152	6,517	6,183	-	6,183	6,183	6,183	6,183
Depreciation	111	111	111	-	111	111	111	111
Revenue £'(00)s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2017/18 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Income (21,003	22,954	22,974	(4,408)	23,474	23,674	23,674	23,674
Governme prants	17	387	1,417	(2,430)	1,676	1,676	1,676	1,676
Reimbursements	9,176	9,454	9,544	(2,940)	9,796	9,796	9,796	9,796
Customer & client receipts	8,962	10,199	9,100	963	9,088	9,288	9,288	9,288
Recharges	2,849	2,915	2,913	-	2,913	2,913	2,913	2,913
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Funded								

DEDARTMENTAL BUIDGET AND DESCRIBEES





Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2017/18 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
ASC IT Equipment		34						
LD Supported Living						488	633	462
Telehealth			44	-				
		34	44	0	0	488	633	462

58,777

(201

59,854

60,194

61,413

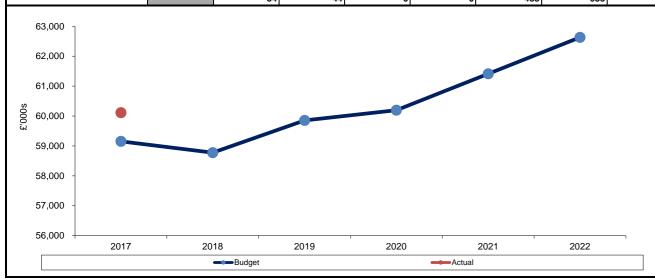
62,632

60,112

2019/20 Growth for Concessionary fares increase - £0..450m, and Winter Pressures Grant £748k. Savings previously identifies of £301k (CH70)

Total Savings target- £1.6m for the year. Savings from home care efficiencies and Merton Art Space income are planned to proceed. Savings proposed in relation to Extra Care contracts has been reduced from £99k to £57k. Previously proposed savings in Public Health spend of £500k are to be replaced. It is proposed that the balance will be found from the full year effect of reductions in placements costs this year, increasing MASCOT income and reviewing community day activities for older people.

One off grant for the year was announced in the Autumn Budget, but the details are not yet clear.



Growth for Concessionary fares increase - £0.450m. Total savings target is £5,851

We are awaiting the Adult Social Care Green Paper and the Comprehensive Spending Review in 2019 to understand the medium and longer term funding of that service. We are also waiting for the CSR to understand general funding, and in particular the future of Public Health Grant and housing grants.

2020/21

2021/22

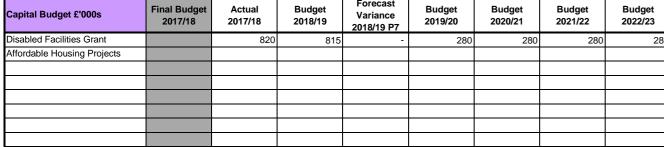
Growth for Concessionary fares increase - £0.450m. Total savings target is £762

2022/23

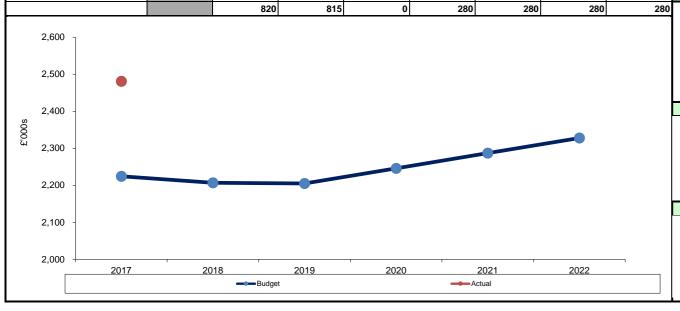
Growth for Concessionary fares increase - £0.450m. Total savings target is £600

			DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT Adult Social (
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECTS BENEFITS	Likelihood	Risk lihood Impact Sc		
Pro	oject 1	Project Title:	Adult Social Care Customer Journey: Pathways	Improved customer experience	Likelinood	Шрасі	Score	
Start date	2019-20	Project Details:	Reorganisation and alignment of the Adult Social Care access points and pathways within the context of the Care Act Principles of Wellbeing and Prevention and within the context of the principles of Merton Health and Care Togther. The former being the main driver for better management of demand for more formal adult social care services. The latter has emphasis on whole system integrated working in order to provide 'Right Care, Right Time, Right Place'. Refresh the skills and knowledge of all ASc staff in relation to the Care Act. Develop a training and development plan in line with the needs of the department as it revises its Target		4	2	8	
			operating Model.					
Pro	oject 2	Project Title:	Commissioning , Market Capacity & Capability Following an ADASS led Peer Review. Develop the commissioning, contract management and quality	Improved sustainability				
Start date End date	2019-20	Project Details:	assurance functions necessary to ensure Merton has sufficient supply of diverse and sustainable care provider markets to meet the care and support needs of borough residents either through direct commissioning activity or indirect market shaping activity. This project will also incorporate current		4	2	8	
	oject 3	Project Title:	commissioning and procurement activity for a range of services provided by third party suppliers Learning Disability Offer	Improved efficiency (savings)				
Start date	2019-20	Troject rine.	A review of our offer to adults with Learning Disabilities to ensure that we can meet the needs of those transitioning into adulthood and those of current service users and their carers within the resources we expect to be available. The project will review all aspects of the local learning disability pathways into Adult	improved circlettey (savings)				
End date	2022-23	Project Details:	Social Care, through transition and preparation for adulthood; the role of the Community Learning Disability Team and the commissioning of services aimed at meeting the needs of people with a learning disability. This will require continual engagement and consultation, which we will look to enlist the support of a local strategic engagement partner. A full review of housing, accommodation and support for people with Learning Disabilities will aim to reduce the use of out of borough placements and support people to remain living in Merton, connected to their community and supported to live the life they want.		5	3	15	
Pro	oject 4	Project Title:	Merton Prevention Offer	Improved efficiency (savings)				
Start date	2019-20	Project Details:	A review of the current preventative offer ensuring that we are investing in interventions that deliver improvements in health and reduced demand. This project is in conjunction with Public Health initiatives and will involve the voluntary and community sector as cricitcal partners. The Wellbeing Programme of grant		2	2	4	
End date	2021-22		funded prevention and early intervention will be recommissioned and commence in April 2019 as a three year programme					
	oject 5	Project Title:	Merton Health & Care Together	Improved effectiveness				
Skandate Skandate Skandate Skandate	2018-19	Project Details:	This is the emerging integrated care model within the context of national policy requirements to move towards integrated services. The promised ASC fudning Green Paper and NHS Five Year Froward View are expected to reinforce this. Good progress is being made on front line integration and we are also engaged in regional and sub-regional developments. A recent roundtable discussion with the Merton CCG, CEOs across the Acute Hospitals, SWL&ST Georges Mental Trust and our community provider CLCH make a firm commitment to working with Merton in identifying opportunities for joined up care ensuring the best outcomes for Merton residents. The local authority and Merton & Wandsworth CCG are the co-owners of the programme of work, the Programme Board is resentative of the Mwerton health and care economy including statutory, voluntary and community partners		3	3	9	
Pro	oject 6	Project Title:	Community Transport	Improved efficiency (savings)				
Start date	2019-20	Project Details:	We will work with colleagues in E&R and CSF to review the council's approach to community transport, reframing the offer of transport within Adult Social Care and ensuring it is delivered in the most efficient and effective way. This review will take into account the clean air strategy for the borough, the effective use of		5	2	10	
End date	2020-21	. 10,000 201001	resources when planning community transport and the flexibility of transport provision to support people to be independent and travel independently around the borough					
Pro	oject 7	Project Title:						
Start date		Project Details:					0	
End date		1 Tojout Details.						
Pro	oject 8	Project Title:						
Start date		Project Details:					0	
End date								
Pro	oject 9	Project Title:						
Start date		Project Details:					0	
End date	oject 10	Project Title:						
Start date	7,000 10	i roject ride.						
End date		Project Details:					0	
addic								

Housing Needs and Enabling Services											Plar	nning Assum	nptions					The Corporate strategies your
Cllr Martin Whelton	n: Cabinet Memb	er for Regene	ration, Environr	ment & Housin	g		Anticipate	ed demand	201	7/18	2018	8/19	201	9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to
Enter a brief	description of yo	our main activi	ities and objecti	ives below		Housing adv	ice, options, priva	ate tenants & landlords advice	11	000	112	250	11:	250	11250	11250	11250	Homeless Placements Policy (Interim)
To fulfil statutory housing fund	ctions including	the prevention	n and relief of h	nomelessness	and the	Housing register applicants			96	600	10250		10	700	11150	11600	12000	Homelessness Strategy
enforcement and regulation of the private rented sector.					Housing options casework			10	000	13	350	1	500	1500	1500	1500	Housing Strategy	
To plan services in response	to changes in na	ational policie	s and in the ho	using market,	and to	De	mand for tempor	rary accommodation	4	35	40	00		00	410	420	430	
develop innovative projects of		very that maxi	mise the use o	f resources ar	nd deliver	Anticipated non financial resources			201	7/18	2018	8/19	201	9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
services that minimise costs to the council.				Ī		•	ds Staff (FTE)		.50	20.			.50	21.50	21.50 21.50			
The purpose of this service	is to				Ī		Environmental F	Health (Housing)	5.	03	5.0			.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	
- Prevent and relieve homeles	ssness in accord	dance with sta	atutory housing	law	ľ		TOT	ALS	24	.53	25.			9.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	
- Provide homes to people in	housing need		-		Ī													
- Formulate and deliver statut	ŭ	etenies for the	borough		Ī		Performand	ce indicator	Actual P	erformance (A) Performan	nce Target (T) Proposed T	arget (P)	D-1i4.	Day anting suple	lu dinatar tura	Main impact if indicator not
	,	ū	· ·	minata bayaab	alda ta	(LBC		highlighted in purple)	2017/18(A) 2018/19(T) 2019/20(P) 2020/21(P) 2021/22(P) 2022/23(P)			Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	met			
 Maintain the housing register vacant housing association housing 		isea ietiirigs p	rocess and noi	minate nouser	nolas to	Hom	elessness / HRA	Prevention and Relief	465	450	450	450	450	450	High	Monthly	Business critical	Increased costs
- Maximise supply of homes v		lorde			1	No. of h	nouseholds in ten	nporary accommodation	180	230	230	230	230	230	Low	Monthly	Business critical	Increased costs
",	•				Ī		Highest no. of	families in B&B	1.8	10	10	10	10	10	Low	Monthly	Business critical	Increased costs
- Provide care and housing su	apport to vulnera	able adults			ľ		Highest no. of	f adults in B&B	2.4	10	10	10	10	10	Low	Monthly	Business critical	Increased costs
- Carry out a statutory duty to	enforce Enviror	nmental Healt	h (Housing) leg	gislation	Ī		Social ho	ousing lets	347	320	305	305	305	305	High	Quarterly	Outcome	Increased waiting times
- Provide mandatory grant as	sistance for imp	rovements an	d adaptations		Ī		Rent deposit -	new tenancies	70	40	40	40	40	40	High	Annual	Outcome	Increased waiting times
- Commission and monitor Ho	·		·		ľ	No. of enforcement/improvement notices			64	70	80	80	80	80	High	Quarterly	Outcome	Reduced enforcement
- Commission and monitor ric	Justing Related a	and rivating s	ирроп		İ	Numbe	er of Disabled Fa	cilities Grants approved	90	60	60	60	60	60	High	Quarterly	Outcome	Customer hardship
- Relationship management b	petween the cou	uncil and stock	k transfer housi	ing association	ns			·			•			- 55		-		
		DEPART	MENTAL BUDGI	ET AND RESO	URCES				1	2	040/20 Evr	dituro				1	2019/20 Income	
	Final Budget Actual Budget Forecast Budget			Budget	Dudget	Pudget	2019/20 Expenditure 2019/20 Inc							2019/20 IIICOIII c				
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Variance	2019/20	Budget 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23									1	
- 15				2018/19 P7									■Er	mployees				
Expenditure	4,619	6,131	4,621	1,287	4,709	4,750 1.215	,	4,831										
	mployees 1,014 1,061 1,024 41 1,21			1 775	1 215		1 0 1 5					■Pı	remises	I				
	Premises 39 21 40 4 4					, -	, -	1,215							ı			
			40		40	41	41	1,215 42 31										
Supplies & Services	39 29 383	21 19 381	40 29 189	(8) (38)	40 30 192	41 30 194	41 31 197	42 31 200					Tr	ransport				
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments	39 29 383 2,296	21 19 381 3,099	40 29 189 2,475	4 (8) (38) 689	40 30 192 2,368	41 30 194 2,405	41 31 197 2,442	42 31 200 2,479					■Tr	ransport				
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments	39 29 383	21 19 381	40 29 189	(8) (38)	40 30 192 2,368	41 30 194 2,405 571	41 31 197 2,442 571	42 31 200					1					
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments Transfer Payments	39 29 383 2,296 571	21 19 381 3,099 1,261	40 29 189 2,475 571 0	4 (8) (38) 689	40 30 192 2,368 571 0	41 30 194 2,405 571	41 31 197 2,442 571	42 31 200 2,479 571					1	ransport upplies & Services				■Reimbursements
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments	39 29 383 2,296	21 19 381 3,099	40 29 189 2,475	4 (8) (38) 689	40 30 192 2,368	41 30 194 2,405 571	41 31 197 2,442 571	42 31 200 2,479					■Si	upplies & Services				■Reimbursements
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments Transfer Payments Support services Depreciation	39 29 383 2,296 571 0 287	21 19 381 3,099 1,261 0 288	40 29 189 2,475 571 0 293	4 (8) (38) 689	40 30 192 2,368 571 0 293	41 30 194 2,405 571 0 293	41 31 197 2,442 571 0 293	42 31 200 2,479 571 0 293					■Si					
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments Transfer Payments Support services	39 29 383 2,296 571	21 19 381 3,099 1,261	40 29 189 2,475 571 0	4 (8) (38) (38) 689 598 0 0	40 30 192 2,368 571 0	41 30 194 2,405 571	41 31 197 2,442 571	42 31 200 2,479 571					■Si	upplies & Services				■Reimbursements ■Customer & client receipts
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments Transfer Payments Support services Depreciation Revenue £1000s	39 29 383 2,296 571 0 287 Final Budget 2017/18	21 19 381 3,099 1,261 0 288 Actual 2017/18	40 29 189 2,475 571 0 293 Budget 2018/19	4 (8) (38) (38) 689 598 0 0 Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	40 30 192 2,368 571 0 293 Budget 2019/20	41 30 194 2,405 571 0 293 Budget 2020/21	41 31 197 2,442 571 0 293 Budget 2021/22	42 31 200 2,479 571 0 293 Budget 2022/23					■Si	upplies & Services				
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments Transfer Payments Support services Depreciation Revenue £1000s	39 29 383 2,296 571 0 287 Final Budget 2017/18	21 19 381 3,099 1,261 0 288 Actual 2017/18	40 29 189 2,475 571 0 293 Budget 2018/19	4 (8) (38) (38) 689 598 0 0 Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7 (1,040)	40 30 192 2,368 571 0 293 Budget 2019/20	41 30 194 2,405 571 0 293 Budget 2020/21	41 31 197 2,442 571 0 293 Budget 2021/22	42 31 200 2,479 571 0 293					■Si	upplies & Services				
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments Transfer Payments Support services Depreciation Revenue £1000s	39 29 383 2,296 571 0 287 Final Budget 2017/18	21 19 381 3,099 1,261 0 288 Actual 2017/18	40 29 189 2,475 571 0 293 Budget 2018/19	4 (8) (38) (38) 689 598 0 0 Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	40 30 192 2,368 571 0 293 Budget 2019/20 2,504	41 30 194 2,405 571 0 293 Budget 2020/21	41 31 197 2,442 571 0 293 Budget 2021/22 2,504	42 31 200 2,479 571 0 293 Budget 2022/23					■SI ■Tr	upplies & Services				
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments Transfer Payments Support services Depreciation Revenue £ 1000s Income Government grants Reimbursektents Customer & client receipts	39 29 383 2,296 571 0 287 Final Budget 2017/18 2,395 197	21 19 381 3,099 1,261 0 288 Actual 2017/18 3,650 582	40 29 189 2,475 571 0 293 Budget 2018/19 2,414	4 (8) (38) (38) 689 598 0 0 0 Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7 (1,040) (467)	40 30 192 2,368 571 0 293 Budget 2019/20 2,504 75 2,010	41 30 194 2,405 571 0 293 Budget 2020/21 2,504	41 31 197 2,442 571 0 293 Budget 2021/22 2,504 75 2,010	42 31 200 2,479 571 0 293 Budget 2022/23 2,504 75					■SI ■Tr	upplies & Services ransfer Payments d party payments				
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments Transfer Payments Support services Depreciation Revenue £ 1000s Income Government grants Reimbursektents Customer & client receipts Recharges	39 29 383 2,296 571 0 287 Final Budget 2017/18 2,395 197 2,020	21 19 381 3,099 1,261 0 288 Actual 2017/18 3,650 582 2,259	40 29 189 2,475 571 0 293 Budget 2018/19 2,414 144 2,010 260 0	4 (8) (38) (38) 689 598 0 0 0 Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7 (1,040) (467) 33 (606) 0	40 30 192 2,368 571 0 293 Budget 2019/20 2,504 75 2,010 418 0	41 30 194 2,405 571 0 293 Budget 2020/21 2,504 75 2,010 418 0	41 31 197 2,442 571 0 293 Budget 2021/22 2,504 75 2,010 418 0	42 31 200 2,479 571 0 293 Budget 2022/23 2,504 75 2,010					■SI ■TI	upplies & Services ransfer Payments rd party payments ransfer Payments				
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments Transfer Payments Support services Depreciation Revenue £ 1000s Income Government grants Reimbursektents Customer & client receipts Recharges Reserves	39 29 383 2,296 571 0 287 Final Budget 2017/18 2,395 197 2,020	21 19 381 3,099 1,261 0 288 Actual 2017/18 3,650 582 2,259	40 29 189 2,475 571 0 293 Budget 2018/19 2,414 144 2,010 260 0	4 (8) (38) (38) 689 598 0 0 Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7 (1,040) (467) 33 (606) 0 0	40 30 192 2,368 571 0 293 Budget 2019/20 2,504 75 2,010 418 0	41 30 194 2,405 571 0 293 Budget 2020/21 2,504 75 2,010	41 31 197 2,442 571 0 293 Budget 2021/22 2,504 75 2,010 418 0	42 31 200 2,479 571 0 293 Budget 2022/23 2,504 75 2,010					■SI ■TI	upplies & Services ransfer Payments d party payments				
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments Transfer Payments Support services Depreciation Revenue £ 000s Income Governme e grants Reimburse tents Customer & client receipts Recharges Reserves Capital Funded	39 29 383 2,296 571 0 287 Final Budget 2017/18 2,395 197 2,020 178 0 0 0	21 19 381 3,099 1,261 0 288 Actual 2017/18 3,650 582 2,259 810 0 0	40 29 189 2,475 571 0 293 Budget 2018/19 2,414 144 2,010 260 0 0	4 (8) (38) (38) 689 598 0 0 0 Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7 (1,040) (467) 33 (606) 0 0	40 30 192 2,368 571 0 293 Budget 2019/20 2,504 75 2,010 418 0 0	41 30 194 2,405 571 0 293 Budget 2020/21 2,504 75 2,010 418 0	### 41 ### 31 ##	42 31 200 2,479 571 0 293 Budget 2022/23 2,504 75 2,010 418 0 0					■SI ■TI	upplies & Services ransfer Payments rd party payments ransfer Payments				
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments Transfer Payments Support services Depreciation Revenue £1000s Income Governmenterants Reimbursektents Customer & client receipts Recharges Reserves	39 29 383 2,296 571 0 287 Final Budget 2017/18 2,395 197 2,020 178 0 0 2,224	21 19 381 3,099 1,261 0 288 Actual 2017/18 3,650 582 2,259 810 0 0 2,481	40 29 189 2,475 571 0 293 Budget 2018/19 2,414 144 2,010 260 0 0 0 2,207	4 (8) (38) (38) 689 598 0 0 0 Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7 (1,040) (467) 33 (606) 0 0 0 247	40 30 192 2,368 571 0 293 Budget 2019/20 2,504 75 2,010 418 0 0 0 2,205	41 30 194 2,405 571 0 293 Budget 2020/21 2,504 75 2,010 418 0 0 2,246	41 31 197 2,442 571 0 293 Budget 2021/22 2,504 75 2,010 418 0 0 2,287	42 31 200 2,479 571 0 293 Budget 2022/23 2,504 75 2,010 418 0 0 2,328					■SI ■TI	upplies & Services ransfer Payments rd party payments ransfer Payments				
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments Transfer Payments Support services Depreciation Revenue £1000s Income Government grants Reimburse wents Customer & client receipts Recharges Reserves Capital Funded	39 29 383 2,296 571 0 287 Final Budget 2017/18 2,395 197 2,020 178 0 0 2,224 Final Budget	21 19 381 3,099 1,261 0 288 Actual 2017/18 3,650 582 2,259 810 0 0 2,481 Actual	40 29 189 2,475 571 0 293 Budget 2018/19 2,414 2,010 260 0 0 0 2,207 Budget	4 (8) (38) (38) 689 598 0 0 0 Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7 (1,040) (467) 33 (606) 0 0	40 30 192 2,368 571 0 293 Budget 2019/20 2,504 75 2,010 418 0 0 0 2,205 Budget	41 30 194 2,405 571 0 293 Budget 2020/21 2,504 75 2,010 418 0 0 0 2,246 Budget	### 41 ### 31 ##	42 31 200 2,479 571 0 293 Budget 2022/23 2,504 75 2,010 418 0 0 0 2,328 Budget					■SI ■TI	upplies & Services ransfer Payments d party payments ransfer Payments upport services	major budget etc	c. changes		
Supplies & Services Transfer Payments 3rd party payments Transfer Payments Support services Depreciation Revenue £'000's Income Government grants Reimburse & cylent receipts Recharges Reserves Capital Funded Council Funded Net Budget	39 29 383 2,296 571 0 287 Final Budget 2017/18 2,395 197 2,020 178 0 0 2,224	21 19 381 3,099 1,261 0 288 Actual 2017/18 3,650 582 2,259 810 0 0 2,481	40 29 189 2,475 571 0 293 Budget 2018/19 2,414 144 2,010 260 0 0 0 2,207	4 (8) (38) (38) (38) 689 598 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	40 30 192 2,368 571 0 293 Budget 2019/20 2,504 75 2,010 418 0 0 0 2,205	41 30 194 2,405 571 0 293 Budget 2020/21 2,504 75 2,010 418 0 0 2,246	41 31 197 2,442 571 0 293 Budget 2021/22 2,504 75 2,010 418 0 0 2,287 Budget 2021/22	42 31 200 2,479 571 0 293 Budget 2022/23 2,504 75 2,010 418 0 0 0 2,328 Budget 2022/23					■SI ■TI	upplies & Services ransfer Payments d party payments ransfer Payments upport services	major budget etc 2019/20	c. changes		



Homelessness reduction grant with new responsibilities £136, 288 and flexible homelessness support grant of £715,812 Increased income from Extended HMO Mandatory Licencing Scheme and revised fee structure Disabled facilities grant



2021/21

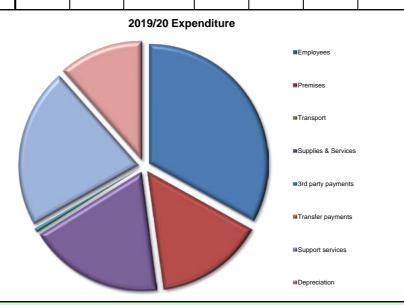
2022/23

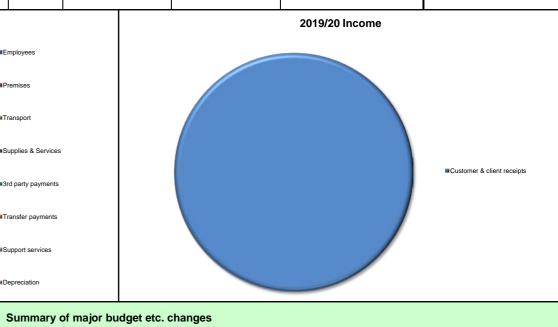
2020/21

			DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) - Housing Needs and Enab				
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECTS BENEFITS	Likelihood	Risk Impact	Score
Pro	oject 1	Project Title:	Homeless Reduction Act - Review	Risk reduction and compliance	Likelinood	impact	Score
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Review impact of Homelessness Reduction Act on business, performance, customers and staff and		2	2	4
End date	2019-20	,	amend any processes where necessary and appropriate.				
Pro	oject 2	Project Title:	Housing Enforcement Policy	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Introduce and monitor Civil Penalties, Rent Repayment Orders by implementation of Housing Enforcement Policy		2	2	4
End date	2019-20						
Pro	oject 3	Project Title:	Public ProtectionTechnology Upgrade	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2016-17	Project Details:	Work with IT / E&R on re-procurement / replacement of M3PP, cloud hosting and subsequent upgrade of M3PP to Assure.		2	1	2
End date	2019-20						
Pro	oject 4 I	Project Title:	Extended HMO Mandatory Licencing Scheme	Economic outcomes			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Monitor the implementation of the Extended HMO Mandatory Licencing Scheme and new Licence fee structure.		2	2	4
End date	2019-20						
Pre	Project 5 Project Title:		EDRMS Workflow	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2016-17	Project Details:	Work with Corporate to implement EDRMS in Housing and then update workflow processes accordingly		2	2	4
En date	2019-20						
ψ Pr	oject 6 I	Project Title:	Housing Related Support	Improved efficiency (savings)			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Implement and monitor revised commissioning plans for Housing Related Support		2	1	2
End date	2019-20						
Pro	oject 7 I	Project Title:	Housing IT software re-procurement	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Re-procure all IT Sofware solutions for Housing Needs (Homelesness, Temporary Accommodation & Rent Accounts, Housing Register and Choice Based Lettings.)		2	2	4
End date	2020-21						
Pro	oject 8 I	Project Title:	Homelessness Strategy	Improved reputation			
Start date	2018-19	Dunio et Deteile	Re-draft the Homelessness Strategy to reflect the impact of the Homelessness Reduction Act and the		2	1	2
End date	2019-20	Project Details:	Government's Rough Sleeper strategy				
Pro	oject 9	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							
Pro	oject 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Droject Detailer					0
End date		Project Details:					
	1						

			Plan	ning Assump	tions					The Corporate strategies your	
Anticipated demand	201	17/18	2018	/19	201	9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to	
Active users	56	,000	56,0	000	56,	500	57,000	57,500	58,000	Customer Contact Strategy	
Stock issues	950	0,000	900,	000	900	000	900,000	900,000	900,000	Children and Young People's Plan	
Registered members	135	5,000	135,	000	135	000	135,000	135,000	135,000	Community Plan	
Visitor figures	1,20	00,000	1,200	,000	1,200	,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	quality and Community Cohesion Strateg	
Anticipated non financial resources	201	2017/18		/19	201	9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Health & Wellbeing Strategy	
Staff (FTE)		33.30		35	30	85	30.85	30.85	30.85	Heritage Strategy	
Accommodation (Libraries)		7			7	'	7	7	7	Procurement Strategy	
Equipment (PC's)	1	144		152		i9	159	159	159	Voluntary Sector and Volunteering Strateg	
										Workforce Strategy	
Performance indicator	Actua	l Performance	e (A) performan	ce target (T) F	Proposed Tai	get (P)	Polarity	Penarting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not	
(LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple)	2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P) 2020/21(P)		2021/22(P)	2022/23(P)	1 Olarity	reporting cycle	mulcutor type	met	
Number of visitors accessing the library service online	250,011	220,000	235,000	240,000	245,000	250,000	High	Monthly	Quality	Reduced uptake of service	
Active users - peoples network terminal	65,154	56,000	56,500	57,000	57,500	58,000	High	Monthly	Outcome	Reduced uptake of service	
% self service usage for stock transactions	98	97	97	98	98	98	High	Monthly	Business critical	Increased costs	
Active volunteers in libraries	293	230	230	230	230	230	High	Monthly	Business critical	Reduced service delivery	
Maintain Income	£401,422	£376,000	£414,000	£414,000	£414,000	£414,000	High	Monthly	Unit cost	Increased costs	
Visitor figures - physical visits to libraries	N/A	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	High	Monthly	Quality	Reduced service delivery	
% customer satisfaction (Libraries' own survey)	N/A	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	High	Annual	Perception	Reduced customer service	
The state of the s		1	1	1	1		·	1	l		
	Active users Stock issues Registered members Visitor figures Anticipated non financial resources Staff (FTE) Accommodation (Libraries) Equipment (PC's) Performance indicator (LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple) Number of visitors accessing the library service online Active users - peoples network terminal % self service usage for stock transactions Active volunteers in libraries Maintain Income Visitor figures - physical visits to libraries	Active users 56 Stock issues 956 Registered members 138 Visitor figures 1,20 Anticipated non financial resources 201 Staff (FTE) 33 Accommodation (Libraries) Equipment (PC's) 1 Performance indicator (LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple) 2017/18(A) Number of visitors accessing the library service online 250,011 Active users - peoples network terminal 65,154 % self service usage for stock transactions 98 Active volunteers in libraries 293 Maintain Income £401,422 Visitor figures - physical visits to libraries N/A	Active users 56,000 Stock issues 950,000 Registered members 135,000 Visitor figures 1,200,000 Anticipated non financial resources 2017/18 Staff (FTE) 33.30 Accommodation (Libraries) 7 Equipment (PC's) 144 Performance indicator (LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple) 2017/18(A) 2018/19(T) Number of visitors accessing the library service online 250,011 220,000 Active users - peoples network terminal 65,154 56,000 % self service usage for stock transactions 98 97 Active volunteers in libraries 293 230 Maintain Income £401,422 £376,000 Visitor figures - physical visits to libraries N/A 1,200,000	Anticipated demand 2017/18 2018 Active users 56,000 56,0 Stock issues 950,000 900,0 Registered members 135,000 135,0 Visitor figures 1,200,000 1,200 Anticipated non financial resources 2017/18 2018 Staff (FTE) 33.30 31.3 Accommodation (Libraries) 7 7 Equipment (PC's) 144 15 Performance indicator (LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple) 2017/18(A) 2018/19(T) 2019/20(P) Number of visitors accessing the library service online 250,011 220,000 235,000 Active users - peoples network terminal 65,154 56,000 56,500 % self service usage for stock transactions 98 97 97 Active volunteers in libraries 293 230 230 Maintain Income £401,422 £376,000 £414,000 Visitor figures - physical visits to libraries N/A 1,200,000 1,200,000	Anticipated demand 2017/18 2018/19 Active users 56,000 56,000 Stock issues 950,000 900,000 Registered members 135,000 135,000 Visitor figures 1,200,000 1,200,000 Anticipated non financial resources 2017/18 2018/19 Staff (FTE) 33.30 31.35 Accommodation (Libraries) 7 7 Equipment (PC's) 144 152 Performance indicator (LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple) Actual Performance (A) performance target (T) I 2017/18(A) 2018/19(T) 2019/20(P) 2020/21(P) Number of visitors accessing the library service online 250,011 220,000 235,000 240,000 Active users - peoples network terminal 65,154 56,000 56,500 57,000 % self service usage for stock transactions 98 97 97 98 Active volunteers in libraries 293 230 230 230 Wisitor figures - physical visits to libraries N/A	Anticipated demand 2017/18 2018/19 2019 Active users 56,000 56,000 56,000 Stock issues 950,000 900,000 900,000 Registered members 135,000 135,000 135,000 Visitor figures 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 Anticipated non financial resources 2017/18 2018/19 2019 Staff (FTE) 33.30 31.35 30. Accommodation (Libraries) 7 7 7 Equipment (PC's) 144 152 15 Performance indicator (LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple) 2017/18(A) 2018/19(T) 2019/20(P) 2020/21(P) 2021/22(P) Number of visitors accessing the library service online 250,011 220,000 235,000 240,000 245,000 Active users - peoples network terminal 65,154 56,000 56,500 57,000 57,500 % self service usage for stock transactions 98 97 97 98 98 Active volunteers in libraries 2	Anticipated demand 2017/18 2018/19 2019/20 Active users 56,000 56,000 56,500 Stock issues 950,000 900,000 900,000 Registered members 135,000 135,000 135,000 Visitor figures 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 Anticipated non financial resources 2017/18 2018/19 2019/20 Staff (FTE) 33.30 31.35 30.85 Accommodation (Libraries) 7 7 7 Equipment (PC's) 144 152 159 Actual Performance (A) performance target (T) Proposed Target (P) (LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple) 2017/18(A) 2018/19(T) 2019/20(P) 2020/21(P) 2021/22(P) 2022/23(P) Number of visitors accessing the library service online 250,011 220,000 235,000 245,000 250,000 Active users - peoples network terminal 65,154 56,000 56,500 57,500 57,500 58,000 % self service usage for stock transactions 98 97	Anticipated demand 2017/18 2018/19 2019/20 2020/21 Active users 56,000 56,000 56,500 57,000 Stock issues 950,000 900,000 900,000 900,000 900,000 Registered members 135,000 135,000 135,000 135,000 Visitor figures 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 Anticipated non financial resources 2017/18 2018/19 2019/20 2020/21 Staff (FTE) 33.30 31.35 30.85 30.85 Accommodation (Libraries) 7 7 7 7 Equipment (PC's) 144 152 159 159 Performance indicator Actual Performance (A) performance target (T) Proposed Target (P) LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple) 2017/18(A) 2018/19(T) 2019/20(P) 2020/21(P) 2021/22(P) 2022/23(P) Number of visitors accessing the library service online 250,011 220,000 235,000 240,000 245,000 250,000 High Active users - peoples network terminal 65,154 56,000 56,500 57,000 57,500 58,000 High Active volunteers in libraries 293 230 230 230 230 230 230 High Maintain Income £401,422 £376,000 £414,000 £414,000 £414,000 £414,000 High Visitor figures - physical visits to libraries N/A 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 High	Anticipated demand 2017/18 2018/19 2019/20 2020/21 2021/22	Anticipated demand 2017/18 2018/19 2019/20 2020/21 2021/22 2022/23	

Revenue £'000s Final Budget 2017/18 Actual 2017/18 Budget 2018/19 Forecast Variance Variance Variance 2019/20 Budget 2021/22 Budget 2021/23 Budget 2021/23 Budget 2021/22 Budget 2021/23 Budget 2021/24 Bud			DEPARTME	ENTAL BUDGE	T AND RESOU	RCES			
Employees 1,117 1,150 1,092 8 1,032	Revenue £'000s				Variance			- 1	
Premises 322 439 445 18 460 466 473 486 Transport 5 5 4 (2) 4 4 4 4 4 4 Supplies & Services 694 607 587 (18) 571 580 589 597 3rd party payments 18 18 18 31 0 18 19 19 22 Transfer payments 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Support services 688 637 677 0 677 677 677 677 677 Depreciation 359 359 359 359 359 359 359 359 359 369 359 Revenue £101s	Expenditure	3,204	3,215	3,195	5	3,121	3,137	3,153	3,169
Transport	Employees	1,117	1,150	1,092	8	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032
Supplies & Services	Premises	322	439	445	18	460	466	473	480
18	Transport	5	5	4	(2)	4	4	4	4
Transfer payments 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Supplies & Services	694	607	587	(18)	571	580	589	597
Transfer payments 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3rd party payments	18	18	31	Ó	18	19	19	20
Depreciation 359 3		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Final Budget	Support services	688	637	677	0	677	677	677	677
Final Budget 2017/18 2017/18 2018/19 2018/19 7 3019/20 2020/21 2021/22 2022/23 2022/	Depreciation	359	359	359	0	359	359	359	359
Governments				•	Variance				
Reimbursements	Income (O	482	525	459	7	469	469	469	469
Customer	Governments rants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Recharges		175	144	139	8	96	96		
Reserves		307	381	321	(1)	372	372	372	372
Capital Funded 0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Council Funded Net Budget 2,722 2,690 2,736 12 2,653 2,669 2,685 2,701 Capital Budget £'000s Final Budget 2017/18 Actual 2017/18 Budget 2018/19 Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7 Budget 2019/20 Budget 2020/21 Budget 2021/22 Budget 2021/22 Budget 2021/22 Budget 2021/22 Budget 2021/22 Description of 2021/22 Descripti		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Capital Budget £'000s Final Budget 2017/18 Actual 2017/18 Budget 2018/19 Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7 Budget 2019/20 Budget 2020/21 Budget 2021/22 Budget 2022/23 Library Buildings 257 17 0 235 350 0 0 Library IT 0 140 0 0 0 0 140	Capital Funded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Capital Budget £'000s Final Budget 2017/18 Actual 2017/18 Budget 2018/19 Budget 2019/20 Budget 2020/21 Budget 2021/22	Council Funded Net Budget	2,722	2,690	2,736	12	2,653	2,669	2,685	2,701
Library IT 0 140 0 0 0 0 0 140	Capital Budget £'000s			•	Variance				
	Library Buildings		257	17	0	235	350	0	C
257 457 0 225 250 0 440	Library IT		0	140	0	0	0	0	140
257 457 0 235 250 0 440									
257 457 0 235 250 0 440									
			257	157	0	235	350	0	140





Savings CH67 Merton Art Space £38k

2,500 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

2021/22

2019/20

2020/21

			DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) - MAXIMUM C Libraries	OF 10 OVER THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD			
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECTS BENEFITS	Likelihood	Risk Impact	Score
Pro	ject 1	Project Title:	Partnership development	Improved customer experience	LIKEIIIIOOG	impact	OCOTE
Start date	2015-16	Project Details	Continue to develop partnership approach to delivering services in libraries. Increase health partnerships and lead on key actions agreed within the C&H TOM relating to prevention.		3	1	3
End date	2020-21		partitionships and load on key actions agreed within the oart Foly relating to prevention.				
Pro	ject 2	Project Title:	Heritage Strategy	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2015-16	Project Details	Promote the Heritage Strategy and increase community participation in heritage activities. Continue to draw in external funding, improve income streams and undertake work to revise the Heritage Strategy.		3	1	3
End date	2020-21						
Pro	ject 3	Project Title:	London Libraries Consortium	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2015-16	Project Details	Complete the procurement of the new library management system with LLC colleagues and deliver enhanced digital services for customers.		3	2	6
End date	2019-20						
Pro	ject 4	Project Title:	Children & Young People's projects	Improved customer experience			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details	Continue to develop the Schools and Libraries Membership schemes for primary and high schools. Further develop the youth offer in libraries and further develop staff skills in youth engagement.		3	1	3
End date	2021-22						
Pro	ject 5	Project Title:	Customer consultation, marketing and promotion	Improved customer experience			
Start date	2016-17	Project Details	Undertake customer surveys to gain user views and consult on any significant changes to service delivery. Continue to develop e-marketing services and undertake promotional activities such as		2	1	2
Er date	2020-21		Library Connect.				
မာ မာ	ject 6	Project Title:	Income Generation	Improved efficiency (savings)			
Start date	2016-17	Project Details	Implement agreed savings from the rollout out of coffee shops in libraries and further develop income sources such as Merton Arts Space whilst identifying new opportunities.		3	2	6
End date	2019-20		Sources such as Mettern Artis opace whilst lacitallying new opportunities.				
Pro	ject 7	Project Title:	Assisted digital support	Improved customer experience			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details	Increase volunteer numbers and skills in supporting customers with more complex IT needs and promote 'channel shift' to online services.		2	2	4
End date	2020-21		promote charmer of the common conviction.				
Pro	ject 8	Project Title:	Security services contract	Improved efficiency (savings)			
Start date	2015-16	Project Details	On-going monitoring of performance. Develop security guard services to play a more active role in service transformation and to faciltate lone working arrangements.		3	2	6
End date	2019-20		Service transformation and to facilitate force working affaitigements.				
Pro	ject 9	Project Title:	Library redevelopments	Improved customer experience			
Start date	2015-16	Project Details	Continue to develop the new Colliers Wood Library and maximise the use of space in existing		3	2	6
End date	2019-20	-	libraries. Work with other departments to identify new development opportunities.				
Proj	ect 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details					0
End date		. Tojou Duana					

Merton A	dult Learning			 	D							
Cllr Nick Draper: Cabinet Me	ember for Con	nmunity & Cu	lture									cial, economic, health and in the field and by developing
Service	Providers:				ed evidence ba					.ouo., coaog co	20 10 mio 2001 providero	
South Tha	ames College			The service	will continue t	o provide popi	ular coureae w	hilet avnand	ing provision	o for families and enhance	cing our range of maths	, English and employability
	ork London			courses.	will continue t	o provide popi	ulai coulses v	rillist expariu	ing provision	i ioi iaiiiiles and eiiilaik	cing our range or mains,	, English and employability
Groundw	ork London											
				L								
				Pla	nning Assumpt	tions						The Corporate strategies the
Anticipated demand		2017	7/18	201	8/19	2019	9/20	2020)/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to
Total number of learners		328	85	32	285	32	85	328	85	3285	3285	Culture and Sport Framework
Number of accredited learner	s	146	67	14	167	14	67	140	67	1467	1467	Employment and Skills Action Plan
Total number of enrolments		396	64	39	964	39	64	390	64	3964		Special Educational Needs and Disabilitie Strategy
											3964	Medium Term Financial Strategy
												ca.a caca.a.ca.
Anticipated non financial resou		2017			8/19	2019		2020		2021/22	2022/23	
Staff (Commissioning Team)		3.	8	!	3.8	3.		3.		3.8	3.8	
Staff (LDD Curriculum manage South Thames College	er)	1			0	<u> </u>)	O O)	0	0	
Global Solution Services							resources to pro					+
Clobal Goldfort Gervices		Actua	I Porformanco	(A) Porforman	co Target (D) D		·	VIGE SEIVICE				
Performance indicator				T	A) Performance Target (P) Proposed Target (T)				rity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not met
		2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P)	2020/21(P)	2021/22(P)	2022/23(P)					
Number of enrolments per annumber of new learners per annumber of new lear		3598	3964	3964	3964	3964	3964	Hig	jh	Quarterly	Outcome	Reduced uptake of service
(not registered as learners in previous		2032	45%	40%	40%	40%	40%	Hig	jh	Quarterly	Outcome	Reduced uptake of service
Number of completers (% retention rate		96%	94%	95%	95%	95%	95%	Hig	jh	Annual	Outcome	Reduced service delivery
overall success rate of accredited cours		74% (TBC)	86%	88%	90%	90%	90%	Hig	jh	Annual	Outcome	Reduced uptake of service
% of end of course evaluations where teaching is rated as good or above	ng and learning	99%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	Hig	jh d	Annual	Perception	Reduced service delivery
% of learners from deprived wa	rds	29%	30%	32%	35%	35%	35%	Hig	jh	Quarterly	Quality	Reduced uptake of service
Average cost per learner		£374	£247	£247	£247	£247	£247	Lo	W	Annual	Unit cost	Reduced uptake of service
												_
		Financ	ial lufaati							A -1-1141-	nal Erman dituna luta	
		Financ	ial Informati	Forecast						Additio	nal Expenditure Info	rmation
Revenue	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23				
Expenditure	1,410	1,150	1,415	2	· · · · ·	1,399						
Old Service Contractor's Fee	1,038	0 803	0 1,038	0		0 1,140	0 1,155					
Employees (Commissioning Team)	184	182	231									
Employees (LDD Curriculum Manager)	122		77		0	0	0					
Support Service Other Costs	28 38		31 38		31							
	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget				
Revenue	2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	Variance 2018/19 P7	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23				
Income	1,378		1,380	2	,							
Adult Education Block Grant	1,346	1,111	1,346		1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347				
Adult Apprenticeships Grant Other Income	28	5 0	28	0	0	0	0	0				
Council Funded Net Budget	32	25	35	0	36	52						
Canital Expenditure	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget				
Capital Expenditiire			-	I Variance	, –	, –	, –	· · ·				

Budget 2021/22

2022/23

2019/20

Variance

2018/19 P7

2020/21

Description of main activities and objectives

Commissioned Service

Merton Adult Learning

2017/18

Capital Expenditure

2017/18

			DETAILS OF MAJOR PI Merton Adult Lea				
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MA IOD DDO IECTS DENEEITS	Likelihood	Risk	Coor
Pro	oject 1	Project Title:	Improve Ofsted rating	Improved effectiveness	Likelinood	Impact	Score
Start date	2016-17	Project Details:	Implement agreed actions in Post Ofsted Improvement Action Plan (PIAP) ready for re-inspection to		3	2	6
End date	2018-19	Froject Details.	achieve a 'Good' rating				
Pro	oject 2	Project Title:	Embed employability, maths and English strands in courses where applicable	Economic outcomes			
Start date	2016-17	Project Details:	Embed key threads around employability, maths and English into courses delivered by new providers.		2	1	2
End date	2018-19						
Pro	oject 3	Project Title:	Promote and embed British Values and Prevent within the classroom	Risk reduction and compliance			
Start date	2016-17	Project Details:	Tutors and learners to be able to demonstrate a better understanding of British Values and Prevent		2	1	2
End date	2019-20	,	and to be more aware of how to keep safe.				
Pro	oject 4	Project Title:	Expand provision in deprived areas of the borough and / or amongst deprived communities	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2016-17	Project Details:	Deliver a range of community and family learning initiatives in the borough to increase take up and proactively market services to residents with the greatest needs.		3	1	3
End date	2018-19						
Pro	oject 5	Project Title:	Embed new evidence base and overhaul course provision	Improved customer experience			
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	Make more effective usage of learner and community data to inform the commissioning of adult learning courses whilst retaining a healthy breadth of provision.		2	1	2
End date	2018-19		learning courses whilst retaining a nearing breauth of provision.				
ÖÖre	oject 6	Project Title:	Embed new commissioning arrangements across all services	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2016-17	Project Details:	Embed new contractor arrangements and undertake regular contract reviews. Identify improvement plans to embed and improve the quality of the new adult learning services and further develop the		3	2	6
End date	2019-20		provider market in the borough.				
Pro	oject 7	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							
Pro	oject 8	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date		5					
	oject 9	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date		_					
Pro	oject 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
		l	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				1

End date

Public Health			Planning Assu	mptions				The Corporate strategies your service
Cllr Tobin Byers: Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care	Anticipated demand	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	contributes to
Enter a brief description of your main activities and objectives below	Sexual health	20,080	19,972	19,735	19,498	19,261	19,024	Sexual Health Strategy
Public Health services currently comprise:	Drugs & alcohol - new service in mobilisation April 2018	400 drugs/220 alcohol	400 drugs/220 alcohol	400 drugs/250 alcohol	400 drugs/270 alcohol	400 drugs/270 alcohol	400 drugs/270 alcohol	Substance Misuse Strategic framework
Services to improve health and wellbeing that are the commissioning responsibility of PH in LA	Support to CCG (% of PH staff capacity)	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	Merton Health & Care Together
(including the following mandatory services: sexual health, NHS health checks, Healthy Child 0-	NHS Health Checks	2,180	2,893	2,600	2,600	TBC	TBC	Health & Wellbeing Strategy
5 services, National Child Measurement Programme) Commissioning support function to the CCG (mandatory)and council; Health protection oversight function (mandatory) Health intelligence including JSNA (mandatory)	National Child Measurement Programme	Reception Cohort : 2,396 Year 6 Cohort: 2,362	Reception Cohort : 2,475 Year 6 Cohort: 2,296	Reception Cohort: 2,478 Year 6 Cohort: 2,371	Reception Cohort: 2,481 Year 6 Cohort: 2,447	Reception Cohort: 2,483 Year 6 Cohort: 2,522	Reception Cohort: 2,486 Year 6 Cohort: 2,598	Health & Wellbeing Strategy
- Health Intelligence including 30NA (mandatory)	Health Visiting New Birth Visits: estimated new births	3,222	3,271	3,248	3,242	3,225	3,202	Health & Wellbeing Strategy
Our vision for public health in Merton over the next five years is to:	Risk & Resilience Service	29 treatment / 500 detache	41 treatment / 500 detache	152 treatment / 500 detache	2 treatment / 500 detach	173 treatment / 500 detache	83 treatment / 500 detache	Children and Young People's Plan
Protect and improve physical and mental health outcomes for the whole population in Merton	Falls Prevention	1082	1100	1125	1150	1175	1200	Health & Wellbeing Strategy
throughout the life course, and reduce health inequalities, especially between the West and East	Dementia Action Alliance	36	30	40	40	40	40	Health & Wellbeing Strategy
of the borough, within the shrinking financial envelope available. • Fulfil our statutory PH duties.	Anticipated non financial resources	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Contribute to Merton becoming London's best council in 2020	Staff (FTE)	16.56	18.66	18.06	18.06	18.06		
Contribute to morten posenting condens a post countril in 2020	Staff (Trainees)	2	2	2	2	2		
Our strategic objectives are:	Performance indicator	Actual performance	(A) Performance Target (1	(P) Proposed Target	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not met

95%

70%

95%

9.2%

30

1100

2.893

82.7%

57.3%

90%

90%

17/18 Nov 19 97.8% (16/17)

17/18 Dec 1

TBC

36

1082.00

1.887

83.7%

54.4%

100.0%

87%

2018/19(T) **2019/20(P)** 2020/21(P)

95%

70% TBC

95%

8%

40

1125

2.600

81.7%

58%

90%

90%

80%

95%

70% TBC

95%

8%

40

1150

2.600

80.7%

59%

90%

90%

95%

70% TBC

95%

7.7%

40

1175

0

79.7%

60%

90%

90%

80%

70% TBC

95%

40

1200

0

78.7%

61%

90%

90%

(LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple)

Health Visiting - % of New Birth Reviews in 14 days of birth

Breastfeeding at the 6-8 weeks review (partially or totally)

% of participation in NCMP at age 10-11 years (Year 6)

Reduce % gap in age 10-11 obesity between E & W Merton

New Dementia action alliance members

Number of referrals to the falls service

Number of completed health checks

The estimated proportion of residents who are dependent on alcoh

but not in the treatment system Proportion of all in treatment, who successfully completed treatment

and did not re-present within 6/12 months - Alcohol % young people (under 25) leaving treatment where substance

misuse has reduced or client become drug free. % of eligible people offered an HIV test and who accept

% of total attendances of eligible service users within the 15-24 age

						group w	ho accepted and	received a Chlam	ıyc
		DEPARTI	MENTAL BUDG	ET AND RESO	URCES				
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
Expenditure	11,335	11,353	10,107	(14)	10,396	10,396	10,396	10,396	ı
Employees	1,116	1,081	1,188	(51)	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	ı
Premises	4	1	3	(2)	3	3	3	3	ı
Transport	2	0	2	(1)	2	2	2	2	
Supplies & Services	3,172	3,047	2,406	4	2,489	2,489	2,489	2,489	ı
3rd party payments	6,889	7,069	6,365	36	6,568	6,568	6,568	6,568	
Transfer payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ı
Support services	151	155	143	0	143	143	143	143	
Depreciation	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
Income	10,988	11,006	10,107	14	10,396	10,396	10,396	10,396	ı
Government grants	10,727	10,727	10,451	0	10,175	10,175	10,175	10,175	ı
Reimbursements	261	279	256	14	221	221	221	221	ı
Customer & client receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ı
Recharges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ı
Reserves	0	0	-600	0	0	0	0	0	
Capital Funded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ı
Council Funded Net Budget	347	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	L
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
									ı
									Г
									ı

Objective 1: Service transformation - Deliver East Merton Model of Health and Wellbeing and

Objective 2: Embedding health & wellbeing into council business - Embed health and wellbeing as

relevant outcome across the whole council business (and partners) including establishing health

as marker for good government and as investment rather than expenditure, integral to 2020 vision

Objective 3: Strengthening commissioning and commissioning support – Develop public health

strategic commissioning (end-to-end) & public health support to commissioning for health and

wellbeing outcomes using a range of specific purposefully chosen collaborative commissioning

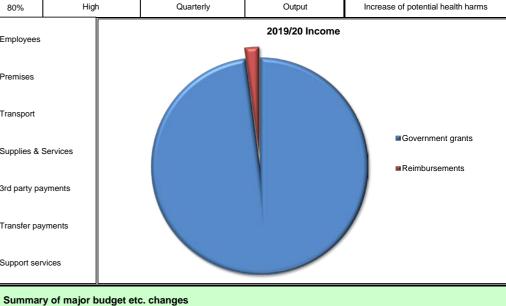
Wilson health and community campus: deliver a personal prevention offer for adults: whole

systems approaches to Diabestes and child hood obesity.

approaches for development and delivery of integrated service models

of best London council

High 80% 2019/20 Expenditure ■ Employees ■ Premises ■Transport ■Supplies & Services ■3rd party payments ■Transfer payments ■Support services



Indicator type

Outcome

Outcome

Output

Outcome

Output

Output

Output

Output

Outcome

Outcome

Output

Main impact if indicator not met

Reduced uptake of service

not given the best start in life three

breastfeeding

Breach statutory duty

Increase prevalence of long term condition

Reduced customer service

Reduced uptake of service

Breach statutory duty

Increase of potential health harms

The PH grant will continue to be ring-fenced in 2019/20. The notional allocation is expected with a further reduction of £276k. This equates to a total allocation of £10,175k. Recognising the budget constraints due to recurrent annual funding cuts, the service currently has a savings shortfall of £224k against a £600k target to ASC . We keep under tight review, taking into account final local government settlements, opportunities arising from NHS 10yr plan, social care green paper and prevention green paper. The shrinking resources limits Public Health's ability to meet its essential prevention, treatment and protection outcomes. In cash terms the ring-fenced grant has been reduced by £1.486m since 2015/16 (£663k in 2015/16-2016/17, £271k in 2017/18, £276k in 2018/19 and £276k in 2019/20). Concurrently the Department will have contributed savings of £1.932m to ASC and £1,600m to CSF by 2019/20. Included was drawdown of £656k PH reserves in 2015/16, distributed equally to offset costs pressures in ASC and CSF.

2020/21

2019/20

Polarity

High

High

High

Low

High

High

High

Low

High

High

High

Reporting cycle

Monthly

Monthly

Monthly

Annual

Quarterly

Quarterly

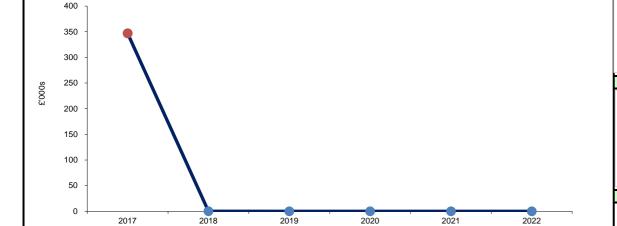
Quarterly

Quarterly

Quarterly

Quarterly

Quarterly



Budget

Based on the letter from the Chief Executive of Public Health England (PHE) dated 21 December 2017, it is anticipated the grant will be replaced by an allocation from retained business rates. Public Health England is working with the Department of Health to agree the assurance arrangements before the grant comes to an end and expect to confirm those measures by spring 2019. Should this not be possible, the Government may wish to consider continuing with the ring-fenced grant beyond 2020. In addition, work on an updated ACRA formula to describe and compare PH need is under way. Pending an outcome on the Government Spending Review and Green Paper, PH is currently estimating that it would continue to require at least £10m in order to meet its key obligations . This would exclude any savings targets.

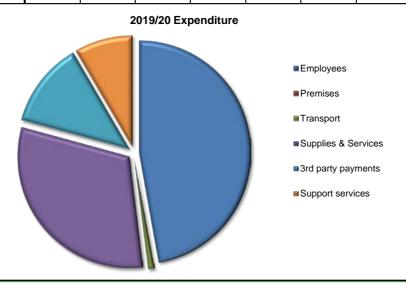
2021/22

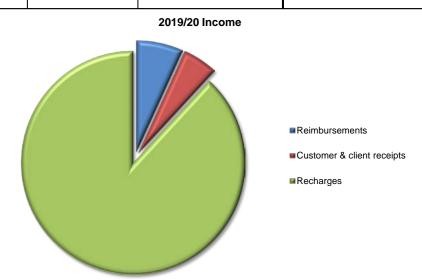
			DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) - MAXIMUM OF 10 OVER THE FOUR YI Public Health	EAK PEKIUD			
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECTS BENEFITS	Likelihood	Risk Impact	Score
Pro	oject 1	Project Title:	East Merton Model of Health and Wellbeing and Wilson Development	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	EAST MERTON MODEL OF HEALTH AND WELLBEING AND WILSON DEVELOPMENT Public Health, Merton CCG and the East Merton GP Locality are working in partnership to develop and deliver the East Merton Model of Health and Wellbeing and Wilson health and community campus. This is a major programme aimed at co-creating a model for East Merton, incorporating design of health and community campus, community engagement, better use of wider public sector estate. the focus will be on the wellbeing offer and development of a social enterprise to enable this and build social investment funding models.		3	3	9
End date	2021-22						
Pro	oject 2	Project Title:	Embed Health and Wellbeing in all policies HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES AND HEALTH AND WELLBEING STRATEGY	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Embed "health in all policies" (HIAP) as a relevant outcome across the whole council business (and partners) incl establish health as marker for good government and as investment rather than expenditure; This will be embedded in the development of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2024 and further development of the Health and Wellbeing Board. Priorities for HIAP include healthy workplace; child healthy weight (see Project 7) and air pollution.		2	2	4
End date	2020-21						
Pro	oject 3	Project Title:	Sexual Health Strategy and Integrated sexual health services	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	PH SERVICE DEVELOPMENT AND PROCUREMENT Development and implementation of a Sexual health framework/strategy that takes a liefcourse approach and focuses on priorities for prevention; further developing integrated sexual health services; and suport for high risk and vulnerable groups; strategic approach to managing demand, working collaboratively with London Sexual Health Programme.		3	3	9
End date	2021-22		Edition Sexual realitir rogianine.				
Pro	oject 4	Project Title:	Whole System Approaches to Diabetes	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2018-19		PH SERVICE DEVELOPMENT AND PROCUREMENT WHOLE SYSTEM APPROACH TO DIABETES:Following a 'Diabetes Truth' programme, the Health and Wellbeing Board have agreed to develop a whole systems Diabetes Action Plan. This will be an exemplar for future work, and identify ideas and ways to tackle diabetes across partners. The Action Plan will have four key				
End date	2020-21	Project Details:	themes (diagnosis and treatment, prevention (population), prevention (personal) and holistic care. This will align with a whole systems approach to childhood obesity (Project 7):		2	2	4
Pro	oject 5	Project Title:	Personal Prevention Offer for Adults	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Personal Prevention offer and collaborative commissioning for adults: a strategic approach to personal prevention offer will be developed with partners including adult social care and Merton CCG. This will focus on 5 themes: knowledge and information; connecting and improving access to services; embedding prevention in pathways; healthy workplaces and staff; exploring new financial models e.g. social impact bonds. Social prescribing is part of the programme and a major component in the CCG's Primary Care Strategy and the development of the model of multi-speciality community provider, which will strengthen relationships between primary care and the voluntary and community sector and services.		2	2	4
D Pro	oject 6	Project Title:	Development of integrated Children's Services	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2016-17	Project Details:	COLLABORATIVE COMMISSIONING ARRANGEMENTS (CYP) Lead transformation of Community health services for children and young people: undertake a review of community health services, develop vision and development of closer integration of services to provide seamless care pathways for children and young people; develop plans for procurement of integrated		2	3	6
End date	2020-21	.,	services from 2021/22; continue to develop a CYP integrated commissioning function between PH, CSF and MCCG, towards fully integrated commissioning by 2021/22.				
Pro	oject 7	Project Title:	Whole System Approaches to Childhood obesity	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Childhood obesity is a complex problem and the evidence is clear that a preventative, whole systems approach to tackling obesity is needed. The implementation of a refreshed Child Healthy Weight Action Plan (CHWAP) 2019/22, will build on implementation of the first CHWAP; extensive community engagement (Great Weight Debate Merton) and national evidence. The CHWAP has 4 key themes (1) Communication, leadership and engagement, (2) Food environment and		2	2	4
End date	2021-22		increasing the availability of healthy food, (3) Physical environment and physical activity promoting environments, (4) Early years, school-age settings and pathways. This aligns with the WHOLE SYSTEMS APPROACH TO DIABETES (Project 4).				
Pro	oject 8	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							
Pro	oject 9	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							
Pro	ject 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							

Corporate Services

	Corpora	ate Governand	лсе									Plar	nning Assum	ptions					The Corporate strategies your
Cllr Mark	Allison: Deputy Lead	ader & Cabir	net Member for	Finance			Anticipat	ed demand		2017/	/18	2018	8/19	2019/20	202	20/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to
Enter a brief	of description of your	ır main activi	ities and objec	tives below		ı 	Resi	idents		207,4	410	209,	,421	421 210,452		2,658	214,740		Information Governance Policy
Corporate Governance is made	de up of 5 core ser	rvices:				1	Offi	ficers	_	1	İ	1							Equality Strategy
II '	•		21 D-4-	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(2222 · · · ·	1	Cour	ncillors		60)	60	0	60		60			Risk Management Strategy
Information Governance - ensithe Transparency agenda, inc	Governance - ensuring organisational compliance with Data Protection Act /GDF arency agenda, including maintaining the Publication Scheme; managing complaier enquiries, FOI/EIR requests; provides the Local Land Charges function. GDPR				JDPR and F	1	Eler	ctions		1		1	1			1		2	Procurement Strategy
and member enquiries, FOI/E'	renduiries, FOI/EIR requests; provides the Local Land Charges function. GDPR a Protection Regulation				PR -	Ar	nticipated non fi	inancial resour	rces	2017/	/18	2018	8/19	2019/20	202	20/21	2021/22	2022/23	
General Data Protection Regul	ta Protection Regulation		Г		Staff (FTE)			28.	.9	28	3.9	28.9	2	28.9					
Democracy Services - maintain				o Councillors ar	nd Mayor &	1	Staff - '	Election		800	0	80	00	0		500	0	1600	
	uncil has robust decision making arrangements.				Γ	Staff - Canvas				150	0	15	50	150		150	50	50	
Electoral Services - Electoral	Services carries o	ter of	(I DO)	Performance indicator (LBC2020 indicators highlighted in p					-		Proposed Target	<u> </u>	larity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not			
electors, administers elections	al <u>Services</u> - Electoral Services carries out the statutory maintenance of the register of s, administers elections and referendums and undertakes the work needed on boundar al reviews. The move to a system of individual electoral registration has provided new ges to the way the UK's electoral offices work and has resulted in a significantly increas							<u> </u>	,					2021/22(P) 202		•	, , ,		met
challenges to the way the UK'	s electoral offices	work and h	วิเลเ เษยูเรแลแบเ as resulted in	a significantly in	new		it actions implem	, ,		91.1%	90%	90%	90%			ligh	Quarterly	Business critical	Increased fraud
work load.	0.000			,	J. 22.22			eted against plan		98.11%	90%	90%	90%			ligh	Quarterly	Business critical	Increased fraud
Internal Audit and Investigation	one Morton has ic	ainad the au	idit and fraud	cortnorchin with	, ito			dealt with in time		67.96%	85%	90%	90%		Н	ligh	Monthly	Perception	Reduced customer service
Internal Audit and Investigation neighbouring authorities. Internand Investigations covered by Kingston, Richmond, Sutton ar	rnal Audit covered	by SWLAP	(South West	London Audit F	artnership)		Complaints progr	•		5%	9%	9%	9%			LOW .	Quarterly	Perception	Reduced customer service
and Investigations covered by	y SWLFP (South V	West Londo	n Fraud Partn	ership) covering	g Merton,	·	FOI requests - r	dealt with in time	e	75.95%	85%	90%	90%		Н	ligh	Monthly	Perception	Reduced customer service
appraisal of risk management.	it, dovernance & inte	iternal control	ol processes ar	and fraud risks in	includina	Num'	nber of suppleme	entary agendas i	issued	19	18	16	14		L	_OW	Quarterly	Perception	Government intervention
planned & unplanned audits. In ordinates the Annual Governar	nvestigates allega	tions of poo	or control and	conflicts of inter	est. Co-	% of coun	ncillors who agree	e scrutiny functi	ion effective	89	75	80	80		Н	ligh	Annual	Perception	Poor decision making
practice/weak controls to mem	nbers. Investigation	on of externa	al and internal	fraud.	aports poor	Omb [,]	oudsman complai	ints answered ir	n time	66.28%	90%	90%	90%		Н	ligh	Monthly	Quality	Rework
 	G				arth Sutton	% of F	FOI refusal notice	es not upheld at	t review	0%	4%	4%	4%		L	LOW .	Quarterly	Perception	Government intervention
and Kingston; this service has	s also the shared Legal service with the London Borough of Richmond, Wandsworth, Sui gston; this service has its own Service Plan.			Ath, Sullon	No. of nev	ew electors added	d to the register	of electors	26,265	25,000	25,000	25,000		Н	ligh	Annual	Perception	Reduced customer service	
		DEPARTI	MENTAL BUDG	GET AND RESOL	URCES						2	019/20 Exp	penditure					2019/20 Income	
Revenue £'000s		Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	Budget										

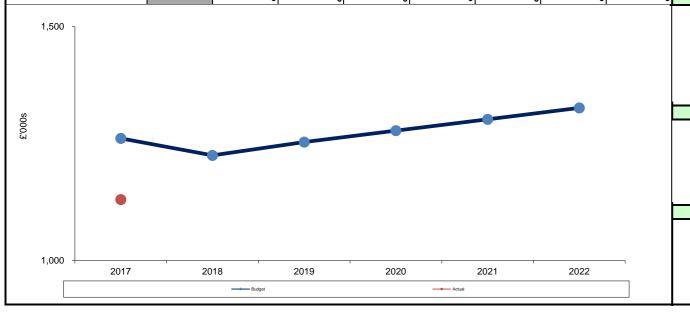
		DEPART	MENTAL BUDG	ET AND RESOL	JRCES				
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
Expenditure	3,441	3,529	3,143	117	3,171	3,195	3,220	3,244	1
Employees	1,413	1,668	1,443	(15)	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1
Premises	0	15	0	17	0	0	0	0	
Transport	28	12	27	(16)	27	28	28	29	
Supplies & Services	1,091	958	1,021	124	989	1,006	1,023	1,041	1
3rd party payments	461	420	386	6	392	399	405	412	
Support services	448	456	266	0	266	266	266	266	1
Depreciation									1
Revenue £ '90 0s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
Income C	2,179	2,398	1,918	(252)	1,918	1,918	1,918	1,918	
Government grants	58	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Reimbursements	105	253	130	(57)	130	130	130	130	
Customer & ient receipts	232	370	98	(196)	98	98	98	98	
Recharges (C)	1,784	1,701	1,690		1,690	1,690	1,690	1,690	
Reserves]
Capital Funded									1
Council Funded Net Budget	1,261	1,131	1,225	(135)	1,253	1,278	1,302	1,327	1
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
									T 2
									1 -
							-		1
							-		-
									1
		1							1





2019/20

2018-19 CS13 Audit and investigations - Reduction in service £50k



2021/22

2020/21

Summary of major budget etc. changes

			DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) - MAXIMI Corporate Governance	IUM OF 10 OVER THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD			
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECTS BENEFITS	Likelihood	Risk Impact	Score
Pr	oject 1	Project Title:	Support new intake of councillors	Improved customer experience	Likeiiiiood	impaot	00010
Start date End date	2017-18	Project Details:	To prepare for and then support new intake of councillors following May 2018 council elections and support to councillors who are in new roles (Cabinet, Mayor, Committee chairs). To ensure a smooth introduction of any consequent changes to decision making structure or process. Project plan to prepare for May 2018 to be drafted October 2017.		2	2	4
	oject 2	Project Title:	Efficiency programme in Mayor's Office	Improved efficiency (savings)			
Start date End date	2015-16	Project Details:	To monitor and review the impact of the Service Level Agreement in the Mayor's Office, particularly in relation to spend on drivers, and negotiate further changes as required to achieve manageable levels of activity and further reduction in spend. To maintain reduction in spend on petrol due to SLA and purchase of hybrid car. To promote online event booking to save staff time and provide improved service for customers.	improved emclericy (savings)	3	1	3
Pr	oject 3	Project Title:	Scrutiny Improvement Programme	Improved customer experience			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	To continue to improve effectiveness and impact of the scrutiny function and to engage new councillors in scrutiny activities. Programme comprises objectives and actions agreed by the Overview and Scrutiny Commission each year when it receives the Annual Member Survey. Increase public		2	1	2
End date	2021-22		involvement and use of external expert witnesses.				
Pr	oject 4	Project Title:	Creation of centralised Local Land Charges Register	Improved customer experience			
Start date	2014-15	Project Details:	Review of LLC service delivery; dependent on national directive		3	1	3
End date	2019-20						
Pr	oject 5	Project Title:	2018/22 Administer statutory elections, referendums and ballots.	Risk reduction and compliance			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Administer full borough council elections in 2022, Mayor of London and London Assembly elections in 2020, and the next parliamentary General Election (currently scheduled for 2022) together with any other referendums and ballots that may be required.		3	3	9
Er date	2021-22						
\ -	oject 6	Project Title:	Work with Local Government Boundary Commission on planned Electoral Review of Merton - implementation for 2022 Council elections	Infrastructure renewal			
Start date	2019-20	Project Details:	Council size proposal due March 2019, warding patterms proposal due July 2019. Draft recommendations published September 2019. Final recommendations published February 2020.		3	2	6
End date	2020-21						
Pr	oject 7	Project Title:	Data Protection Act (DPA18) / General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)	Risk reduction and compliance			
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	To implement action plan targets to introduce new requirements and embed principles as business as usual.		4	3	12
End date	2019-20		usuai.				
Pr	oject 8	Project Title:	To reduce printing costs	Improved efficiency (savings)			
Start date	2019-20	Project Details:	Roll out Modern Gov App to encourage councillors and senior officers to go paperless at Committee		3	1	3
End date	2020-21	,,555 = 3666	meetings. Identify champions. Cascade from CMT.				
Pr	oject 9	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							
Pro	oject 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							

Customers, Policy & Improvement (previously called Business Improvement)		Planning Assumptions												
Cllr Mark Allison: Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Finance	Anticipated demand	2017	7/18		8/19		9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to			
Enter a brief description of your main activities and objectives below	Telephone callers	4500	000	400	0000	375	000	350000	350000	300000	Customer Contact Strategy			
Customer Services will:	Continuous improvement & Corporate Change (days)	88	0	88	80	66	60	440	440	440	Communications Strategy			
Through Merton Link provide a first point of contact for most council customers and visitors both	Policy, Strategy & Partnerships	77	0	7	70	77	70	550	550	550	Information Management Strategy			
face-to-face and by the telephone.	Comms & Engagement	112	20	88	80	88	80	880	880	880	Voluntary Sector Strategy			
Deliver a Translations service and discharge the Concessionary Travel Scheme.											quality and Community Cohesion Strategy			
Discharge the council's responsibilities for the registration of births, deaths, marriages and civil partnerships, citizenship ceremonies and nationality services.	Anticipated non financial resources	2017	7/18	201	8/19	2019	9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Community Plan			
Act as a client for the multi-borough coroners service.	Staff - CI & CC (FTE & fixed term)	4.	8	4	.8	3.	.0	2.0	2.0	2	Social Media Strategy			
Continuous Improvement and Corporate Change will:	Staff - Policy, Strategy & Partnerships	4.	8	4	.8	5.	.8	4.8	4.8	4.8				
- Support DMTs to embed a culture of continuous business improvement within the organisation	Staff - Customer Services	TB	С	TE	3C	TE	вс	TBC	TBC	TBC				
through the provision of tools, techniques, advice and support – including but not limited to Lean Ensure change is effectively planned for and managed across the organisation, embedding	Comms & Engagement	7.	0		.5	5.	.5	5.5	5.5	5.5				
change management principles and methodologies.	Performance indicator	Actual Pe	erformance (A) Performa	nce Target (F	P) Proposed T	-			4.0	Main impact if indicator not			
- Drive and faciliate the Targeting Operating Models (TOM) refresh process	(LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple)					2021/22(P)		Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	met			
- Quality assure the Improvement Portfolio on behalf of Merton Improvement Board (MIB), DMTs and CMT.	% positive and neutral coverage tone	87.58%	92%	92%	92%	92%	2022/25()	High	Monthly	Perception	Reputational risk			
The Policy, Strategy and Partnerships team supports the Council's approach to partnership	No. of new volunteers recruited	618	350	350	350	350		High	Quarterly	Outcome	Reduced customer service			
working, including the Merton Partnership, and its annual Conference. It provides advice on equalities and the Council's approach to Equality Assessments. It has the lead role on the	% who agree people from different backgrounds get on (ARS)	N/A	90	90	90	90		High	Annual	Perception	Reputational risk			
	% agree Merton is making the area a better place to live (ARS)	N/A	76	N/A	76	N/A		High	Annual	Perception	Reputational risk			
sector, leading on the Voluntary Sector and Volunteering Strategy and the Merton Compact	% of residents who feel informed about council services (ARS)	N/A	81	N/A	81	N/A		High	Annual	Perception	Reputational risk			
The Communications team is responsible for promoting and protecting the reputation of the council by communicating with Merton's key stakeholders using a range of channels including	% of residents agree the council involves them in making decisions (ARS)	N/A	62	N/A	62	N/A		High	Annual	Perception	Reputational risk			
media relations, My Merton, social media, campaign marketing as well as corporate events. It also	% of on-line transactions	72.59%	63%	TBC	TBC	TBC		High	Monthly	Business critical	Reduced customer service			
oversees Consultation and Engagement corporately.	First contact resolution	78.65%	75%	75%	75%	75%		High	Monthly	Perception	Reduced customer service			

		DEPART	MENTAL BUDG	ET AND RESO	JRCES			
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Expenditure	5,667	5,766	5,203	-59	5,213	5,204	5,245	5,286
Employees	2,546	2,539	2,098	83	2,157	2,107	2,107	2,107
Premises	66	140	120	(22)	122	124	126	128
Transport	5	1	3	(2)	3	3	3	3
Supplies & Services	1,980	2,252	2,017	6	1,961	1,996	2,030	2,064
3rd party payments	314	24	268	(123)	272	277	281	286
Support services	755	810	697	-	697	697	697	697
Depreciation								
Revenue £100)s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Income (C	4,555	4,738	4,729	28	4,744	4,744	4,744	4,744
Government grants	66	51	16	(50)	16	16	16	16
Reimbursements	3	7	3	0	3	3	3	3
Customer & ent receipts	1,117	1,128	1,127	78	1,142	1,142	1,142	1,142
Recharges	3,369	3,552	3,583	0	3,583	3,583	3,583	3,583
Reserves					0			
Capital Funded								
Council Funded Net Budget	1,112	1,028	474	(30)	468	459	500	541
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23

1,999

1,999

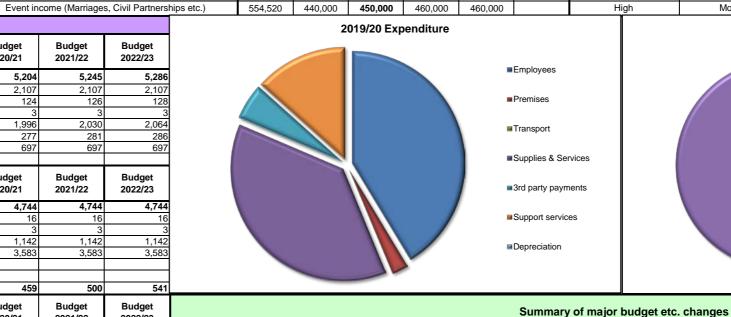
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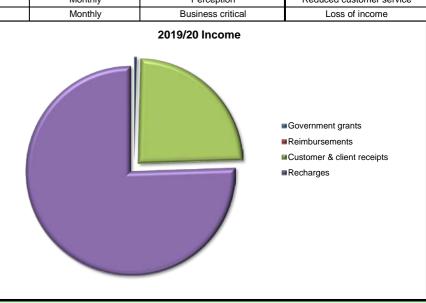
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Customer Contact Programme





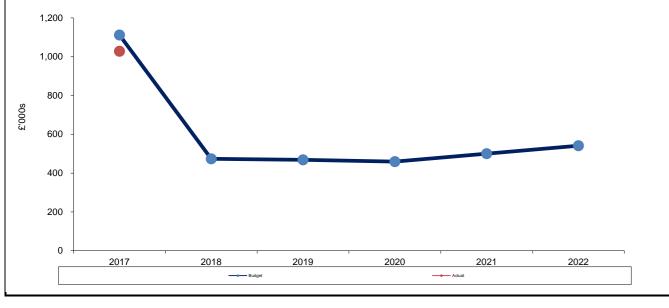
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1,900

CS2016-05 Increase income through translations £15k CS2016 -07 Cash Collection Reduction £30k

2018-19 CS09 Reduction/rationalisation in running costs budgets across multiple budgets £35k

CS2016 -06 Merton Link - efficiency savings £30k



2018-19 CS15 Policy & Partnerships -reduce headcount £50k

2021/22

2019/20

2020/21

			DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) Customers, Policy & Improvement (previous						
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECT BENEFIT	l ilsəlibə ə əl	Risk	Caara		
Pre	oject 1	Project Title:	Customer Contact project	Improved customer experience	Likelihood	Impact	Score		
Start date	2018-9	Project Details:	Build on the deliverables of the CC Programme to deliver enhancements and improvements to increase automated service requests via the website in support of a refreshed Customer Contact Strategy.	The programme is part of the move to a 21st Century organisation, with technology that supports a more comprehensive and cohesive service to customers and recognises the new, modern ways in which they wish to access services. Through channel shift and a reduction in avoidable contact/failure demand we expect the programme to support and enable the achievement of savings and efficiencies within individual services.	5	2	10		
Pr	oject 2	Project Title:	Redesign of Merton Link	Improved customer experience					
Start date End date	2018-9	Project Details:	ect Details: Implement the redesign of Merton Link to improve the customer experience and increase self service.						
Pro	oject 3 I	Project Title:	Strategic Partner Programme	Improved effectiveness					
Start date End date	2017-18	Project Details:	Selecting new strategic partners from the voluntary sector to provide Information, Advice and Guidance plus support and advice to the sector as a whole. This will involve co-producing specifications with the voluntary sector and statutory partners. The new programme will start in April 2019.	Improved Information, Advice and Guidance will improve prevention/early intervention and defer the need for expensive acute interventions. As the range of public sector services reduce and thresholds are raised, the voluntary sector is an increasingly important provider of services to residents. It is vital that there is support and advice to enable the sector to grow and adapt.	3	2	6		
Pr	oject 4	Project Title:		Select one major benefit					
Start date		Project Details:					0		
Pre	oject 5	Project Title:		Select one major benefit					
Start date		Project Details:					0		
	oject 6	Project Title:		Select one major benefit					
Start date End date		Project Details:					0		
Pro	oject 7	Project Title:		Select one major benefit					
Start date End date		Project Details:					0		
Pro	oject 8	Project Title:		Select one major benefit					
Start date		Project Details:					0		
End date									
Pr	oject 9	Project Title:	<u> </u>	Select one major benefit					
Start date		Project Details:					0		
End date		. Tojour Dorallo.							
Pro	oject 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit					
Start date		Project Details:					0		
End date		FTOJECT DETAILS:							

		man Resource											ning Assum						The Corporate strategies your
	Allison: Deputy							ted demand		2017		2018		201		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to
Enter a brief	description of	our main activ	rities and object	tives below		Employees in		, payroll, advice,	L&D, EAP etc.	4,20		4,0		3,8		3,800	3,800		Workforce Strategy
4) Comment off				hwa.r-I-			New recruits	to be appointed		150		14			45	140	142		Economic Development Strategy
Support effective people development of a workforce	e managemen	t across the o	organisation th	nrough			New Apprentice	es to be appointe	ed	33	3	3	3		3	33	33		Equality and Community Cohesion Strategy
						A	nticipated non	financial resour	ces	2017/	/18	2018	8/19	201	9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
2) Implement and maintain	efficient HR t	ransactions for	or recruitment	t, induction, e	mployee		Staf	f (FTE)		35	5	3	1	3		31	31		
data, payroll, performance	managemen	i, appraisal, le	earning and d	levelopment															
3) Provide HR advice and o	consultancy s	upport across	the Council																
	-				-4:-					1									
4) Produce HR metrics, and	alyse people-	related proble	ems and take	appropriate a	ictions		Performa	nce indicator		Actual Pe	rformance ((A) Performar	nce Target (T)	Proposed 1	Target (P)				Main impact if indicator not
5) Produce HR strategies, p	policy framew	orks and syst	tems to suppo	ort effective pe	eople	(LBC		s highlighted in	purple)			2019/20(P)	• • •	•	• ,	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	met
management	po,	o a o, o.		от от от от р	000.0	(===		hire (days)	pp,	88	90	90	90	90	2022/20(1)	Low	Monthly	Outcome	Increased costs
6) Support and develop cap	naaitu huildina	in Mambara				No. of wor		sickness, exclu	dina schools	8.96	7.5	7	7	7		Low	Monthly	Outcome	Increased costs
o) Support and develop cap	pacity building	in Members				110. 01 1101		als completed	ang concolo	TBC	98%	98%	98%	98%		High	Annual	Outcome	Poor decision making
						<u> </u>		L&D satisfaction		100%	83%	90%	90%	90%		High	Quarterly	Outcome	Poor decision making
						No. of appren		Ols (Govt Apprentice	chin Lour Schomo)							High	Quarterly	Outcome	
11								S (Govt Apprentices		35 N/A	46 N/A	46 TBC	46 TBC	46		High	Quarterly	Outcome	Increased costs Increased costs
11										N/A	N/A					•			
11								s New Starts incl		N/A	N/A	TBC	TBC	A1/A		High	Quarterly	Outcome	Increased costs
								engagement (Sta		N/A	87%	N/A	87%	N/A		High	Biennial	Outcome	Reputational risk
l i						% of staff who		nd Merton as a p	olace to work	N/A	90%	N/A	90%	N/A		High	Biennial	Perception	Select impact
							Voluntary re	esignation rate		9.15%	12%	12%	12%	12%		Low	Quarterly	Outcome	Select impact
		DEPARTI	MENTAL BUDG	SET AND RESO	URCES						2	2019/20 Exp	enditure					2019/20 Income	I
	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget			-								
Revenue £'000s	2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	Variance	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23											
Form and discontinuous				2018/19 P7										■ E	mployees				I
Expenditure	3,043	2,706			2,865														
Employees Premises	2,100 47	1,859 12			1,933										Premises				
Transport	2	12	48	(30)	48	2 2	2 2	2 2							.01111303				■ Deirektone
Supplies & Services	207	(4)	210	(67)	213	3 217	220	224											■Reimbursements
3rd party payments	290					304	309	314					A	7	ransport	I .			l II
Support services	398	420			368										ιαιωρυπ				l <u>.</u>
Depreciation									i i					1					Customer & client
D	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget						,,	Supplies & Ser	vices	1	The second second	receipts
Revenue £'000s	2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	Variance	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	, V					"					
Income ()	2,953	2,747		2018/19 P7 147					١ ١										■Recharges
Governme	2,953	2,141	2,781	147	2,181	2,781	2,781	2,181	· '					■3	ord party paym	ents			
Reimburser ents	79	122	79	(38)	79	79	79	79							any puyili				
Customer & client receipts	560	364				560	560	560											
Recharges +-	2,314	2,261			2,143		2,143							■ 9	Support service	es			
Reserves	ļ <u></u>			ļ <u></u>				ļ				1							
Capital Funded								ļ											
Council Funded Net Budget	90	(41)	0	•	84	93	102	2 112											
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast Variance	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget							Summary	of major budget etc	changes		
	2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	2018/19 P7	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23							Jummary	J. major badyer etc	Ununges		
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			DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) - MAXIMUM O Human Resources	F 10 OVER THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD							
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECT BENEFIT	Likelihood	Risk	Score				
Pr	oject 1	Project Title:	Workforce Strategy	Improved staff skills and development	Likelinood	Шрасі	Score				
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Deliver the 5 key strands of the Council's workforce strategy to support the wider TOM programme for organisational change		3	3	9				
End date	2020-21										
Pr	oject 2	Project Title:	Establishment and workforce	Improved staff skills and development							
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	Embed systems to maintain, monitor and control an accurate establishment and vacancy position across the Council for both permanent and interim staff		3	4	12				
End date	2019-20		and the Country formation and medium can								
Pr	oject 3	Project Title:	Apprenticeships	Improved effectiveness							
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	Processes in place to increase the number of apprentices in schools and the organisation. Maximise	Maximise 3 3							
End date	2019-20		the use of the Levy								
Pr	<u> </u> oject 4	Project Title:	Review and retender key HR contracts	Improved effectiveness							
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	Commission Occupational Health, Agency contract, Schools SLAs and Recruitment system		3	3	9				
End date	2019-20	,									
Pr	oject 5	Project Title:	Member Development	Improved effectiveness							
Start date	2017-18					•					
En date	2019-20	Project Details:	Ensure induction and development activities are in place to enable them to undertake their role.		2	2	4				
Pr	oject 6	Project Title:		Select one major benefit							
Start date							0				
End date		Project Details:									
Pr	oject 7	Project Title:		Select one major benefit							
Start date		Project Details:					0				
End date											
Pr	oject 8	Project Title:		Select one major benefit							
Start date		Drainet Detailer					0				
End date		Project Details:									
Pr	oject 9	Project Title:		Select one major benefit							
Start date		Project Detailer					0				
End date		Project Details:									
Pro	oject 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit							
Start date		Project Details:					0				
End date		. Tojoot Botano.									

Modernisation

Aulti Function Devices

Enter a brief description of your main activities and objectives below

Infrastructure & Technology Division (I&T) is a support service made up of seven functions:

IT Service Delivery - IT(SD) supports the councils operations by providing IT infrastructure, desktop

equipment and associated software. Fixed and mobile telecommunications, Service Desk facilities, IT Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity arrangements together with IT governance and data security.

Infrastructure and Technology (previously Infrastructure & Transactions)

Clir Mark Allison: Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Finance

IT Business Systems - IT (BS) will work with the organisation to establish and deliver the IT strategy and associated implementation plan, ensure a coordinated and planned approach for the implementation and support of technology whilst complying with the agreed corporate IT strategy, standards to support business eficiency and improve service delivery.

Facilities Management - FM provides the infrastructure to deliver services through accommodation, building repairs and maintenance for the portfolio of corporate buildings, energy management and conservation, cleaning, catering, print and post room services, security and other associated hard and soft FM services.

Transactional Services - Incorporates Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Carefirst Administration and Vendor Maintenance. Ensuring prompt and accurate payment for all goods and services provided to LBM. Raise and issue invoices promptly and accurately to maximise revenue received. Ensuring that Vendor Maintenance database is controlled, accurate and cleansed, Providing training and support for all users of the systems required for payments or invoicing

Safety Services - Provides Health and Safety, Emergency Planning and Business Continuity services across the Council as required by duties imposed under the Health and Safety At Work Etc. Act 1974, The Management of Health and Safety At Work Regulations 1999, The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and all sister regulations.

Client Financial Affairs - Act as court appointed deputies for vulnerable clients who do not have the capacity to make their own decisions or manage their own personal financial affairs. These decisions are for issues involving the person's property, financial affairs and health and welfare working in accordance with the statutory principles set out in the Mental Capacity Act Code of Practice to ensure that they act in the best interests of the person who lacks capacity.

Commercial Services - Are the strategic centre of excellence for procurement and catagory management, guidance, training and advice including ownership of the Council's Procurement Strategy, involvement in key tender processes, identification of savings opportunities and commercial benefits, compliance with EU and UK procurement legislation, benchmarking and best practice and ownership of the contracts register.

		Planning Assumpt	tions			The Corporate strategies your	
Anticipated demand	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to
Repairs & Maintenance of Corporate Buildings (Revenue)	740,000	700,00	600,00	500,00	500,000	500,000	Civic Centre Accommodation Strategy
IT Service Calls	28,500	27,800	25,500	25,000	25,000	25,000	IT Strategy and Implementation Plan
Health & Safety Statutory Inspections	100	100	100	100	100	100	Risk Management Strategy
Transactions requested by departments	85,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	Local Plan
Number of Client Affairs cases being managed	250	250	250	250	250	250	Procurement Strategy
Procurement Support (Number of projects)	50	42	80	80	80	80	Workforce Strategy
Core IT Systems support and management (days)	5720	5720	5720	5720	5720	5720	IT Strategy and Implementation Plan
Anticipated non financial resources	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
FM (FTE)	32.9	35.5	33.5	33.5	30.5	30.5	
Transactional Services (FTE)	13.3	13.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	
IT Service Delivery (FTE)	29	27	27	27	27	27	
Safety Services (FTE)	5	4	4	4	4	4	
Client Financial Affairs (FTE)	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Commercial Services & Procurement (FTE)	5	9	9	9	7	7	
Management (FTE)	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Business Systems (FTE)	28.7	28.7	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	
Performance indicator	Actual Performance Targ	et (A) Performance Targ	et (T) Proposed Target (P)	Polarity	Poporting avala	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not
(LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple)	2017/18(A) 2018/19(T) 2019/20(P) 2020/21(P) 2021/22(P) 2021/2			Folarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	met

Business Systems (FTE)	20.	. /	20	0.1		20.2	20.2	26.2	26.2	
Performance indicator	Actual Perfe	ormance Tarç	get (A) Perfor	rmance Targe	et (T) Propose	ed Target (P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not
(LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple)	2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P)	2020/21(P)	2021/22(P)	2021/22(P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	indicator type	met
Customer Satisfaction - IT incident resolution	96.33%	90%	90%	90%	90%	95%	High	Monthly	Outcome	Reduced customer service
First time fix rate for IT Service Desk	79.57%	75%	75%	75%	75%	80%	High	Monthly	Outcome	Reduced service delivery
Systems availability	99.77%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	High	Monthly	Business critical	Reduced service delivery
Health and Safety workplace inspections completed on time	51	50	50	50	50	50	High	Quarterly	Outcome	Breach statutory duty
Income - External Fees	320,282	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	High	Quarterly	Output	Loss of income
Invoices paid within 30 days from invoice date	91%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	High	Monthly	Business critical	Reduced service delivery
Invoices paid within 30 days of receipt by LBM	88%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	High	Monthly	Business critical	Reduced service delivery
Number of staff working from Civic Centre	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,400	High	Quarterly	Outcome	Underused resource
Repairs & Maintenance ratio of Reactive to Planned	34/66	30/70	30/70	30/70	30/70	30/70	High	Annual	Outcome	Increased costs
New referrals processed within 21 days	100%	94%	95%	95%	95%	95%	High	Monthly	Outcome	Reduced customer service
Client Post Office voucher acc't balance falls below £2.5K	0	0	0	0	0	0	Low	Monthly	Outcome	Customer hardship
% of influencible spend published on contracts register	50%	85%	85%	95%	99%	99%	High	Quarterly	Outcome	Reputational risk
% of suppliers accounting for the 20% of influencible spend	91%	65%	80%	75%	70%	70%	Low	Annual	Output	Increased costs
CO2 emissions from corporate buildings (tonnes)	5849	7434.32	7128.8	6914.94	6800	6800	Low	Annual	Output	Environmental issues

						CO2 em	issions from cor	porate buildings	(10
		DEPARTM	ENTAL BUDGE	T AND RESOU	RCES				Г
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
Expenditure	14,721	15,572	14,061	(620)	14,033	14,074	14,189	14,303	1
Employees	5,386	5,966	5,097	118	5,174	5,100	5,100	5,100	1
Premises	2,763	3,106	2,143	64	2,099	2,135	2,172	2,208	1
Transport	27	18	27	(6)	28	28	29	29	1
Supplies & Services	3,274	3,259	3,596	(699)	3,533	3,609	3,685	3,761	1
3rd party payments	112	0	98	(98)	100	102	103	105	1
Transfer Payments	9	1	9	0	9	9	9	9	1
Support services	1,191	1,262	1,130	0	1,130	1,130	1,130	1,130	1
Depreciation	1,960	1,960	1,961	0	1,961	1,961	1,961	1,961	
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
Income	14,341	14,801	14,287	392	14,497	14,497	14,497	14,497	ı
Government grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Reimbursements	81	183	81	(61)	81	81	81	81	1
Customer & client receipts	2,481	2,886	2,501	453	2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711	
Recharges	11,780	11,732	11,705	0	11,705	11,705	11,705	11,705	1
Reserves									1
Capital Funded									1
Council Funded Net Budget	380	772	(225)	(229)	(464)	(423)	(308)	(193)	L
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
Capital Building Works		430	801	0	1,150	650	650	650	L
Invest to Save		1,398	2,038	0	300	300	300	300	Į,
Water/Fire Safety Works		211	350	0	0	0	0	0	1
IT Systems projects		306	386	9	1,055	275	50	340	Ľ
Social Care IT System		402	150	0	400	0	0	0	

1,735

600

5.240

1,060

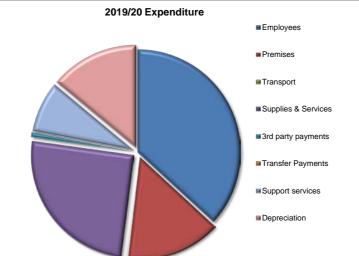
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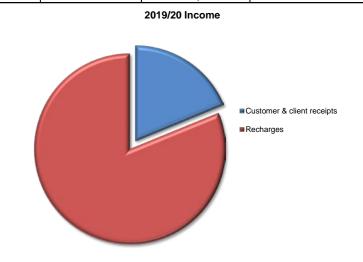
970

1,970

1,005

2,295





Summary of major budget etc. changes

CS2016-08 Income from letting two floors vacant space in Civic Centre £190k

CS2015-03 Restructure of Transactional Services team £50k CSD7 Restructure Print and Post service and delete one post £23k

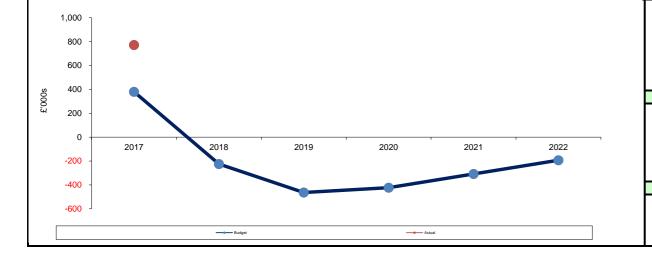
2018-19 CS01 Revenue Saving associated with current MFD contract £150k

2018-19 CS02 Reduction in the level of building repairs and maintenance undertaken on the corporate buildings £100k

2018-19 CS03 Adjust current Local Authority Liaison Officer (LALO) arrangements to require Assistant Directors to undertake the duties as part of their job description. £33k

2018-19 CS04 Delete or full cost recovery of one post within FM £36k





1,965

5.690

1,034

3,782

CS2015-03 Restructure of Transactional Services team £50k CSD7 Restructure Print and Post service and delete one post £24k

2021/22

DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) - MAXIMUM OF 10 OVER THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD Infrastructure and Technology (previously Infrastructure & Transactions)									
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECT BENEFIT		Risk			
Dr	oject 1	Project Title:	Implementation of IT Strategy & Plan	Improved efficiency (savings)	Likelihood	Impact	Score		
Start date	2018-2019	Project fille.		improved efficiency (savings)					
End date	2022-23	Project Details:	Implementation of corporate IT Strategy & Plan which has been developed on the basis of information derived from departmental Target Operating Models.		3	3	9		
Dr	oject 2	Project Title:	Implementation of 4P's project	Improved efficiency (savings)					
FI		Project ride.	implementation of 41 3 project	improved efficiency (savings)					
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Procure and implement M3LP and M3PP hosted environment to facilitate the delivery of the three borough shared Regulatory Service.		3	2	6		
End date	2019-20								
Pr	oject 3	Project Title:	Upgrading of IT Disaster Recovery Arrangements	Risk reduction and compliance					
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	Complete works to improve disaster recovery arrangements for the Councils main IT systems and		2	3	6		
End date	2018-19	ŕ	minimise any potential loss of service in the event of a major incident or IT equipment failure.						
Pr	oject 4	Project Title:	Replacement of PABX Equipment	Risk reduction and compliance					
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	Replace obsolete PABX and associated telephony equipment.		2	3	6		
End date	2018-19								
Pr	oject 5 I	Project Title:	Implement New Procurement Service Delivery Model	Improved effectiveness					
Start date	2016-17	Project Details:	Implement a new "Centre led" procurement operating model and embed catagory management across the Council.		4	2	8		
Englidate	2018-19								
(D) Pr	oject 6	Project Title:	Energy "Invest to Save" Initiatives	Improved efficiency (savings)					
Standate	2017-18	Project Details:	Completion of a range of projects across the councils entire portfolio of properties which will reduce energy consumption and associated CO2 emissions and that are designed to have a maximum		3	2	6		
End date	2018-19		financial pay back of between 7 and 10 years.						
Pr	oject 7	Project Title:	Undertake 'Make/Buy/Share' reviews of key service provision	Improved efficiency (savings)					
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	Review of current operational service delivery models to ensure that the Council is utilising the most cost effective and efficient means of providing services to both internal and external customers.		3	2	6		
End date	2019-20								
Pr	oject 8	Project Title:	Review Departmental Business Continuity/Disaster Recovery plans	Risk reduction and compliance					
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	Undertake a review and refresh of the Councils Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery plans and		2	2	4		
End date	2018-19	·	arrangements in order to ensure that they are robust and fit for purpose.						
Pr	Project 9 Project Title: Upgrade to Office 365		Upgrade to Office 365	Improved effectiveness					
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Complete works to upgrade from current version of Microsoft Office to Office 365 and implement cloud based services, including telephony.		4	3	12		
End date	2019-20								
Pro	oject 10 	Project Title:	Flexible Working (Phase 2)	Improved efficiency (savings)					
Start date	Project Details: Project Details: Project Details: Project Details: Project Details: Project Details: Project Details: Project Details: Project Details: Project Details: Project Details: Project Details: Project Details:				3	2	6		
End date	2020-21		services in the most efficient and cost effective manner possible.						

Resources				Pla	nning Assu	mptions					The Corporate strategies your
Cllr Mark Allison: Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Finance	Anticipated demand	2017	7/18	201	3/19	2019/	/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to
Enter a brief description of your main activities and objectives below	Revenue/Capital Budget Managers supported	136	136/23		136/23		23	136/23	136/23		Capital Strategy
• Accountancy - manage financial health of the council through advice & support to officers and Members,	Budget, Service, Performance & Risk Monitoring Reports	1	0	1	0	10)	10	10		Medium term Financial Strategy
production of council's financial accounts, revenue & budget setting, profiling and reporting & monitoring. Over the next four years we will transform by improving use of technology /reviewing processes /how	Benefit/Council Tax support claimants	14,	500	14,	000	14,00	00	13,000	13,000		Procurement Strategy
information is stored in our financial systems.	Telephone callers	450,	000	400	000	375,0	000	350,000	350,000		Risk Management Strategy
•	Face to face customers	80,0	000	70,	000	65,0	00	60,000	55,000		Treasury Management Strategy
• Business planning - manage Financial Strategy & Capital Strategy/Monitoring, Financial Systems Liaison & Development, Business & Service Planning, Performance Management (PM) & Risk	Council tax properties	84,0	000	85,	000	85,50	00	86,000	86,500		
Management, The team facilitate multi-year planning, target resources, manage risk & integrate financial.	Anticipated non financial resources	2017	7/18	201	2018/19	2019/	/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
business & performance information. Over the next four years we will improve robustness of our systems & projections, challenge services to improve their performance management to facilitate transformation, data	Staff (FTE)	193	3.6	19	0.6	185.	.6	185.6	185.6		
quality and risk management. The Team is also responsible for the development and maintenance of e5 in	Staff (Trainees)	2	2			1		1	1		
accordance with legislation and best practice.											
• Treasury and pensions - to manage the Council's treasury (including the day to day cashflow, banking	Performance indicator	Actual Pe	rformance	(A) Performar	ce Target (T) Proposed Ta	arget (P)	Polarity	Departing avale	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not
and cash), pension and insurance funds and oversee the contract for pensions administration.	(LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple)	2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P)	2020/21(P)	2021/22(P)	2022/23(P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	indicator type	met
• Local Taxation - responsible for Council Tax & Business Rates collection and Debt Recovery.	Accuracy of P10 Revenue Forecast (compared to outturn)	91%	90%	90%	90%	90%		High	Annual	Outcome	Poor decision making
·	Accuracy of P8 Capital Forecast 82% 90% 90% 90%		90%		High	Annual	Outcome	Poor decision making			
• Housing Benefit - responsible for administering housing and council tax benefit schemes & identification			0%		Low	Annual	Business critical	Reputational Risk			

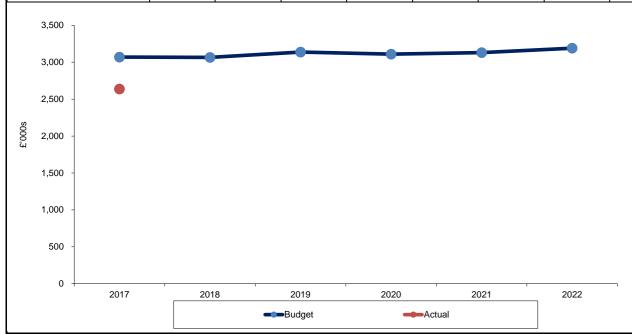
 Housing Benefit - responsible for administering housing and council tax benefit schemes & identification 	n
and prevention of fraud;	

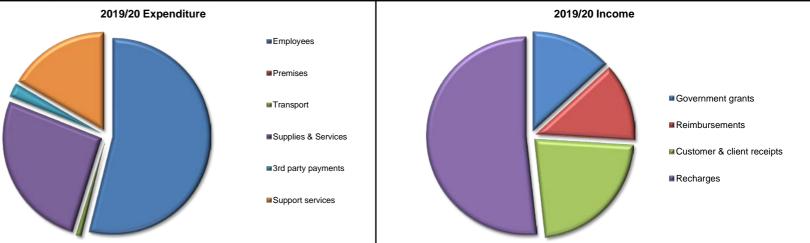
• Bailiffs - collection of outstanding warrants in a shared service between Sutton & Merton for all areas especially council tax and parking fines.

• Front line service for Universal Credit - local authorities will be responsible for delivering front line services for universal credit for those claimants that cannot claim and access on-line. It is anticipated that this new service will be delivered towards the end of this service plan period but details are vague due to the uncertainty of the roll-out of the scheme and the continual deferral from central government. It is also unclear how the roll out of Universal Credit will impact on the Housing Benefit caseload and workload

	Staff (Trainees)	2 1 1		1	1	1						
1	Performance indicator	Actual Po	erformance ((A) Performa	nce Target (1	Γ) Proposed	Target (P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type		Main impact if indicator not
	(LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple)	2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P)	2020/21(P)	2021/22(P)	2022/23(P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	indicator type		met
	Accuracy of P10 Revenue Forecast (compared to outturn)	91%	90%	90%	90%	90%		High	Annual	Outcome		Poor decision making
	Accuracy of P8 Capital Forecast	82%	90%	90%	90%	90%		High	Annual	Outcome		Poor decision making
	Number of Adjustments to Draft Accounts	3	0	0	0	0%		Low	Annual	Business critical		Reputational Risk
	Action plans in place for 'red' risks	100%	90%	90%	90%	90%		High	Quarterly	Outcome		Poor decision making
	% of Loans Paid on Time	94.56%	100%	100%	100%	100%		High	Quarterly	Business critical		Reputational risk
	% of Claims Responded to within 5 Working Days	77%	95%	96%	96%	96%		High	Quarterly	Outcome		Reduced customer service
	Delivery against current year MTFS savings target	69.48%	100%	100%	100%	100%		High	Quarterly	Business critical		Poor decision making
	% of Merton Bailiff files paid in full (exc parking & misc debt)	50.78%	52%	52%	52%	52%		High	Monthly	Outcome		Loss of income
	Business Rates collected	98.79%	97.50%	97.50%	97.50%	97.50%		High	Monthly	Business critical		Loss of income
	Council Tax Collected	97.69%	97.25%	97.25%	97.25%	97.25%		High	Monthly	Business critical		Loss of income
	Time taken to process Housing Benefit COC	8.67 days	9 days	8 days	8 days	8 days		Low	Monthly	Business critical	•	Customer hardship
	Time taken to process new Housing Benefit claims	13 days	15 days	14 days	14 days	13 days		Low	Monthly	Business critical		Customer hardship

						Tille takei	i to process nev	v i lousing be	13 days 15 days 14 days 14 days 15
		DEPARTM	ENTAL BUDGE	T AND RESOUR	RCES				2019/20 Expenditure
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	2010/20 Experiation
Expenditure	12,186	12,941	12,001	658	12,172	12,165	12,200	12,260	
Employees	6,688	7,311	6,445	486	6,556	6,556	6,556	6,556	
Premises	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Transport	111	125	112						
Supplies & Services	3,172	3,336	3,137	202		3,177	3,205		
3rd party payments	275	227	279	\ -/	284		294		
Support services	1,938	1,940	2,026		2,025	2,025	2,025	2,025	
Revenu '000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
Incom	9,115	10,303	8,935		9,035		9,070	9,070	
Government grants	1,195	1,174	1,195		1,195				
Reimbursements	1,021	1,522	1,149		1,149		1,149		
Custon & client receipts	1,917	2,631	1,917	(853)	2,017	2,037	2,052		
Rechar gos	4,982	4,976	4,674	0	4,674	4,674	4,674	4,674	
Reserves									
Council Funded Net Budget	3,071	2,638	3,066	(/	3,137	3,110	3,130	3,190	
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
Financial Systems		33	212	0		125		700	
Acquisitions Budget		4,271	67	0				6,985	2018-19 CS05 Reduction in permanent staffing £30k
Capital Bidding Fund								1,186	
Corporate Capital Contingency								3,000	2018-19 CS08 Increase in income from Enforcement Service £100k
Housing Company			1,300	0	22,325	1,810			2018-19 CS10 Revenues & Benefits - Reduction in staffing £60k
Westminster Coroners Court					460]
Westminster Coroners Court									
		4,304	1,579	0	22,785	1,935	0	11,871	





Summary of major budget etc changes

2019/20

CS2016-02 Restructure of Housing Benefits section due to roll out of Universal Credit £66k

2020/21

2018-19 CS06 Miscellaneous budgets within Resources $\,\mathfrak{L}17k$

2018-19 CS07 Retender of insurance contract £50k 2018-19 CS08 Increase in income from Enforcement Service £20k

2021/22

2018-19 CS07 Retender of insurance contract £25k 2018-19 CS08 Increase in income from Enforcement Service £15k

			DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) Resources				
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECT BENEFIT	Likelihood	Risk	Soore
Pr	oject 1	Project Title:	Evaluation of future funding levels	Risk reduction and compliance	Likelinood	Impact	Score
Start date End date	2017-18	Project Details:	Analysis of all relevant information relating to local government finance. This will include details provided in annual Local Government Finance Settlements, Annual Budgets, Spending Reviews and other financial information published by the Government. This information is incorporated into the Council's MTFS and updated as part of annual Budget Setting Procedures. Modelling of the retained NNDR system will be undertaken along with sensitivity analysis.	Requires considerable horizon spotting activity a performance indicator would be developed comparing the estimated grant levels compared to those actually received.	2	3	6
Pr	oject 2	Project Title:	Financial systems re-engineering programme	Improved effectiveness			
Start date End date	2013-14	Project Pitie: Project Details:	Procurement of a single integrated financial system to replace the suite of products that are currently used to provide GL, AP, P2P & AR functions. This will involve a new chart of accounts and new ways of working, driving efficiencies throughout the organisation. The potential for joint working with neighbour boroughs is currently being investigated. The system went live on 06/02/17 and the accounts were closed using the new system. A post-implementation review has been completed with a system controls Internal Audit Review scheduled for 2018. A programme of development has been agreed and a permanent team of three people is being established within Business Planning to	Lean reviews being undertaken on to areas of operation.	2	2	4
Dr	oject 3	Project Title:	develop and maintain the system in accordance with legislation and best practice. Develop and implement whole life costing for capital projects	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2018-19	Project Title: Project Details:	This project will be undertaken in four stages 1) Develop a template to capture appropriate information 2) Pilot the template on two selected schemes	improved effectiveness	3	2	6
End date	2019-20	1 Toject Betans.	3) Amend the template 4) Apply the temple to selected schemes				
Pr	oject 4	Project Title:	Improve joint finance and business planning	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2016-17	Project Details:	The project requires the quarterly update of service plans scheduled to start with September 2017 information. Provision made this year to update financial information for Period 7 monitoring		2	2	4
End date	2018-19		information. Trovision made this year to appear infanious information of Feriod 7 monitoring				
- Pr	oject 5	Project Title:	Pilot Early closure of Accounts	Improved effectiveness			
Sign date Sign date	2015-16	Project Details:	2 years of early closing of accounts was undertaken in preparation of 17/18 when the early close deadlines apply. Work is currently underway to ensure the lessons learned from the 16/17 closedown process and external auditors comment are addressed and changes implemented for 17/18. Additional resource has been allocated to the closing of accounts team.		1	3	3
Pr	oject 6	Project Title:	Universal Credit Implementation	Economic outcomes			
Start date	2015-16	Project Details:	Implement the role out of UC in Merton and provide a support framework to assist claimants claim UC and receive budgeting advice. Process has been delayed by Central Government - All job centres in		2	1	2
End date	2019-20		Merton will implement UC for new claims by April 18				
Pr	oject 7	Project Title:	Council Tax support scheme	Economic outcomes			
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	During 18/19 options for a revised scheme will be reviewed for Council decision and possible implementation for 19/20. Moving forward we will review our discretionary rate relief for		2	1	2
End date	2018-19		implementation in 2019/20				
	oject 8 2015-16	Project Title:	Review Debt Collection Processes	Improved effectiveness			
Start date End date	2015-16	Project Details:	With the implementation of the new Financial management computer systems a review of the existing debt collection processes will be undertaken as part of the system implementation.		2	1	2
	oject 9	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date		•					
	oject 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							

DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) - MAXIMUM OF 10 OVER THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD

		ad I a == 1 C == 1											aning A						The Cornerate etrategies wave
Cile Mente	Share Allison: Deputy	ed Legal Servio		Einanaa			Anticinat	ed demand		2017	7/18	Plar 201	nning Assun 8/19	•	19/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	The Corporate strategies your service contributes to
																		2022/23	Contribute to all Corporate Strategies
Enter a brief	of description of y	our main activ	nues and objec	uves below				ours for Merton		19,			125		,125	18,367	18,367		Continuite to all Corporate Strategles
The comice delicers is	Ladvice er	et and sac	ontation to	Il consices = :	oog the			urs for Richmond		13,8			828		,828	13,828	13,828		
London Boroughs of Merto	i auvice, suppo on. Sutton Ric	nt and repres hmond. Wan	dsworth and	ii services acr the Roval Bor	oss the ough of			ours for Sutton		22,8		22,			,835	22,835	22,835		
Kingston upon Thames, in	ncluding to arm	s length deliv	ery vehicles	(Achieving for	r Children			ours for Kingston		11,		11,			,329	11,329	11,329		
The service delivers legal London Boroughs of Mertc Kingston upon Thames, in and currently ,Sutton Hous The service also provides processes in all councils a	sing Partnershi	p) and sever	al local auth	ority trading c	ompanies.			rs for Wandsworth		22,4		22,4			,487	22,487	22,487		
processes in all councils a	advice in relati	ION TO THE CON	istitution and elation to their	uecision mak r roles:	ung			Achieving for Child		11,2		11,			,222	11,222	11,222		
p. 55555500 iii aii oodiiolis d						ŭ		utton Housing Partn	· ·	2,5		2,5			516	2,516	2,516		
						Ar	•	inancial resources	es	2017		201			19/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
								(FTE)		108		108			08.3	107.3	107.3		
							Appre	entices		2	2	2	2		4	4	4		
							Performan	ce indicator			-	(A) Performan				Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not
										2017/18(A)				2021/22(P)	2022/23(P)		Noporting bythe	maioator type	met
								able hours		105,229	103,722	102,736	102,584	102,584		High	Monthly	Business critical	Loss of income
							Income	for SLLP		58,291	£100,000	£100,000	£100,000	£100,000		High	Quarterly	Outcome	Loss of income
						1st draft S10	6 agreement ser	nt to client dept with	thin 10 days	98.92%	90%	95%	95%	95%		High	Quarterly	Perception	Reputational risk
						Prosec	cutions - number	of successful outco	comes	99.75%	80%	85%	85%	85%		High	Quarterly	Perception	Reputational risk
						Provide	FOI/EIR review	s within 20 working	g days	55%	80%	80%	80%	80%		High	Quarterly	Perception	Breach statutory duty
																<u> </u>	, i		, ,
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		DEPART	MENTAL BUDG	SET AND RESO	URCES					ı				1	1	I	<u> </u>		
			I	Forecast	1						2	2019/20 Exp	penditure					2019/20 Income	l I
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Variance	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget											l I
	2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	2018/19 P7	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23											l I
Expenditure	6,759	10,200	6,892		6,892	6,842	6,842	6,842											l I
Employees	5,928	6,140		179		5,997	5,997												
Premises	5	6		0		5	5							■ Empl	oyees				
Transport	28	19					28							- D					
Supplies & Services 3rd party payments	559	3,596 199		(95)	567 0	567 0	567 0							■Prem	iises				H
Support services	240			, 0	245	245	·							■Trans	sport				
Depreciation	2-10	240	240	T	240	2-10	2-10			1				= 110118					■Customer & client receipts
T	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Rudgot	Budget	Budget	Budget		1		y		■Supp	lies & Services				= Sustainer & olient receipts
Revenue £ 000s	2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	Variance	Budget 2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23											l I
Income C				2018/19 P7										■3rd p	arty payments				l I
Income O Government grants	6,759	10,207	6,892	(67)	6,892	6,892	6,892	6,892						■ Quinn	ort services				H
Reimburse this	0	3,137		0 0	1			 						≡ oupp	OIL SEI VICES				
Customer Culent receipts	6,759	7,070		,		6,892	6,892	6,892											l I
Recharges	0	0		0	0	0	0					-							l I
Capital Funded																			
Council Funded Net Budget	(0)	(8)	(0)	10	(0)	(50)	(50)	(50)											
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast Variance	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget							Summary	f major budget etc	changes		
Capital Dauget & 0005	2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	Variance 2018/19 P7	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23							Guilliary 0	. major budget etc	. onunges		
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					Actual														

			DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) - MAXIMUM O Shared Legal Services	F 10 OVER THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD			
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECTS BENEFITS	Likelihood	Risk Impact	Score
Pro	oject 1	Project Title:	Increase 3rd party income	Economic outcomes	Likeliiloou	impact	ocore
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	To increase income from fees and charges of 3rd parties by £150k (£25k per council)		4	2	8
End date	2018-19						
Pro	oject 2	Project Title:	Increase Productivity	Improved efficiency (savings)			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	To identify productivity improvements as a result of the implementation of workflows in debt, housing, property matters and prosecutions.		2	1	2
End date	2018-19						
Pro	oject 3	Project Title:	Future Model	Improved sustainability			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Subject to Governance Board approval to obtain a licence from the Solicitors Regulatory Authority to be an Alternative Business Structure		2	2	4
End date	2018-19		be all Alternative Busiless Structure				
Pro	oject 4	Project Title:	In House Advocates	Improved efficiency (savings)			
Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	The in house advocacy team to deliver £300k of savings on counsel expenditure on children's social		2	2	4
End date	2018-19		care matters across Merton, Sutton, AFC and Wandsworth				
Pro	oject 5	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
Eddate		Project Details.					
(D Pro	oject 6	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							
Pro	oject 7 	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							1
Pro	oject 8	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							
Pro	oject 9 	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							
Pro	oject 10 I	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date		·					

Environment & Regeneration

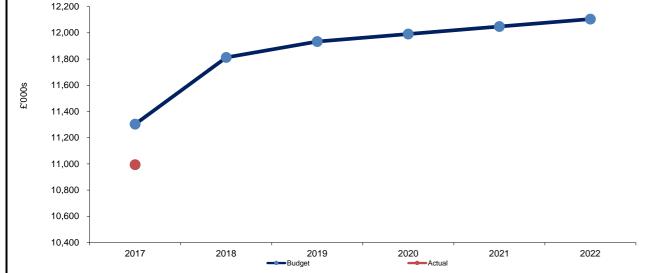
		nt and Building										nning Assur	-					The Corporate strategies your
Cllr Martin Whelton					ng		!	ed demand		2017/18	201			9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to
	description of yo	our main activ	ities and objec	ctives below		Dlann		nent cases		510	50			00	500	500	1	Economic Development Strategy Morton Regeneration Strategy
Building Control Building Control competes wit	th Approved Inst	nactore (AIS)	Me provide a	Ruilding Cont	rol Service in			conomy dependant		2800 1600	28 16			350 700	2900 1750	2900 1750	 	Merton Regeneration Strategy Medium Term Financial Strategy
competition with AIS to delive	r high quality Bu	ilding Contro	l advice and re	egulation. We a	also regulate	ВС		plications	l)	600	60			00	600	600	+	Medidiff Terriff Inancial Strategy
safety of structures and also	sports grounds.	Ü		· ·	Ŭ			plications		120	12			25	125	125		
Development control Promote sustainable regenera	ation by assessi	ng and detern	mining plannin	a applications	against the	P		nance agreements		25	3			30	30	30		
adopted policies for the built e	environment con	tained within	the council's (Core Strategy.	Continue to			rmitted developme	nt)	640	64			40	650	650	†	
implement the Mayoral, Comr	munity Infrastruc	ture Levy (CI	L) charging re	egime.				financial resource	·	2017/18	201			9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Objectives							•	(FTE)		34		35		35	35	35		
- continue to concentrate on the	he commercialis	sation of the I	Building Contro	ol (BC) service	and maintain		Performan	ce indicator		Actual Performance (A) Performaı	nce Target (T) Proposed	Target (P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator time	Main impact if indicator not
or improve the market share						•		highlighted in pu	. ,	2017/18(A) 2018/19(T)	2019/20(P)	2020/21(P)	2021/22(P)	2022/23(P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	met
-investigate formal sharing of- review the pre-application ch				C) and to inves	stinate	•		rocessed within 13		73.16 67	67	68	68		High	Monthly	Quality	Reduced customer service
whether additional income ge	neration is possi	ible especially	y through Plan	nning Performa	nce			rocessed within 8 v		63.04 67	68	69	69		High	Monthly	Quality	Reduced customer service
Agreements.								rocessed within 8 v		69.53 80	80	80	80		High	Monthly	Quality	Reduced customer service
 implement mobile/flexible work as part of sustainable common 			nsive develor	ment managem	nent process	Vo		ng applications Tota	al	3077 4500	4400	4400	4400	ļ	High	Monthly	Quality	Reduced customer service
to encourage regeneration.		•			ioni process	la a a · ·		eals lost	tro!\	27.13 35	35	35	35		Low	Quarterly	Perception	Reputational risk
-establish a formal collaboration		Sutton and K	ingston borou	ghs.			` .	nt and Building Con	•	£1.579m £1.888m	£1.888m	£1.888m	£1.888m		High	Monthly	Business critical	Loss of income
 re-procure the M3 database move away from expensive 		mnorani atatt	towards a ma	ore established	and roliable			retained by LA (BC) ement cases closed		51.88 54	55	56	56 450	-	High High	Monthly Monthly	Perception Quality	Loss of income Reduced service delivery
- move away from expensive a staffing base	anu nansieni (el	nporary Staff	iowalus a mo	ore established	anu reliable	INU		forcement cases	4	231 450 731 650	450 700	450 750	800	 	Low	Monthly	Quality Output	Reduced service delivery Reduced service delivery
<u>3</u>		DEPART	MENTAL BUDG	GET AND RESO	URCES		Dacking of ent	orcement cases						L	LOW	INIOTHIN		reduced Service delivery
		JEI AKII		1						2	019/20 Ex	penditure					2019/20 Income	
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23										
Expenditure Employees	2,537	2,454	,		,	2,696 1705	2,700 1705											
Premises	1,594	1,645 7	1,042	2 53	1705 2	1705	3	1705						Employees				
Transport	26	13								/				. ,				
Supplies & Services 3rd party payments	180	100	242	(41)			261 0							Premises				
Transfer payments	0		0	0 0		0	0											■Government grants
Support services	735	689	704	0		704		1 71						Transport				- Government grants
Depreciation				Ferres				\vdash			,						V	■ Reimbursements
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23					1 .	Supplies & S	Services			
Income Q				2018/19 P7										Oun	.i			/
Government grants	2,202	1,768	1,975	233		1,984 0	1,984							Support serv	rices			/
Reimburse me nts	84	207		(149)	96		96		•									,
Customer & client receipts	2,118	1,561		382			1888	1888		1//								
Recharges Reserves	+							 										
Capital Funded	<u> </u>																	
Council Funded Net Budget	335	686	641	231	708	712	716	721										
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23						Summary	of major budget et	c. changes		
				ZU18/19 P/											2019/20			
								 										
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0							2020/21			
											·							コ
800 7																		
700 -																		
	,																	
600 -																		
								L							2024/22			
န္တ 500 -								-							2021/22			
3000 J																		
400 -	•																	
200																		
300 -																		
200																		
200 -								—							2022/23			
100 -																		
150																		

■Budget

----Actual

			DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT Development and Bui				
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECT BENEFIT	Likelihood	Risk Impact	Score
Pr	roject 1	Project Title:	Commercialisation of Building Control	Improved efficiency (savings)		- III puot	333.5
Start date	2013-14	Project Details:	This is to ensure Building Control is more commercially aware in a more competitive market.	Additional income generation	6	2	12
End date	2018-19						
Pr	roject 2	Project Title:	Improving the development management processes	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2015-16	Project Details:	As part of sustainable communities to provide an end to end development management process to deliver regeneration objectives.	Improve regeneration opportunities	2	2	4
End date	2018-19						
Pr	roject 3	Project Title:	developing eforms and M3 capability and e-payments	Improved customer experience			
Start date	2014-15	Project Details:	Enforcement eforms, BC eforms and DC e-payments	Channel shift	4	1	4
End date	2018-19						
Pr	roject 4	Project Title:	Lean review of pre-application process (part of TOM)	Improved effectiveness	†		
Start date	2016-17	Project Details:	To ensure the process is efficient and robust from a customer perspective and to investigate any	income generation opportunities	6	1	6
End date	2018-19	·	further income opportunities.				
Pr	roject 5	Project Title:	Re-procurement of M3 or equivalent IT system	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2014-15	Project Details:	Either M3 engage cloud based system or equivalent. Potentially shared with nearby authorities	savings through contract negotiation.	3	1	3
En date	2018-19						
6 58 58	roject 6	Project Title:	Further develop Planning Performance agreements potential	Economic outcomes			
Start date	2014-15	Project Details:	Ensure cost neutral or better staffing levels to ensure this can be delivered	Regeneration certainty	1	2	2
End date	2018-19						
Pr	roject 7	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date End date		Project Details:					0
	roject 8	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date							0
End date		Project Details:					
Pr	roject 9	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							
Pro	oject 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit	1		
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							

						·													-
	Future Merto	n & Traffic and	l Highways									Pla	nning Assur	mptions					The Corporate strategies your service
Cllr Martin Whelto				nment & Housing	a		Anticipate	d demand		2017	7/18	2018		201	9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	contributes to
	f description of y		•				Popul			207.		209.		210		212,658	214,740		Air Quality Action Plan
Future Merton is the council's lea	. ,		•			Homes	s (includes thos		truction)	86,5		87.0			000	89,300	90,600		Climate Change Strategy
long-term sustainability of the bo	orough. Everythi	ng we do is abo	out making Mei	rton a great place	e and		usinesses (inclu			12,0		12,9			500	14,000	14,500		Community Plan
enhancing the quality of life of ou	ur residents.						Electric \		(5)	25		30			50	400	500		Economic Development Strategy
The team plans and monitors the	e delivery of new	housing in Me	rton and suppo	orts the creation of	of new	Anti	icipated non fir		Ircos	2017		2018		201		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Employment and Skills Action Plan
businesses and jobs. We manage	ge the council's F	lighway & Stree	et Lighting cont	tracts and ensure		Allu	Staff (ii Ces	49		72			2	72	62	2022/23	Health & Wellbeing Strategy
network of roads, footways, cycle	eways and stree	t lighting are we	ell maintained a	and safe.	ŀ		Otali (i i'L)		+	3			· '	-	12	02		Local Plan
The team also manage major tov	wn centre and es	state regenerati	ion projects and	d lead on the cod	ordination of					+									Local TfL Implementation Strategy
infrastructure projects such as C	Prossrail 2 and Tr	amlink. We are					Df			Actual Ba	rformanaa (A) Borformon	on Target /	 Γ) Proposed 1	Torget (D)				Local TIE Implementation Strategy
in the Mayor's London Plan and	Mayor's Transpo	ort Strategy.				/I BC20	Performanc 20 indicators h		nurnia)					 	• • •	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not met
Future Merton contributes to the	Merton Partners	ship via the activ	vities of the Su	ustainable Comm	nunities &	•				2017/18(A)	` ,	2019/20(P)	2020/21(P)	2021/22(P)	2022/23(P)	LU-L	A	Outrons	Language Consumer and arrest
Transport Partnership (SCTP), E	Economic Wellbe	ing Group, Hou	using Group an	nd Climate Chang	ge Steering		lew homes built Affordable Hor	•		434	435	1328	1328	1328		High	Annual	Outcome Outcome	Loss of Government grant
Group. The team also services the (DRP) and leads on South London					/lew Panel					N/A	80	TBC	TBC	TBC		High	Annual		Reduced service delivery
, ,	on r draioioinp o	Transport, Oro	war a chino bo	ouruo.			f public Electric			21	30	49	125	150		High	Annual	Outcome	Reputational risk
Key service areas include: Regeneration Placemaking Stra	ategic Planning	Housing Strate	av Economic I	Development Tr	affic &		ber of business			29	10	10	10	10	 	High	Annual	Outcome	Reputational risk
Regeneration, Placemaking, Stra Highways, Transport Planning, F	Road Safety Edu	cation, Flood M	litigation, Urba	n Design, manag	gement of the		t light repairs (d		,	1.90	3	3	3	3	 	Low	Quarterly	Quality	Reduced customer service
Community Infrastructure Levy a]		emergency call	`		99.72	98	98	98	98		High	Monthly	Business critical	Reduced customer service
Service transformations identified mobile working, increasing online	ed in the TOM inv	olve streamline	ed processes fo	or project delivery	y, increased	Fo	ootway & Carria	<u> </u>	ion	96	95	95	95	95		High	Annual	Quality	Increased costs
mobile working, increasing online management asset records.	e consultations a	ina interactivé d	uigitisation and	ı mappıng or nigh	iway and traffic		Streetwork i			32.79	37	37	38	38		High	Quarterly	Quality	Increased costs
						Stree	twork permitting	j (% issued oi	n time)	99.92	98	98	98	98		High	Monthly	Output	Loss of income
		DEPARTM	MENTAL BUDG	ET AND RESOU	IRCES						:	2019/20 Ex	oenditure					2019/20 Income	
	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	1		-		and	■Em	nployees				
Revenue £'000s	2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	Variance	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	1										1
Evenenditure				2018/19 P7					-					■ Dro	emises				
Expenditure Employees	15,409 2,754	14,966 2,716	14,905 2,470		14,579 2734	14,636 2734			심					-116	citioco				
Employees Premises	1,273	1,346	1,358	158	1187	1204													
Transport	106	92		(-)	110	112			4					■Tra	ansport				■Government grants
Supplies & Services	2,693	2,381	2,556			2374			4										
3rd party payments	420	410	644	1 (25)	438	445			3	10									
Transfer payments Support services	1,596	0 1,454	1,200	7	1200	0 1200	1200		(■Su	ipplies & Services				■Reimbursements
Depreciation	6.567	6,567	6.567	7 0	6567	6567	6567		f l 📗										
2 oprodiation	-,	ŕ	-,	Forecast					1 1					■3rd	d party payments				
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Variance	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	1 1										■Customer & client receipts
				2018/19 P7					_ \										
Income U Government grants	4,106	3,972		3 (155) 1 50	2,645	2,645	2,645	2,645	1					■Tra	ansfer payments				
Reimbu sen ents	295 1.615	282 1,712			766	766	766	766	<u> </u>				- /	/					■Recharges
Customo Colient receipte	1,943	1,778		(208)	1878	1878			3					■Su	pport services				,
Recharges	253	200		0	0	0	() (D					_50					1
01				<u> </u>					4										1
Council Funded Not Budget	44 000	40.004	,,,,,,	2	44.004	44.001	40.04	40.40			4			■De	epreciation				1
Council Funded Net Budget	11,303	10,994	11,812	2 (1)	11,934	11,991	12,048	12,105	<u> </u>										
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23							Summary	of major budget e	tc changes		
Highway Maintenance		4,495	4,678		3,577	3,377	3,377	3,127	7							2019/20			
Transport Improvement						3,377	3,377	3,127								2013/20			-
Regeneration		1,515	818		425	0 005	2.000	1	E4 = (£49k		N.A								
Other		2,063	771	0	2,271	3,025		1	HERG1 (Gro	owth) = (£150)	JK)								
Oulei		11		<u> </u>	0	0	35) (4										
				+	 				-1										
				1				1	4										
								-	4										
									<u> </u>										
		8,085	6,267	1	6,273	6,402	6,445	3,127								2020/21			
		l e					•	•											
12,200 ¬																			
12,000 -			_				•												
									1										
11,800 -		.0																	
නු 11,600 -																2021/22			
00																			



			DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) - MAXIMUM Future Merton & Traffic and Highv				
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECT BENEFITS	Likelihood	Risk Impact	Score
Pro	oject 1	Project Title:	Estate Regeneration	Infrastructure renewal	Entermood	impuot	20010
Start date	2014-15	Project Details:	Working with Clarion Housing Group to deliver investment in new homes and the regeneration of High Path, Eastfields and Ravensbury estates. Supported by the preparation of a Local Plan (DPD) Also		3	2	6
End date	2024-25		working with Moat housing to coordinate investment in regenerating Pollards Hill.				
Pro	oject 2	Project Title:	Future Wimbledon & Crossrail 2	Economic outcomes			
Start date	2014-15	Project Details:	Identifiying the growth potential of Wimbledon as the premier business hub in South London. Explore investment and development opprtunities linked to Crossrail 2 and improving the quality of architecure, design and placemaking. Conference (2013) Ideas Competition (2014) Masterplan linked		3	4	12
End date	2022-23		to Crossrail 2 (2017/18)				
Pro	oject 3 I	Project Title:	Local Authority Property Company	Economic outcomes			
Start date	2016-17	Project Details:	Establish a Local Authority owned Property Company to develop sites to generate revenue income to assist the MTFS		2	2	4
End date	2020-21						
Pro	oject 4	Project Title:	Morden Town Centre Regeneration	Economic outcomes			
Start date	2014-15	Project Details:	Growth, investment and intensification to support regeneration in Morden. Collaborative partnership with TFL Commercial Property to attract a development partner to Morden in 2019. New development		3	2	6
End date	2025-26		and investment in the streetscape and public realm from 2019-2022				
Pro	oject 5	Project Title:	Merton's New Local Plan 2020	Economic outcomes			
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	Refreshing Merton's current Local Plan suite of docuemnts (Core Strategy 2011, Sites & Policies 2014) to form a new statutory Local Plan for 2020. The plan will guide new development,		3	2	6
En date	2020-21		infrastructure, growth areas, sustainability and design quality.				
O Pro	oject 6	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							
Pro	oject 7	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							
Pro	oject 8	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date		i roject Details.					
Pro	oject 9	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							
Pro	oject 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date		i Toject Details.					

Leisure & Cultural Development				P	lanning Assun	nptions					The Corporate strategies your
Cllr Nick Draper Cabinet Member for Community & Culture	Anticipated demand	2017	7/18	201	8/19	201	19/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to
Enter a brief description of your main activities and objectives below	Population	207,	410	210	,245	210),452	212,658	214,740	216,661	Asset Management Plan
Main Activities:	No. of Children & Young People aged 8-17 in west of borough	8,2	00	10,	755	11	,090	11,457	11,713	11,854	Children & Young person's Plan
N. Old Sefanda about a combined and a combined account of the selection of the set of the second because the combined account of the second of	Population of most disadvantaged wards	128,	100	110	,368	110),843	112,038	113,198	114,260	Cultural Strategy
Build infrastructure to enable local people to engage in healthy living and lifestyle changes through increased nvolvement and participation in sports, arts, cultural and physical activities and events, by working with partners	Users of Merton's Leisure Centres	1,028	3,879	1,09	2,592	1,09	2,000	1,102,026	1,115,078	1,124,265	Community Plan
to increase the number, scope and quality of facilities, programmes, activities and events on offer.	Anticipated non financial resources	2017	7/18	201	8/19	201	19/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Open Spaces Strategy
Main Objectives:	Staff (FTE)	7.	8	7	.8	7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	Social Inclusion Strategy
•	Accommodation	7	,		7		7	7	7	7	Voluntary Sector Strategy
 Develop solutions and implement plans to de-silt & mitigate flood risk at Wimbledon Park Lake Deliver the London Borough of Culture Impact Award in partnersip with the Culture Advisory Group and the 	Volunteers	20	0	2	25	;	30	35	40	40	
- Deliver the Condon Borough of Culture Impact Award in partnersip with the Culture Advisory Group and the GLA	Staff seasonal	30	0	3	30	;	30	30	30	30	
Commission works to determine the most effective management solution for the Watersports	Performance indicator	Actua	l Performan	ce (A) Perform	nance Target (1) Proposed Ta	arget (P)	Polarity	Demonting evole	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not
Centre and implement the approved solution - Deliver a Playing Pitch Strategy and take it through a formal process to be adopted by the Council	renormance mulcator	2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P)	2020/21(P)	2021/22(P)	2022/23(P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	indicator type	met
Commission culture, arts & sports services where funding allows or with external funding	Income £ from Watersports Centre	376,165	365,000	370,000	375,000	380,000	385,000	High	Monthly	Business critical	Loss of income
- Deliver core service functionalities including operation of Watersports Centre, Morden Assembly Hall, Ride	11-25 yr old Fitness Centre Participation at leisure centres	110,239	104,000	103,100	106,120	108,546	109,626	High	Monthly	Output	Reduced uptake of service
London, Mini Marathon, AELTC Tennis Staff Draw, Tennis Car Parking, Fireworks, etc.	% residents rating facilities Good to Excellent	N/A	80	N/A	80	N/A	80	High	Biennial	Output	Reduced customer service

80

1,092,592

87,226

N/A

1,092,000

18,700

997,395

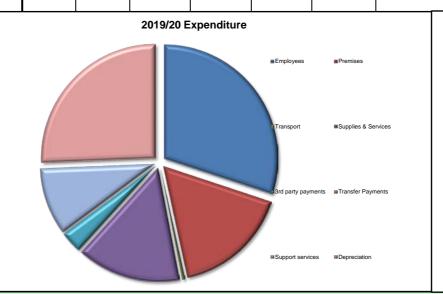
94,035

N/A

					-			
		DEPARTM	MENTAL BUDG	ET AND RESO	URCES			
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Expenditure	1,844	1,918	1,729	127	1,756	1,733	1,742	1,75
Employees	538	547	509	4	528	528	528	52
Premises	282	370	286	150	290	294	299	30
Transport	8	5	7	(1)	7	7	7	
Supplies & Services	326	353	255	26	259	232	236	24
3rd party payments	40	2	54	(52)	54	54	54	5
Transfer Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Support services	200	191	168	0	168	168	168	16
Depreciation	450	450	450	0	450	450	450	45
Revenue 100s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Income	777	1,027	832	(192)	1,132	1,132	1,132	1,13
Government grants								
Reimbursements	58	58	72	51	72	72	72	72
Custome client receipts	719	969	760	(243)	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060
Recharges	0							
Reserves								
Capital Funded								
Council Funded Net Budget	1,067	891	897	(65)	624	601	610	618
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Morden Leisure Centre		6,254	6,203	0	242	0	0	
Wimbledon Park Lake de-silting		0	107	0	1250	0	0	
Other		628	340	0	400	250	250	25
					.00	200	100	
		1						

- Manage the Leisure Centres Contract; Wimbledon Theatre Lease; Dudley Hall Lease; ACAVA leases; Polka Grant; Attic Theatre Grant; GLA - LBOC Grant; etc

- Develop and deliver invest to save proposals, wherever possible.



80

1,102,026

97,000

N/A

1,115,078

101,670

80

1,124,265

111,030

High

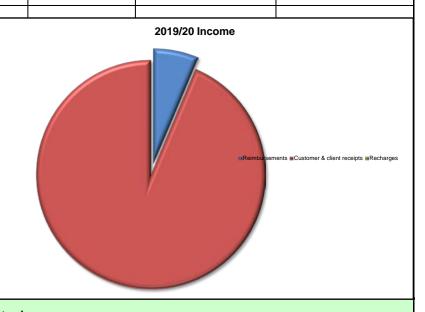
High

High

Biennial

Monthly

Quarterly



Output

Outcome

Output

Reduced customer service

Reduced customer service

Reduced uptake of service

Summary of major budget etc changes

2019/20

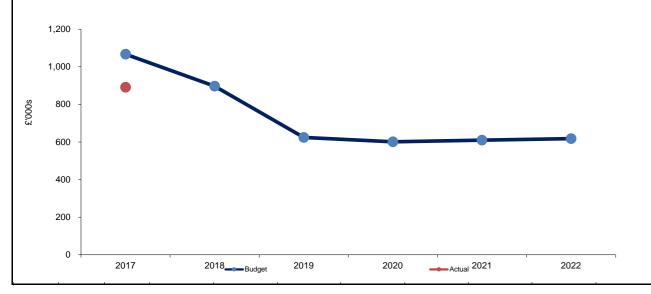
2020/21

ENR10 = (£300k)

E3 = (£30k)

Total Number of Users of Merton's Leisure Centres

Total Number of Users of Polka Theatre



6,650

1,892

250

250

6,883

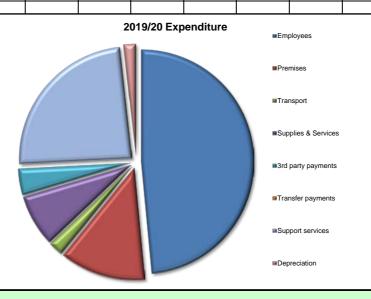
2021/22

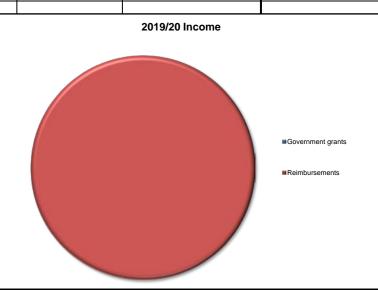
				DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT Leisure & Cultural De				
-				PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECT BENEFIT		Risk	
-	Dr	oject 1	Project Title:	Implement the Wimbledon Park Lake Flood Risk & De-silting Plans	Risk reduction and compliance	Likelihood	Impact	Score
ľ	Start date	2017-18	Project Details:			4	3	12
	End date	2021-22	Project Details.	Develop solutions and plans to de-silt and mitigate flood risk at Wimbledon Park lake.	Flood risk alleviation works implemented. De-silting of lake within financial envelope			
	Pre	oject 2	Project Title:	London Borough Of Culture - Merton	Improved customer experience			
-	Start date End date	2017-18	- Project Details:	Deliver the London Borough of Culture Impact Award in partnership with the Culture Advisory Group and the GLA	Increased cultural activities through film primarly to the east of the borough. Enhancing the lives of many of the community through culture.	2	2	4
-	Pre	oject 3	Project Title:	Wimbledon Park Watersports Centre	Improved sustainability			
	Start date	2018-19		Commission works to determine the most effective management solution for the Watersports Centre		2	2	4
	End date	2020-21	Project Details:	and implement the approved solution.	Established best business model for centre's future			
	Pre	oject 4	Project Title:	Playing Pitch Strategy	Improved reputation			
-	Start date End date	2017-18	- Project Details:	Deliver a Playing Pitch Strategy and take it through a formal process to be adopted by the Council	Adopted Merton Playing Pitch Strategy	2	1	2
L	Dec	oject 5	Project Title:	Commission Culture & Sport Services	Improved customer experience			
	FI	oject 5	Project fille.	Commission Culture & Sport Services	Improved customer experience			
Pac	Start date	2018-19	Project Details:	Commission culture, arts and sports services where funding allows or with external funding	Increased culture, sports and arts offer.	2	1	2
age	End date	2022-23						
<u>ရ</u>	Pre	oject 6	Project Title:	Leisure & Culture Development Services	Improved customer experience			
	Start date End date	2017-18	- Project Details:	Deliver core service functionalities including operation of Watersports Centre, Morden Assembly Hall, Ride London, Mini Marathon, AELTC Tennis Staff Draw, Tennis Car Parking, Fireworks, etc.	Effective and efficient service deliver	2	2	4
	Pre	oject 7	Project Title:	Contract and Grants Administration	Risk reduction and compliance			
	Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	Manage the Leisure Centres Contract; Wimbledon Theatre Lease; Dudley Hall Lease; ACAVA leases; Polka Grant: Attic Theatre Grant: GLA - LBOC Grant: etc	Compliant delivery of services producing benefits expected within budget available	2	2	4
	End date	2022-23	,					
	Pro	oject 8	Project Title:	Invest to Save Projects	Improved efficiency (savings)			
	Start date	2019-20	Project Details:	Develop and deliver invest to save proposals, wherever possible.	Generate Savings	1	1	1
	End date	2022-23	Danie et Title		Colort and market have fit			
-	Pro	oject 9	Project Title:		Select one major benefit	-		
	Start date		- Project Details:					0
	End date							
	Pro	ject 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit	_ 		
	Start date		Project Details:					0
	End date							

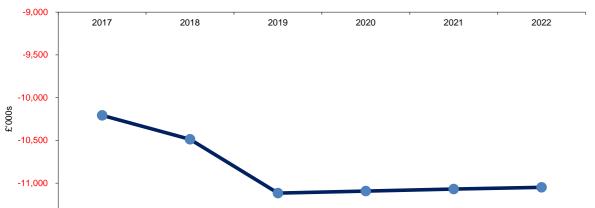
Page 62

Parking & CCTV Services				Plan	ning Assum	ptions					The Corporate strategies your
Cllr Mike Brunt: Cabinet Member for Street Cleanliness & Parking	Anticipated demand	201	7/18	201	8/19	201	9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to
Enter a brief description of your main activities and objectives below	Number of resident permits issued based upon 5% growth	23,6	699	24,	883	26	,128	27,434	28,805		Transport Plan
The service is required to enforce the parking regulations to ensure the through flow of traffic can be maintained and ensuring residents and blue badge holders have the ability to park in bays they have	Number of visitors permits issued based upon 5 % growth	314	,412	330	,132	346	6,639	363,970	382,169		Safer & Stronger Strategic Assessment
maintained and ensuring residents and blue badge holders have the ability to park in bays they have a permit or badge for. Surplus income generated by traffic management must be used for transport	Number of CPZ's based upon 5% growth	6	i1	6	4	(67	70	73		
related areas. Objectives	Number of diesel Permits issued. Please note that as the CPZs increase the numbers of permits is likely to remain constant as the growth is balanced against the change/reduction in behaviour	5,9	919	5,9	919	5,	919	5,919	5,919		
 to implement measures to improve traffic enforcement efficiency, specifically the introduction of 	Anticipated non financial resources	201	7/18	201	8/19	201	9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
to maintain a survey of parking needs, hours of operation, the availability of parking spaces and the charging structure	Staff (FTE) The number of staff will remain constant as compliance in the ANPR PCN's has not occurred and the increase in CPZs causing the sections workload to increase.	83.	.57	83	.00	83	3.00	83.00	83.00		
to monitor the borough 's parking infrastructure to ensure that locations subject to regulatory controls can be effectively enforced thus improving compliance and ultimately congestion	Transport	1	2	1	2	1	12	12	12		
to take account in business planning of the increase in population and changes in planning											
legislation allowing business premises to be changed to residential use which could result in an											
increase in demand for parking spaces in existing CPZ's and pressure in areas with no controlled	Performance indicator	Actual Pe	erformance (A) Performai	nce Target (T	Γ) Proposed	Target (P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not
parking to introduce CPZ's.	Terrormance maleator	2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P)	2020/21(P)	2021/22(P)	2022/23(P)	lolarity	Reporting cycle	mulcutor type	met
Since January 2016 Public Space CCTV camera team, whose core activity is to review the	% of parking permits issued within 5-7 days	82.50%	95%	95%	95%	95%		High	Monthly	Outcome	Loss of income
operational structure, processes and number of CCTV cameras throughout the borough with the	Sickness- No of days per FTE (12 month rolling average)	18.51	8	8	8	8		Low	Monthly	Quality	Loss of income
aim of achieving efficiencies without reducing the level of service to the residents, customers and	Number of cases won at London Tribunals	N/A	532	558	586	615		High	Monthly	Business critical	Loss of income
our partners, was amalgamated with Parking Services.	Percentage of Public Space CCTV Cameras working	96.65%	98%	98%	98%	98%		High	Monthly	Business critical	Loss of income

		DEPARTM	ENTAL BUDG	ET AND RESOU	IRCES			
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Expenditure	6,139	6,681	6,479	312	5,887	5,910	5,934	5,9
Employees	3,078	3,423	3,140	182	2,855	2,855	2,856	2,8
Premises	646	719	716	48	727	738	749	7:
Transport	103	115	121	6	123	125	127	1:
Supplies & Services	476	512	472	38	441	447	454	41
3rd party payments	268	305	272	38	222	226	229	2
Transfer payments	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Support services	1,380	1,419	1,586	0	1,415	1,415	1,415	1,4
Depreciation	188	188	172	0	104	104	104	10
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
In co e	16,346	18,482	16,966	(1,312)	17,003	17,003	17,003	17,00
Go@nment grants								
Reimbursements	162	69	118	(4)	0	0	0	
Customer & client receipts	16,184	18,413	16,848	(1,308)	17,003	17,003	17,003	17,0
Recent ges								
Reserves								
Capital Funded								
Council Funded Net Budget	(10,207)	(11,801)	(10,487)	(1,000)	(11,116)	(11,093)	(11,069)	(11,04
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2018/19 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Parking Improvements		28			60			
CCTV Investment		191	230	0				
						i		
					1			
					+			
							_	
		220	230	0	60	0	0	







-11,500

-12,000 -

2020/21

Summary of major budget etc. changes 2019/20

2021/22

			DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) - MAXIMUM O Parking & CCTV Services	F 10 OVER THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD			
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECT BENEFIT	Likelihood	Risk Impact	Score
ı	Project 1	Project Title:	Review CEO Shift Patterns	Improved effectiveness			300.0
Start date	2017-18	- Project Details:	Consult on the introduction of a more efficient shift patterns		2	1	2
End date	2018-19						
ı	Project 2	Project Title:	Review CCTV Shift Patterns	Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2018-19	- Project Details:	Consult on the introduction of a more efficient shift patterns		2	1	2
End date	2018-19	1					
ı	Project 3	Project Title:	Procurement of a replacement PCN & Permit and FPN processing system	Improved efficiency (savings)			
Start date	2018-19	- Project Details:	Procuring of a new PCN system which may be linked with Enforcement and Safer Merton		2	1	2
End date	2018-19	r roject Details.	1 Todaling of a flew 1 Ort System which may be linked with Emotechnetic and Galer Worten				
ı	Project 4	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		- Project Details:					0
End date		Trojout Butane.					
ı	Project 5	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		- Project Details:					0
Englidate		,					
Ф	Project 6	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Sta ll date		- Project Details:					0
End date		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					
ı	Project 7	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		- Project Details:					0
End date							
ı	Project 8	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		- Project Details:					0
End date		Floject Details.					
ı	Project 9	Project Title:	†	Select one major benefit			
Start date		Decis of Details					0
End date		Project Details:					
Р	Project 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		- Project Details:					0
End date		i Toject Details.					

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Commissioned Service

Parks & Green Spaces

CIIr Nick Draper Cabinet Member for Community & Culture

Service Provider: idverde UK Ltd The service maintains and develops Merton's numerous parks & open spaces (more than 115 separate sites), including sports facilities (including pavilions), gardens, playgrounds (more than 40), the borough's highways verges, and the management of its cemetery and allotments services. The portfolio also includes support for, and the production of, a varied programme of outdoor events from small community to large commercial ones in parks, including the annual civic fireworks displays, Mitcham Carnival and elements of the Wimbledon (tennis) Championships. The service manages more than 50,000 Councilowned trees and several nature reserves. Greenspaces serves as the managing agent for Mitcham Common (for the Mitcham Common Conservators) and the Merton & Sutton Joint Cemetery (for the Merton & Sutton Joint Cemetery Board).

The grounds maintenance elements of the service are outsourced to idverde UK Limited, under a long-term contract (up to 24 years from 2017) and is overseen by the Greenspaces client team who, in addition, retain overall responsibility for policy, strategy & investment in the borough's parks & open spaces.

			Р	lanning Assun	nptions					The Corporate strategies the
Anticipated demand	201	7/18	201	8/19	201	9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to
Increased sports pitch demand (Total number of bookings)	1	%	1%			%	1%	1%	1%	Open Space Strategy
Attendance at major community outdoor events (No. of people)	60,000 (estimated)		70,000 (6	estimated)	75,	000	80,000	85,000	90,000	Culture and Sport Framework
Number of funerals at LBM cemeteries (not MSJC)	155		160 (es	timated)	10	65	170	175	180	
Anticipated non financial resources	201	7/18	201	18/19 2019/20			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Contractors					Contrac	t price and sch	edule of rates			
Client-side team (Lot 2 contract, retained services & policies)	9.1(A) 9.1(A)		8	.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	Open Space Strategy		
Performance indicator	Per	formance Tar	gets (T) & Prov	visional Perfor	mance Targets	s (P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not
(LBC2020 indicators highlighted in purple)	2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P) 2020/21		2021/22(P)	2022/23(P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	indicator type	met
% of residents (all service users) rating parks & green spaces good or very good	N/A	76	77	78	79	80	High	Biennial	Perception	Reputational risk
Young peoples % satisfaction with parks & green spaces	N/A	75	76	77	78	79	High	Biennial	Perception	Reputational risk
Number of Green Flag Awards	5	6	6	7	7	7	High	Annual	Quality	Reputational risk
Number of outdoor event-days in parks	130	135	140	145	150	155	High	Monthly	Output	Reputational risk

		ı ıııaıı	ciai iiiioiiiia	111011				
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2017/18 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Expenditure	4,660	5,763	4,175	181	4,241	4,284	4,325	4,368
Employees	462	476	459	60	476	476	476	476
Premises	600	799	582	-33	598	607	615	623
Transport	82	86	82	-1	83	84	85	87
Supplies & Services	350	378	306	56	310	315	319	324
3rd party payments	1,685	2,177	1,857	99	1,885	1,913	1,941	1,969
Transfer payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Support services	1,147	1,513	543	0	543	543	543	543
Depreciation	334	334	346	0	346	346	346	346
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2017/18 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Income	2,786	3,137	2,239	84	2,337	2,337	2,337	2,337
Government grants	0	9	0	0	8	8	8	8
Reimbursements	275	311	354	(2)	354	354	354	354
Customer & client receipts	1,888	1,827	1,885	86	1,975	1,975	1,975	1,975
Recharges	623	990						
Reserves								
Council Funded Net Budget	1,874	2,626	1,936	265	1,904	1,947	1,988	2,031
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2017/18 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Parks Investment		245	638	0	991	800	479	300
		245	638	0	991	800	479	300

Financial Information

Additional Expenditure Information

E5 (2019/20) = (£50k)E6 (2019/20) = (£40k)

DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS

			DETAILS OF MAJOR P Parks & Green S						
	Parks & Green Spaces PROJECT DESCRIPTION MAJOR PROJECTS BENEFITS Likelii								
Pro	oject 1	Project Title: Greenspaces TOM Improved effectiveness Likeliho							
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:		Various benefits & enhancements across a range of services & themes	3	2	6		
End date	2022-23		Production & implementation of Target Operating Model for Greenspaces						
Pro	oject 2	Project Title:	Greenspaces Commercialisation	Improved efficiency (savings)					
Start date End date	2017-18	Project Details:	Increased commecialisation across a range of Greenspaces services and open spaces	Diversifying the outdoor events portfolio, including new commercial events to increase income. Working with our new grounds maintenance service provider, idverde, to increase income for the service, especially from sport & recreational activities					
Pro	oject 3	Project Title:	Canons House & Rec Restoration Improved customer experience						
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	Delivery of Lottery-funded Canons Restoration Project	Delivery of Lottery-funded Canons Restoration Project Multi-million pound investment project to restore, conserve & improve recreational opportunities at Canons Recreation Ground & Canons House.					
End date	2021-22 Dject 4	Project Title:	Morley Park Improved customer experience						
Start date	2017-18			Opening & development of a brand new public open space in West Wimbledon, comprising informal	2	1	2		
End date	2019-20	Project Details:	Transfer, opening & establishment of Morley Park as a community space with public access	recreational areas, nature conservation features & sports facilities					
Pro	oject 5	Project Title:	Phase C, Lot 2 Contract	Improved reputation					
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	Embedding new systems & processes and ensuring quality & performance standards in relation to Phase C, Lot 2 grounds maintenance contract	Working with our grounds maintenance contractor, idverde, to maintain & improve green spaces & recreational services at a lower cost	3	2	6		
ဝ	2022-23	D 1 1 TH							
Oppro	oject 6	Project Title:	Re-use of Parks Assets	Improved efficiency (savings)					
Start date	2017-18	Project Details:	Re-use of surplus & redundant parks facilities and re-modelling of under-utilsed properties: pavilions, yards & mess rooms and other parks assets	Increased income & preservation of some existing parks assets	2	1	2		
End date	2022-23								
Pro	oject 7	Project Title:	Review of Arboricultural Services	Improved efficiency (savings)					
Start date End date	2017-18	Project Details:	Review & reconfiguration of current arboricultural service provisions, systems & polices in order to drive efficiency	Improved service integration, policy clarification & consolidation & improved operational efficiency	3	2	6		
	oject 8	Project Title:		Select one major benefit					
Start date		Project Details:					0		
End date	oject 9	Drojoot Titlo		Calaat ana majar hanafit					
Pro	oject a	Project Title:		Select one major benefit					
Start date		Project Details:					0		
End date									
Pro	ject 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit					
Start date									
 		Project Details:					0		
End date									

Property			The Corporate strategies your												
Cllr Mark Allison: Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Finance	Anticipated demand	20°	17/18	201	2018/19		9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to				
Enter a brief description of your main activities and objectives below	The number of proposed disposals	Not	known	Not k	nown	Not I	nown	Not known	Not known	Not known	Corporate Asset Management Plan				
To ensure that all property transactions provide value for money and comply with statute	The number of proposed lettings.		8		8		8	8	8	8	Economic Development Strategy				
	The number of proposed rent reviews	3	31A	3	30	28		20	31	23	Medium Term Financial Strategy				
To maintain an accurate record of the property assets of the council and to provide asset valuations to support the council's accounts.(Section 151)	The number of commercial properties	3	394		94	3	94	394	394	394	Corporate Asset Management Strategy				
To manage the councils investment portfolio to maximise income, managing the councils asset base to	Anticipated non financial resources	20	2017/18		2018/19		9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23					
ensure that it has the accommodation necessary to support its services at a standard it can afford.	Staff (FTE)	4.60		4.60		4.60 4.6		4.60		4.60		4.60	4.60	4.60	
To support regeneration, deal with occupation of council land by Gypsies and Travellers and to attend and provide timely advice to the Property Asset Management Board to deliver a programme of property sales to															
maximise capital receipts and acquistions to improve revenue income.															
Community Right to Bid -to manage applications for community assets to be listed and claims for															
compensation. To maintain publicly available list of property assets as required by transparency agenda under Localism Act	Performance indicator	Actual F	Performance (A) Performan	ce Target (1) Proposed T	arget (P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not				
2011.TOM will lead to increased efficiency the possibility of acting for other authorities on specialisms and	renormance indicator	2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P)	2020/21(P	2020/21(P) 20221/22(P) 2022/23		Polarity	Reporting cycle Indicator t		met				
most significantly driving economic development and regeneration through closer working with Future	% Vacancy rate of prop. owned by council	0.05	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	Low	Quarterly	Outcome	Loss of income				
Merton. This may impact on the timing of sales and capital receipts.	% Debt owed to LBM by tenants Inc. businesses	10.5	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	Low	Quarterly	Outcome	Loss of income				

Oh	ioo	tiv,	~~	

- Objectives

 complete Asset Valuations to timetable agreed with Director of Corporate Services

 Implement review of non operational property to maximise revenue income

 critically examine operational property to ensure the council has the minimum necessary to support the business plan

 maximise revenue income by letting vacant property

 provide timely advice to inform regeneration projects

 ensure team is arranged to support objectives

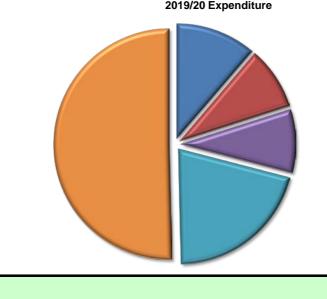
Performance indicator		Actual Pr		-	Performance Target (T) Proposed Target (P)			Polar	ritu	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not
renormance mulcator		2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P)	2020/21(P)	20221/22(P)	2022/23(P)	Polai	ity	Reporting cycle	mulcator type	met
% Vacancy rate of prop. owned by cour	ncil	0.05	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	Lov	N	Quarterly	Outcome	Loss of income
% Debt owed to LBM by tenants Inc. busin	nesses	10.5	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	Lov	N	Quarterly	Outcome	Loss of income
Asset Valuations		297	150	150	150	150	150	High	h	Annual	Business critical	Breach statutory duty
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			1									
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						· ·						
			2	019/20 Exp	enditure						2019/20 Income	

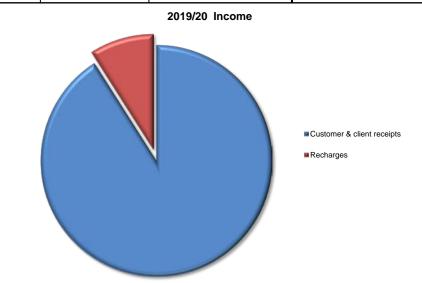
■ Employees ■Premises

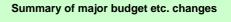
■Transport

■Supplies & Services ■Support services ■ Depreciation

		DEPARTM	IENTAL BUDG	ET AND RESO	URCES			
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2017/18 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Expenditure	2,102	2,357	1,972	912	1,987	1,992	1,997	2,00
Employees	213	242	214	-3	224	224	224	22
Premises	183	272	172	734	175	177	180	18
Transport	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	
Supplies & Services	238	305	175	181	177	180	182	18
3rd party payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfer payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Support services	479	549	409	0	409	409	409	40
Depreciation	988	988	1,001	0	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,00
Revenue £1000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2017/18 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
Income (2)	4,642	5,351	4,912	(647)	4,912	4,912	4,912	4,91
Government grants	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Reimburs	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Customer client receipts	4,162	4,768	4,469	(647)	4,469	4,469	4,469	4,46
Recharges	480	583	443	0	443	443	443	44
Reserves								
Capital Funded								
Council Funded Net Budget	(2,540)	(2,994)	(2,940)	265	(2,925)	(2,920)	(2,915)	(2,91
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2017/18 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
					I			

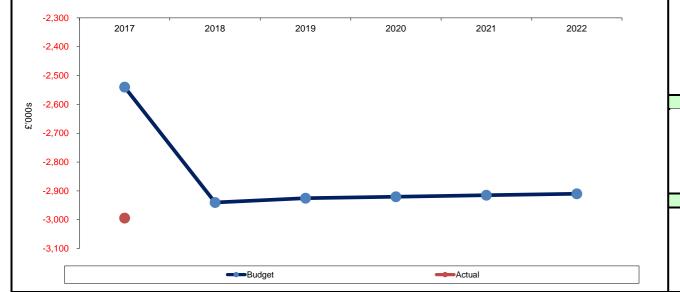






2020/21

2019/20



2021/22

		DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) Property	- MAXIMUM OF 10 OVER THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD			
		PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECT BENEFIT	Likelihood	Risk Impact	Score
Project 1	Project Title:	New secondary school	Infrastructure renewal		•	
Start date 2016-17 End date 2019-20	- Project Details:	Land acquisition and granting of new leases.		2	2	4
Project 2	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date	Project fille.		Select one major benefit			
End date	- Project Details:					0
Project 3	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date						0
End date	Project Details:					
Project 4	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date	- Project Details:					0
End date						
Project 5	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date End date	- Project Details:					0
ည Project 6	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Project 6 Standate Standate Standate	- Project Details:		, and the second			0
Project 7	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date	- Project Details:					0
End date						
Project 8	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date	- Project Details:					0
End date						
Project 9 Start date	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			0
End date	Project Details:					
Project 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date	- Project Details:					0
End date Project 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date	Project Title: - Project Details:		Select one major benefit			0
End date						

Regulatory Services - Merton element only				Plan	ning Assump	tions					The Corporate strategies your				
Cllr Nick Draper: Cabinet Member for Community & Culture	Anticipated demand	2017/18		2017/18 2018/19		2019/20		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to				
Cllr Ross Garrod: Cabinet Member for Street Cleanliness & Parking	Total number of food premises	18	303	18	16	18	329	1829	1829		Air Quality Action Plan				
A brief description of your main activities and objectives:	Total number of service requests	6113		62	6234		357	6357	6357		Climate Change Strategy				
	Licence/permit applications	19	900	19	00	1900		1900	1900		Merton Regeneration Strategy				
Provide statutory environmental health, trading standards and licensing functions across those											Medium Term Financial Strategy				
councils that make up the Regulatory Services Partnership (currently LB Merton, LB Richmond amd LB Wandsworth).	Anticipated non financial resources	201	2017/18		2017/18		2018/19		9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23			
LED Walldsworth).	Staff (FTE) (Merton)	39	39.48		39.48		39.48		75	40).75	40.75	40.75		
Deliver savings and efficiencies by:															
	Performance indicator	Actual Performance		ance (A) Performance Target (T		e Target (T) Proposed Target(P)		Polarity	Departing evels	Indicator time	Main impact if indicator not				
reducing overheads	Performance indicator	2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P)	2020/21(P)	2021/22(P) 2022/23(P)		Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	met				
generating additional income	% service requests replied in 5 working days	94.46	97	98	98	98		High	Monthly	Perception	Reduced customer service				
	Income generation by EHTSL	£450,576	£524,380	£400,000	£410,000	£420,000		High	Monthly	Outcome	Loss of income				
attracting new business	% of category A,B & non-compliant C food premises inspected	98	99	100	100	100		High	Annual	Business critical	Government intervention				
antian eliain el IOT austresa	No. of underage sales test purchases	100	105	110	110	110		High	Annual	Business critical	Anti social behaviour				

37

N/A

37.6

96.13%

7.84%

40

0/50

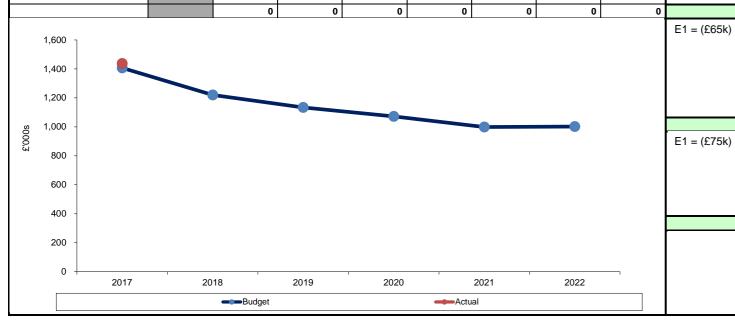
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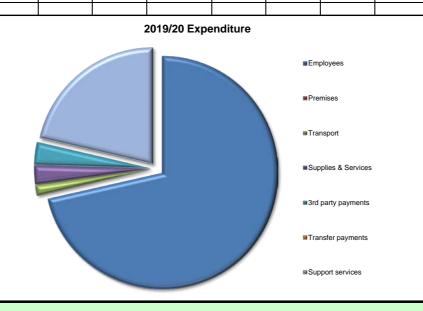
97%

10%

DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET AND RESOURCES						
•	implementing new ways of working					
1	streamming business processes	% of food premises rated 2 or below				
	streamlining business processes	Number of licence applications determined within 28 days				
•	demand management	Annual average amount of Particulates per m3				
Transform t	the service by:	Nitrgen Dioxide Diffusion Tube Monitoring Sites in the Borough exceeding National Levels				
•	,	Annual average amount of Nitrogen Dioxide per m3				
	rationalising ICT systems	No. of underage sales test purchases				
		76 of category A,b & non-compliant C food premises inspected				

		DEPART	MENTAL BUDG	SET AND RESO	URCES				
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2017/18 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
Expenditure	3,056	4,244	2,950	(189)	3,131	3,134	3,136	3,139	
Employees	1,978	3,241	2,070	(174)	2,237	2,237	2,237	2,237	,
Premises	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Transport	47	50	44	0	45	46	46	47	
Supplies & Services	160	131	59	7	81	81	82	83	
3rd party payments	95	88	107	(25)	98	100	101	102	
Transfer payments	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Support services	776	730	670	0	670	670	670	670	
Revenue £ 0000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2017/18 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
Income 🔘	1,649	2,806	1,730	365	1,997	2,062	2,137	2,137	V
Government grants	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N N
Reimbursements Customer Client receipts	1,179	1,252	1,206	228	1391	1391	1391	1391	'
Customer client receipts	470	1,553	524	137	606	671	746	746	
Recharge									
Reserves									
Capital Funded									
Council Funded Net Budget	1,407	1,438	1,220	176	1,134	1,072	999	1,002	
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2017/18 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	
									ENR1 = (£100k) E1 = (£60k)
									1





40

0/50

40

99%

8%

40

0/50

40

98%

9%

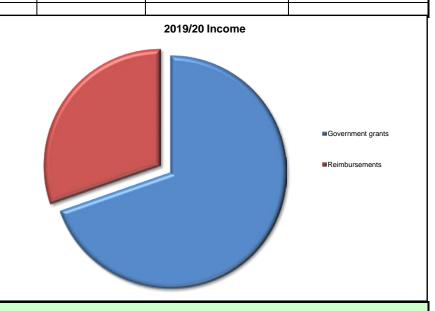
40

0/50

40

100%

7%



Outcome

Outcome

Outcome

Business critical

Outcome

Political risk

Political risk

Political risk

Reputational risk

Reputational risk

Summary of major budget etc. changes 2019/20

2020/21

2021/22

Low

Low

Low

High

Low

Annual

Quarterly

Annual

Quarterly

Quarterly

			Regulatory Services - Merton element only		Risk		
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECT BENEFITS	Likelihood		Score
Pi	roject 1	Project Title:	Procurement of a new ICT case management system	Improved efficiency (savings)			
Start date	2016-17	Project Details:	Contribution to the ICT led procurement of a new computer system for E&R and potential joint procurement with Richmond and		2	1	2
End date	2019-20	,	Wandsworth				
Pi	roject 2	Project Title:	Design and implement a joint Merton/Richmond budget	Economic outcomes			
Start date	2015-16	- Project Details:	Design and implement a joint revenue (income & expenditure) budget on a to be determined costs apportionment model		2	1	2
End date	2018-19						
Pi	roject 3	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date							
Pi	roject 4	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Duciant Datailar					0
End date		Project Details:					
Pi	roject 5	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		D : D 1					0
Em date		Project Details:					
O PI	roject 6	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Duningst Detailer					0
End date		Project Details:					
Pi	roject 7	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date		Troject Details.					
Pi	roject 8	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		Project Details:					0
End date		Project Details.					
Pi	roject 9	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date		D :					0
End date		Project Details:					
Pr	roject 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date							0
End date		Project Details:					

		Safer Merton				Planning Assumptions The Corporate strategies your							The Corporate strategies your					
Cllr Edith Macauley: (v Safety Enga	nement & Faual	ities		Anticinat	ed demand		2017	7/18	2018		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	service contributes to
	f description of y				itics	Nu		ctionable, ASB ca	200	40		40		400	350	350	350	Safer & Stronger Strategic Assessment
			<u> </u>			110		*	4363	208,2								Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy
Safer Merton delivers both the o						NI. NA ISA		ulation				209,		210,452	212,658	214,740	216,662	
public realm CCTV functionality		sts of 18 office	rs working acro	ss several theme	s:			sment cases (don		17		17		170	200	210	210	Children and Young People's Plan
1) Tackling anti-social behaviour		1. 1.							d Watch schemes			35		38%	40%	40%	40%	Community Cohesion Strategy
2) Protecting victims of Domesti						Ar		financial resour	ces	2017		2018		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Health & Wellbeing Strategy
3) Managing and delivering a bo4) Delivering the partnerships ar			ten programme	!			Staff	(FTE)		7.9	99	7.4	49	17.49	17.49	17.49	16.49	Safeguarding Children's Board Annual
5) Managing and delivering the l			ne strategy															
6) Managing and delivering a 24	•		٠,	cameras and a c	urrent													
deployable asset of 13 cameras		villeri iriciaaes 2	210 Static CCI V	carrieras aria a c	arrent													
The service ensures that MOPAC		ne plan prioritie	es are delivered	and is overseein	ng the		Doubour on			Actual Pe	erformance	(A) Performai	nce Target ((T) Proposed Target (P)	Delevito	Domestina suele	lu dia atau tuu a	Main impact if indicator not
police command units merger er							Performan	ce indicator		2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P)	2020/21(P)	2021/22(P) 2022/23(P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	met
service retains strategic oversigh						Multi Agen	cv Risk Assessn	nent cases - don	nestic abuse	340	153	310	300	300 290	High	Monthly	Business critical	Safeguarding issues
commissioned service provision	for domestic vio	ence victims.		-			,	Protection Warnin		22	24	24	36	36 24	Low	Quarterly	Outcome	Reduced enforcement
Safer Merton sits within E&R and	d the Public Prot	ection division.	The work of Sat	fer Merton is de	ivered			Protection Notice	•	3	2	2	3	3 2	Low	Quarterly	Quality	Reduced enforcement
in partnership with other statute	ory and non-statu	itory partners.	The statutory d	uty for Safer Me	rton	Nu	mber of premise	closure orders	used	N/A	10	8	6	6 6	Low	Quarterly	Outcome	Anti social behaviour
consists of the following:							•	ighbourhood Wa		N/A	580	535	535	555 565	High	Annual	Output	Community engagement
1) A duty to establish a crime an								d within service		N/A	90%	95%	95%	95% 95%	High	Quarterly	Output	Anti social behaviour
2) Completion of an annual strat								eras working at		IN/A					Low	Quarterly	Output	Reduced enforcement
3) Respond to and deal with crin	me and disorder t	hrough evidend	ce based analyt	ical work in a tim	nely and						95%	95%	95%	95% 95%		·	-	
effective manner								tracts managed	-	 		2	4	6 6	Low	Annual	Outcome	Loss of income
4) Manage and deliver CCTV ope	erations within th	•				Percenta	age of CCTV car	meras working a	t any time	95	98	98	98	98 98	High	Quarterly	Business critical	Reduced service access
		DEPARTI	MENTAL BUDG	SET AND RESO	URCES						:	2019/20 Ex	penditure				2019/20 Income	
Davanua Sicoo-	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget			•							
Revenue £'000s	2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	Variance	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23						■ Employees				
Evnenditure				2017/18 P7										■ Linployees				
Expenditure	671	663			-,	1,436												
Employees Premises	346	357 3		(16)	755	755 3								■ Premises				
Transport	3	1	1	8	3	2	2	2										LI II
Supplies & Services	190	179	144	58	261	265	269	273										
3rd party payments	12	5			16									■Transport				1
Transfer payments	0	0	, and the second	U	0	0	•	· · ·										1
Support services	119	116	156	0	327									■Supplies & Service	es			■Government grants
Depreciation	0	0	0	0	68	68	68	68										
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast Variance	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget										/
W	2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18 P7	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23						■3rd party paymer	ts			
Income Q	76	121	76		299	299	299	299						/				
Governmer Prants	76	121		76	76	76								■Transfer paymen	ts		1	,
Reimbursements	0	0		(132)	117	117	117	117						=aoror paymon				
Customer & client receipts	0	0	0	5	106	106	106	106										
Recharges Sounded Not Budget										1				■ Support services				
Council Funded Net Budget	595	542	608	_/	1,132	1,137	1,141	1,146										
Oneital D. Just 2022	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget							-f	al and the		
Capital Budget £'000s	2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	Variance	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23						Summary	of major budget etc.	cnanges		
			1	2017/18 P7			 	 							2019/20			
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2017	201	8Budget	2019	2020	Actual	2021	2022		1									l I
		- Daagot			- Notuci													

			DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) Safer Merto				
			PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECT BENEFITS	Likelihood	Risk Impact	Score
Pro	ject 1	Project Title:	Merton says NO MORE - Sexual Violence Focus Building on the success of the UK SAYS NO MORE launch in September 2016, where Merton was the	Improved customer experience	Likelillood	IIIIpact	Score
Start date End date	2017-18		second London borough to launch the campaign to condemn Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence, the Community Safety Partnership, and VAWG board wish to now focus more on sexual violence. Since September 2016 a lot of work has been undertaken on DV and now work on SV will commence this is to align with the #MeToo campaign, increased awareness of sexual violence and the need to	Improved victim awareness, increased profile for Merton as a pro-active borough in addressing crime and ASB and associated reputational benefits across London	2	2	4
Pro	ject 2	Project Title:	respond to this more coherently DVA commissioning	Improved customer experience			
Start date	2018-19	4	To bring together the two contracts for Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVAs) and Merton's Refuge provision together to recommission. The recommission will be under a 3+1+1 term seeing a rise in investment from across the directorates of CSF, C&H and E&R. This work will improve the victims journey ensuring that the victims receive the right support, at the right time	Improved victim journey, improved outcomes for families, improved safety and an improved reputation for Merton as a borough whom delivers good quality service to victims	2	3	6
Pro	ject 3	Project Title:	ECINS procurement	Improved efficiency (savings)			
Start date	2017-18	4	Procurement of a new risk and information management system to improve safety for vulnerable people with partners from across all sectors coming together to share information and safeguard. Commissioned for use by safer Merton and the YOT in CSF initially this software, which is cloud	By utilising information/intelligence in a more direct and real time environment we can identify a range outcomes which, when met, will reduce risk of crime, ASB, risk of exploitation, missing etc.	3	2	6
End date	2019-20		based, will deliver real time benefits to the public purse as we work to support, safeguard and/or enforce against some of our most complex and in need residents				
Pro	ject 4	Project Title:	ASB Enforcement - Tackling Law Breakers	Improved reputation			
Start date	2018-19		As part of work to meet the manifesto pledge to "tackle non law abiding citizens" Safer Merton, and the Community Safety Partnership, will increase enforcement work across key areas of business such	Residents understand, and can see, what work is being undertaken to address poor behaviour and how their support contributes to this	5	1	5
End date	2019-20		as ASB and public space protection orders (PSPO)				
Pro	ject 5	Project Title:	Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) consultation	Risk reduction and compliance			
Start date	2019/20		The current street drinking PSPO expires in October 2020. In Autumn 2019 a thorough consultation and engagement process must be undertaken to ascertain if PSPOs should continue in Merton beyond 2020 and if so in which area(s). Consultation will involve residents, businesses, elected	Residents state the street drinking is one of their top three crime concerns. Any extension of the current PSPO will allow for continued work to enforce against problematic persons	5	2	10
Endate	2020/21		members and any other person(s) whom have an involvement with Merton				
	ject 6	Project Title:	CCTV lean review	Improved staff skills and development			
Start date	2019/20		As identified in the Safer Merton TOM the CCTV service will undergo a Lean Review via the Business Improvement team. This work will explore how the service currently operates and how it could be ran more effectively and efficiently to improve outcomes and service	Staff are more engaged and are able to work in a more effective and efficient manner. Outcomes and improvements are seen across the CCTV service	2	2	4
End date	2019/20		, , , ,				
Pro	ject 7	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date							0
End date							
Pro	ject 8	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date							0
End date							
Pro	ject 9	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date							0
End date							
Proj	ject 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date							0
End date							

																			The Comment of the Co
Clir Martin Whal		Transport	ration Environ	ment & Heusin	α .		Anticipated	d demand		2017	7/18		anning Assur 8/19		19/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	The Corporate strategies your service contributes to
	ton: Cabinet Memb				y	(9		d demand ourneys - In-Hous	e	70,0			,000		0,000	70,000	70,000	2022/23	Children and Young People's Plan
					ing the in														Special Educational Needs and
To provide effective Home house fleet of buses and a			Adulis transpo	oit service, us	ing the in-	C&	H Passenger Jo	ourneys - In-Hous	e	70,0	000	70,	,000	70	0,000	70,000	70,000		Disabilities Strategy
															-				
To provide health & safety	and vehicle rela	ted in-house	e training to a	II council staff	and								-//-		10/02				
external organisations utilis	sing the Councils	s fleet of veh	nicles.			Ant	ticipated non fir No.Transport F	nancial resource	es	2017		201	8/19 40)19/20 40	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
					-		No. I ransport F			48.			10 1.84	1	40 14.84	40 44.84	44.84		
					-		Sla	ATT		70.				 		77.07	77.07		
					ľ		Performanc	e indicator							d Target (P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not
															P) 2022/23(P)	•			met
						Α.	% Client user			N/A	97	97	97	98		High	Annual	Outcome	Reduced customer service
					-			ger vehicles in us hat meet timesca		88 84	85 85	85 85	85 85	85 85		High High	Annual Annual	Unit cost Outcome	Reduced customer service Reduced customer service
								ge days per FTE		16.34	10.5	9.5	85	85		Low	Monthly	Unit cost	Increased costs
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	1	1		ET AND RESOU	1		<u> </u>				2	2019/20 Ex	penditure					2019/20 Income	
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast Variance	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget				1							
	2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18 P7	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		4				■ E	Employees				
Expenditure	4,322	4,121	4,133	115		4,214													
Employees Premises	1,509 46	1,535 27	1,373 46		1,465 46	1,465 46								■F	Premises				
Transport	1,091	983	1,092	2 0	1,091	1,091	1,091	1,091											
Supplies & Services	63	51			001	53								N1	Transport				
3rd party payments Transfer payments	266	232			266	266	266	266											■Government grants
Support services	952	897			907	907								■S	Supplies & Service	es			
Depreciation	395	395		Forecast	386	386												Vi i	■Reimbursements
Revenue £'000s	Final Budget	Actual	Budget	Variance	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget						■3	3rd party payment	s		1	
ω [¯]	2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18 P7	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	1						Tennels				/
Income (O) Governmen(O)rants	4,264	4,171	4,168	0	4,168	4,168	4,168	4,168						/ "	Transfer payments				/
Reimbursements	155	141			165	165									Cupport ser de-				/
Customer & chent receipts Recharges	4,109	4,030	4,003	0	4,003	4,003	4,003	4,003		4///			7	iii S	Support services				
Reserves													1	e- F	Depreciation				
Capital Funded			*==												- oprodiation				
Council Funded Net Budget	58	(50)	(35)	115 Forecast		_	1												
Capital Budget £'000s	Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Variance	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23							Summary	of major budget e	etc. changes		
Floot Vohislas	2017/18			2017/18 P7															
Fleet Vehicles GPS Vehicle Tracking		155 192	503	(78)	300	300	300	300								2019/20			
Alleygating		192		(13)	30	30	30) 30											
Other		0	6	0	0	0	0	0											I
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		380	547	(91)	330	330	330	330								2020/21			
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		DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS (INCLUDING PROCUREMENT) - Transport	- MAXIMUM OF 10 OVER THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD			
		PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR PROJECT BENEFIT	Likelihood	Risk Impact	Score
Project 1	Project Title:	Review of Fleet provision (Vehicles)	Select one major benefit			
Start date End date	Project Details:	Undertake a vehicle replacement programme including a review of shared / pool vehicles. This will take into account the findings / recommendations of the parking review.	Finacial savings from reduced fleet through shared vehicles	3	2	6
Project 2	Project Title:	Passenger transport	Select one major benefit			
Start date End date	Project Details:	Undertake a joint review of the current service offer provided to SEN and C&H.	service efficency	3	2	6
Project 3	Project Title:	In Cab technology	Select one major benefit			
Start date End date	Project Details:	Undertake a business case to asses the benefits of vehicle tracking and dash camera recording devices	service improvement leading to finacial savings (reduced insurance claims)	3	2	6
Project 4	Project Title:	Passenger Transport Review	Select one major benefit			
Start date End date	Project Plue.	Commission review of Passenger transport (Make or buy supply chain management)	Select one major benefit			0
Project 5	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date Englichate	Project Details:					0
Project 6	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date End date	— Project Details:					0
Project 7	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date End date	— Project Details:					0
Project 8	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			
Start date						0
End date	Project Details:					
Project 9	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			$\vdash \vdash \vdash$
Start date			·	1		0
End date	Project Details:					
Project 10	Project Title:		Select one major benefit			\Box
Start date	Project Details:					0
End date	i Tojoot Details.					

Waste Management and Cleansing Cllr Mike Brunt: Cabinet Member for Street Cleanliness & Parking Cllr Martin Whelton Cabinet Member for Regeneration, Environment Housing Service Providers: Veolia UK Ltd Viridor Waste Management Kingdom Ltd (Environmental Protection) Noah's Ark (Stray Dogs / Enforcement)						The London Borough of Merton is committed to managing the provision of high quality and sustainable waste management and cleansing services to residents, businesses and those passing through the borough. The service ambition is to maintain a clean, green and safe environment that meet the standards of London's Best Council. These services are delivered through a combination of commissioned services and in-house engagement and enforcement activities. The key objectives of the service are: To fulfil the council's statutory responsibilities and duties with respect to waste management, street cleaning, waste enforcement and the management of stray animals. To provide value for money services that meet the needs of the community To provide a safe and supportive environment for our community and all employees engaged in delivering services. To promote and encourage sustainable waste management activities, maximising resource efficiency and securing value from all waste streams as far as practicably possible								
		Р	lanning Assum	ptions										
201	7/18	201	8/19	201	9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23						
84,	000	85,	000	86,	000	86,500	86,500							
37	75	375		37	75	375	375							
207	,410	209	,421	210	,452	212,658	214,740							
71,	000	71,	000	71,	000	71,000	71,000							
201	7/18	201	8/19	201	9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23						
6.0	.69	3.19		3.19		3.19	3.19							
ę	9		9	Ç	9	9	9							
1	4	:	2	2		2	2							
1.	.5	2	.4	2	.4	2.4	2.4							
]														
				Contra	ct price and sch	andula of rates								
				Contra	ot price and son	icadic of fates								
Actua		e (A) Performa	nce Target (T)	Proposed Targ	get (P)	Polarity	Reporting cycle	Indicator type	Main impact if indicator not met					
2017/18(A)	2018/19(T)	2019/20(P)	` /	2021/22(P)	2022/23(P)		noporung oyoro	а.са.с. зурс						
N/A	57	58	60			High	Annual	Perception	Reputational risk					
12.6	8	58 6	60			Low	Monthly	Perception	Reputational risk					
12.6 14.58	8 10	6 9	4 7			Low Low	Monthly Quarterly	Perception Perception	Reputational risk Reputational risk					
12.6 14.58 6.1	8	6 9 5.0	4			Low Low Low	Monthly Quarterly Quarterly	Perception Perception Perception	Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk					
12.6 14.58 6.1 6.22%	8 10 5.0 11	6 9 5.0 10	4 7 5.0 9			Low Low Low	Monthly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly	Perception Perception Perception Perception	Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk					
12.6 14.58 6.1 6.22% 8429	8 10 5.0 11 8400	6 9 5.0 10 8400	4 7 5.0 9 8400			Low Low Low Low	Monthly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Monthly	Perception Perception Perception Perception Outcome	Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk					
12.6 14.58 6.1 6.22% 8429 68%	8 10 5.0 11	6 9 5.0 10	4 7 5.0 9			Low Low Low Low High	Monthly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Monthly Monthly	Perception Perception Perception Perception Outcome Outcome	Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk					
12.6 14.58 6.1 6.22% 8429 68% 1.74%	8 10 5.0 11 8400 90% 1	6 9 5.0 10 8400	4 7 5.0 9 8400			Low Low Low Low High Low	Monthly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Monthly Monthly Quarterly	Perception Perception Perception Perception Outcome Outcome Perception	Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk					
12.6 14.58 6.1 6.22% 8429 68%	8 10 5.0 11 8400 90%	6 9 5.0 10 8400 95%	4 7 5.0 9 8400			Low Low Low Low High	Monthly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Monthly Monthly	Perception Perception Perception Perception Outcome Outcome	Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk Reputational risk					
	eanliness & eration, Envi	eanliness & Parking eration, Environment & tection) ement) 2017/18 84,000 375 207,410 71,000 2017/18 6.69 9 4 1.5 Actual Performance	Services to environment & Services to environment	Services to residents, but environment that meet to These services are deliveration, Environment & The key objectives of to fulfill the council's star management of stray are To provide a safe and some To provide a safe and some To provide and encouration as far as practicably posterior	Services to residents, businesses an environment that meet the standards These services are delivered through the services are delivered through the services are delivered through the services are delivered through the services are delivered through the services are delivered through the services are delivered to services are delivered to services are delivered through the services are delivered to services are d	services to residents, businesses and those pass environment that meet the standards of London's These services are delivered through a combination. The key objectives of the service are: To fulfil the council's statutory responsibilities and management of stray animals. To provide a safe and supportive environment for To promote and encourage sustainable waste mass far as practicably possible Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions 2017/18 2018/19 84,000 85,000 86,000 375 375 375 207,410 209,421 210,452 71,000 71,000 71,000 71,000 71,000 2017/18 2018/19 9 9 9 9 4 2 2 1.5 Contract price and sch	services to residents, businesses and those passing through the borou environment that meet the standards of London's Best Council. These services are delivered through a combination of commissioned station, Environment & The key objectives of the service are: To fulfil the council's statutory responsibilities and duties with respect to management of stray animals. To provide value for money services that meet the needs of the comm. To provide a safe and supportive environment for our community and a To promote and encourage sustainable waste management activities, as far as practicably possible Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions 2017/18 2018/19 2019/20 2020/21 84,000 86,500 86,500 86,500 86,500 86,500 86,500 86,500 875 207,410 209,421 210,452 212,658 71,000 71,	services to residents, businesses and those passing through the borough. The service ambitic environment that meet the standards of London's Best Council. These services are delivered through a combination of commissioned services and in-house of the service are: To fulfil the council's statutory responsibilities and duties with respect to waste management, smanagement of stray animals. To provide value for money services that meet the needs of the community To provide a safe and supportive environment for our community and all employees engaged To promote and encourage sustainable waste management activities, maximising resource of as far as practicably possible Planning Assumptions Planni	services to residents, businesses and those passing through the borough. The service ambition is to maintain a clean environment that meet the standards of London's Best Council. These services are delivered through a combination of commissioned services and in-house engagement and enforce the service are: To fulfil the council's statutory responsibilities and duties with respect to waste management, street cleaning, waste emanagement of stray animals. To provide value for money services that meet the needs of the community To provide a safe and supportive environment for our community and all employees engaged in delivering services. To promote and encourage sustainable waste management activities, maximising resource efficiency and securing value for money services. Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions Planning Assumptions 2017/18 2018/19 2019/20 2020/21 2021/22 2022/23 84,000 85,000 86,000 86,000 86,500 86,500 875 375 375 375 375 375 375 375					

High

Low

Low

Low

Low

High

Annual

Monthly

Monthly

Monthly

Monthly

Annual

Perception

Outcome

Outcome

Outcome

Outcome

Perception

Reputational risk

Increased costs

Increased costs

Reduced customer service

Reputational risk

Reputational risk

% Residents satisfied with refuse collection

Residual waste kg per household pa

% Municipal solid waste landfilled

Number of missed bins per 100,000

Total waste arising per household Kg

% Residents satisfied with recycling facilities

N/A

536.72

55%

95.33

857.17

N/A

73

500

65%

50

910

72

74

475

10%

40

910

74

75

435

5%

30

910

75

Revenue £'000)s		Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	2010/20			
= "						2017/18 P7					<u>2019/20</u> ENR9 = (£200k)			
Expenditure			17,808	17,658	15,672		17,768	18,016	18,262		EV08 = (£250k) EV08 = (£250k)			
Employees Premises			1,108 387	1,014 244	823 338	366 (128)	829 343	829 348	829 353	830 358	ERG2 = £35k			
Transport			298	327	298	(60)	302	307	311	316	E2 = (£30k)			
Supplies & Serv	vices		7,120	9,859	6,154	1,424	8,375	8,507	8,639		22 – (20011)			
3rd party payme			7,948	5,286	7,032	(2,207)	6,892	6,998	7,103	7,209				
Transfer payme			0		0	0	0	0	0					
Support service	es		366	347	406	0	406	406	406					
Depreciation Revenue £'000)s		581 Final Budget 2017/18	581 Actual 2017/18	621 Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2017/18 P7	621 Budget 2019/20	621 Budget 2020/21	621 Budget 2021/22	621 Budget 2022/23				
Income			3,467	3,237	1,373		3,698		3,698	3,698				
Government gra			0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Reimbursement Customer & clie			449 3,018	326 2,911	360 1,013	(35) (67)	360 3,338	360 3,338	360 3,338	360 3,338				
Recharges	an roodpto		3,016 N	2,311	1,013	(67)	3,336 N	3,336	ა,ააგ ი	ა,ააბ ი				
Reserves					0	 		U	J	3				
Capital Funded														
Council Funde			14,341	14,421	14,299	(707)	14,070	14,318	14,564	14,813				
Capital Budget	t £'000s		Final Budget 2017/18	Actual 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Forecast Variance 2017/18 P7	Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23				
Waste Bins				0	2,674	2,674								
Fleet Vehicles				972	2,670	2,670				340				
Other				56	56	t t								
Р				1,028	5,400	5,400	0	0	0	340	_			
age	DETAILS OF MAJOR PROJECTS													
, 7	7													
			DDO II	CT DESCRIPT	TON						Mojer Projecto Ponefito		Ris	k
			PROJE	ECT DESCRIPT	ION						Major Projects Benefits	Likelihood	Impact	Score
Proj	ject 1	Proje	ect Title:	Ne	ew Waste co	llection Service	(Wheelie Bins	s)			Improved effectiveness			
Start date	01/04/2018	Projec	ct Details:	deliver both cor	re and value a	adding services i	n line with cont	ractual service		ı	mproved service delivery	5	3	15
End date		. 10,00	or D'otailoi			standards.					,			
Proj	ject 2	Proje	ect Title:			Waste disposa	l				Improved effectiveness			
Start date	2012-13													
End date	2018-19	Projec	ct Details:		nent plan for e	agements and de each of the main n in partnership	waste streams		Environmen	tal benefits fro	om diverting waste from landfill, sustainable waste management	3	2	6
Proj	ject 3	Proje	ect Title:		_	rhood Recyclin	_				Select one major benefit			
Start date	01/04/2019	Dunis -	ot Dotoilo:			n or the new was ers for recycling a						3	2	6
End date	30/07/2019	Projec	ct Details:	value. A revie	w of the servi	ce is to be condu	ucted in Partne	rship with our						
Proj	ject 4	Proje	ect Title:		Enviro	onmental Enforc	cement		Select one major benefit					
Start date		Droing	ct Details:			oning review of the review) Taking in			Service efficency			3	2	6
End date		Projec	d Details.			rking of enforcer					Service efficency			

Financial Information - Waste Management and Cleansing

Additional Expenditure Information

BUDGET 2018

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

The Budget 2018 was presented to Parliament in the House of Commons on 29 October 2018. At the same time the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) published its October 2018 "Economic and Fiscal Outlook"

This is a summary of the key points arising from the Budget that may have a potential impact on the Council. Specific allocations for Merton will not be confirmed until the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement for 2019-20 is announced in December 2018.

Business Rates

Small business rate relief – for businesses with a rateable value of less than £51,000 there will be a cut of one-third in business rates. This will be for two years from April 2019.

Public Lavatories – The government are introducing 100% business rates relief for these.

Local Newspaper Discount – The government will continue the £1,500 discount for office space occupied by local newspapers in 2019-20.

Local authorities will be fully compensated for the loss of income arising from these business rates measures.

Investing in UK Towns and Cities – Future High Streets

As part of the government's "Our Plan for the High Street" and alongside changes to business rates, it will launch a new Future High Streets Fund to invest £675 million in England to support local areas to develop and fund plans to make their high streets and town centres fit for the future. This will invest in town centre infrastructure, including to increase access to high streets and support redevelopment and densification around high streets.

The Future High Fund includes £55 million for heritage-based regeneration, restoring historic high streets to boost retail and bring properties back into use as homes, offices and cultural venues. The Fund will also establish a new High Streets Taskforce to disseminate best practice among local leaders.

High streets planning – The government will consult on planning measures to support high streets to evolve. As part of this, it will consult on creating a more flexible and responsive 'change of use' regime with new Permitted Development Rights that make it easier to establish new mixed-use business models on the high street. It will also trial a register of empty shops with selected local authorities, and trial a brokerage service to connect community groups to empty shops.

Social Care

Green Paper on Social Care – In the Budget 2018, the government state that "In the longer term, the government is committed to putting social care on fairer and more sustainable footing and will set out proposals for adult social care in the forthcoming green paper." The date of publication of the green paper is not yet known.

The budget provides an additional £240m in 2018-19 (previously announced) and £240m in 2019-20 for Adult Social Care. Merton's share of each £240m is estimated to be £0.748m.

An additional £410m is provided in 2019-20 for adults and children's social care. Merton's estimated share of this is £1.278m.

The budget provides an additional £55m in 2018-19 for Disabled Facilities Grant.

The budget provides £84m over five years for up to 20 local authorities for Children's Social Care Improvement to help more children stay at home with their families.

Schools and Youth Service

School equipment and maintenance uplift – The budget provides £400m in 2018/19 for schools in England to spend on equipment and facilities.

Maths and Physics Teacher Retention Trial – The budget provides £10m to fund a regional trial to test how to improve retention.

Youth Endowment Fund – The budget provides £200m to fund activities for 10 -14 year olds in England and Wales over at least 10 years, specifically working with those most at risk of youth violence.

Local roads

The government will allocate £420 million to local authorities in 2018-19 to tackle potholes, repair damaged roads, and invest in keeping bridges open and safe. This is available immediately and has been allocated using the Department for Transport's needs-based formula. Merton's allocation is £489,000.

To support projects across England that ease congestion on local routes, the government will also make £150 million of National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) funding available to local authorities for small improvement projects such as roundabouts.

Housing

The immediate removal of the HRA borrowing cap was confirmed (from 29 October 2018) and the government estimates an additional 10,000 homes a year will be built, costing the policy at £4.6 billion over 5 years (£1.3 billion a year by 2022-23).

The Housing Infrastructure Fund, funded by the NPIF, will increase by £500 million to a total of £5.5 billion.

British Business Bank: The British Business Bank will provide guarantees to support up to £1 billion of lending to SME housebuilders.

Housing associations: £663 million will be provided up to 2020/21 to fund strategic partnerships with nine housing associations.

Community Infrastructure Levy: the government will simplify the system of developer contributions, including removing all restrictions on section 106 pooling for single pieces of infrastructure and simplifying the process for setting a higher zonal CIL in areas of high value uplift. A new Strategic Infrastructure Tariff will also be made available to Combined Authorities.

Help to Buy equity loan: The Help to Buy equity loan scheme will be extended by two years to March 2023, with new regional price caps introduced from 2021. The scheme will end from 2023.

The National Health service (NHS)

The NHS is the government's number one spending priority. Based on the multi-year funding plan announced in June, the NHS budget will increase by £20.5 billion more a year in real terms by 2023/24 at an average real growth rate of 3.4% per year.

The government has set the NHS five financial tests to meet in producing a 10 year plan:

- the NHS (including providers) will return to financial balance
- the NHS will achieve cash-releasing productivity growth of at least 1.1% a year (with a final number to be confirmed in the plan), with all savings reinvested in frontline care
- the NHS will reduce the growth in demand for care through better integration and prevention (with a final number to be confirmed in the plan)
- the NHS will reduce variation across the health system, improving providers' financial and operational performance
- the NHS will make better use of capital investment and its existing assets to drive transformation

Mental Health: Funding for mental health services will grow as a share of the overall NHS budget over the next 5 years with up to £250 million a year invested into mental health crisis services across the country. This will include the establishment of a mental health crisis hotline, extending mental health support to every A&E, improving community services, increasing the fleet of mental health ambulances, and

increasing schools-based mental health support. Additionally, the Individual Placement Support programme will be expanded, assisting the employment of people with severe mental illness.

Welfare

Universal Credit Work Allowance: households with children and people with disabilities will have their work allowance threshold increased by £1,000 per annum.

Movement onto Universal Credit: benefit claimants on jobseeker's allowance, Employment and Support allowance, and Income support will receive an extra fortnights' support during their transition to Universal Credit from 2020.

Self-Employment: the 12 month grace period before the Minimum Income Floor applies will be extended

Deductions: the maximum rate at which deductions can be made from a Universal Credit award will reduce from 40% to 30%.

Implementation period for Universal Credit: Implementation of Universal Credit will take place from July 2019 to December 2023.

Housing Benefit: rent support will remain with housing benefit rather than pension credit for three years, funding for supported housing will remain in a welfare system, and 18-21 year olds will be entitled to housing support under Universal Credit.

Pay

National Living Wage: to increase from £7.83 to £8.21 (4.9%) an hour in April 2019.

Crossrail 2

The government is considering the recommendations of the Independent Affordability Review of Crossrail 2, and will consider the case for the project at the Spending Review.

Office for Budget Responsibility– Fiscal and economic outlook (October 2018)

In the Economic and fiscal outlook (EFO), the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) set out forecasts to 2023-24 and also assess whether the Government is on course to meet the medium-term fiscal and welfare spending objectives that it has set itself.

The Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) published its 2018 "Economic and fiscal outlook" at the same time as the Budget 2018 on 29 October 2018.

There is a legal requirement for the OBR to base its forecasts on current Government policy.

The OBR look at economic developments since their previous forecast, the economic and the fiscal outlooks and how the economy has performed against the Government's fiscal targets. It concludes that there has been "a significant improvement in the underlying pace of deficit reduction, that on its own would have put the Government on course to achieve its objective of a balanced budget for the first time. As it happens, this underlying improvement had already been swallowed up by the Prime Minister's promise of higher spending on the NHS made in June. The remaining Budget policy measures are a further near-term giveaway that gradually diminishes over the forecast, leaving the deficit in 2022-23 little changed overall."

In terms of progress towards achieving its fiscal targets the OBR concludes that the government remains on track to meet three out of four fiscal objectives: bringing the structural deficit below 2% in 2020/21 ('fiscal target'); ensuring debt falls as a percentage of GDP by 2020/21 ('supplementary target'); and keeping welfare spending below its cash limit ('welfare cap'). The OBR believes that the fourth objective of delivering a balanced budget by 2025/26 remains "challenging", but falls outside of its formal forecasting period. The OBR stresses that its forecasts are based on the assumption of a "relatively smooth exit from the EU next year" and that there would be "severe short-term implications" of a "disorderly" exit.

Some of the key forecasts for the economy and public finances are included in the following table:-

	Outturn	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Gross Domestic Product	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
(GDP) Growth (%)							
Public Sector Net	39.8	25.5	31.8	26.7	23.8	20.8	19.8
Borrowing (£bn)							
Public Sector Net	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
Borrowing (% of GDP)							
Public Sector Net Debt	85.0	83.7	82.8	79.7	75.7	75.0	
(%)							
CPI (%)	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
RPI (%)	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
LFS Unemployment	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Rate (%)							

DRAFT CAPITAL STRATEGY 2019-23

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Merton's Capital Strategy for 2019-23 has been aligned and integrated with the Business Plan for the period 2019-23. The Business Plan sets out how the Authority's objectives have been shaped by Merton Partnership in the Community Plan. The Community Plan sets out the overall vision and strategic direction of Merton which are embodied into five strategic themes:-
 - Children's Trusts;
 - Health and Wellbeing Board;
 - Safer and Stronger Communities;
 - Sustainable Communities and Transport;
 - Corporate Capacity
- 1.2 Merton Partnership works towards improving the outcomes for people who work, live and learn in the borough and, in particular, to 'bridge the gap' between the eastern and western wards in the borough.
- 1.3 The financial reality facing local government dominates the choices the council will make for the future of the borough. The development of the Business Plan 2019-23 is therefore based on the set of guiding strategic priorities and principles, as adopted by the council on 13 July 2011:
 - Merton should continue to provide a certain level of essential services for residents. The order of priority of 'must' services should be:
 - i) Continue to provide everything that is statutory.
 - ii) Maintain services within limits to the vulnerable and elderly.
 - After meeting these obligations Merton should do all that it can to help residents who aspire. This means we should address the following as priorities in this order:
 - Maintain clean streets and keep council tax low.
 - Keep Merton as a good place for young people to go to school and grow up.
 - iii) Be the best it can for the local environment.
 - iv) All the rest should be open for discussion.
- 1.4 Merton's scrutiny function reflects the five strategic themes above and the themes have been incorporated into the bidding process for capital funding to ensure that scarce financial resources are targeted towards strategic objectives.

2 Planning Infrastructure

2.1 Business Plan 2019-2023

2.1.1 The Business Plan sets out the council's vision and ambitions for improvement over the next four years and how this will be achieved. Business Planning and financial planning frameworks are closely aligned and integrated.

2.2 Target Operating Models (TOMs)

- 2.2.1 TOMs, or Target Operating Models are a series of strategy documents that set out how the organisation will respond to and manage change over the coming months and years. TOMs have been produced for Service Areas or Departments throughout the council.
- 2.2.2 A TOM is a statement of how an organisation will deliver its services within a certain structure as a future point in time, TOMs are living documents and will change as the organisation develops. There are a number of elements to a TOM, for Merton these are Customer Segments, Channels, Services, Organisation, Processes, Information, Technology, Physical Location and People
- 2.2.3 Developing a TOM is about planning and preparing for change and improvement in a given service. Taking the time to prepare/refresh a TOM allows those within a service to consider its many facets and dependencies and determine how these will change over the coming years. Having an ambitious vision for what the future looks like for the service (which is what a TOM provides), ensures that improvement activity will be more disciplined and controlled and therefore more likely to succeed.

2.3 Service Plans

2.3.1 In developing the Capital Strategy, clear linkages have also been identified with not only the Business Plan, TOMs but also departmental service and commissioning plans beneath this. It reflects the capital investment implications of the approved objectives of those plans, which themselves reflect the council's proposals set out in service based strategies such as the Primary Places Strategy, Local Implementation Plan (Transport), and Asset Management Plans. Priorities for the Corporate Services department are based around how the council manages its resources effectively and how it carries out its wider community leadership role.

- 2.3.2 This Capital Strategy is a fundamental component of our approach since it reflects our strategic priorities across the council and endeavors to maximise the contribution of the council's limited capital resources to achieving our vision. We will work closely with residents, community organisations and businesses to focus our resources and those of our partners effectively. The strategy also sets out the management arrangements for allocating resources to individual schemes, establishing funding for projects, monitoring progress, managing performance and ensuring that scarce capital resources are allocated efficiently.
- 2.3.3 Attached as Annex 6 is the Capital Investment Strategy for the investments/loans the Authority will hold/holds primarily to generate financial returns.

3 Accounting Definitions and Practices

- 3.1 The council's approach to Capital Accounting follows the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting, which itself is based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and guidance issued by CIPFA and professional accounting networks.
- 3.2 As in previous years, there has been continual review of the Capital Programme to ensure that expenditure meets the strict definition and to identify any items which would be more appropriate to be charged to revenue. This has not resulted in any major changes to the future programme.
- 3.3 The de-minimis of capital expenditure for the authority is set at £10,000 per project. This applies to all schemes within our capital programme, however in exceptional circumstances thresholds below this may be considered where specific items of expenditure are below this de-minimis level but meet proper accounting definitions of capital expenditure.
- 3.4 Individual schools may choose to adopt the above de-minimis limit or use the limit of £2,000 as mentioned in some Department for Education and HMRC guidance for various types of school.
- 3.5 IFRS 9 requires that investment in risk capital will need to be valued annually at fair value with any loss being written through the profit and loss account in the year it occurs

4 Corporate and strategic capital expenditure appraisal planning and control

4.1 Capital Programme Board

4.1.1 Merton's Capital Strategy is coordinated by the Capital Programme Board. The board, which is effectively a sub-group of the Corporate Management Team (CMT). The Board comprises the Directors of Corporate and Environment and Regeneration Services with selected Level 2/3 managers from each service department.

4.1.2 The Terms of Reference of the Board are:

- Lead on the development and maintenance of the capital investment strategy and ensure it is consistent with the council's strategic objectives, TOMs and service plans.
- Ensure that the capital investment strategy informs and is informed by the asset management plan.
- Ensure there is a transparent and clearly communicated process for allocation of capital funds with clear and well documented criteria and decision making process.
- Monitor progress of capital funded schemes and any other critical schemes as determined by CMT. Receive joint reports from Finance/departmental staff on progress against deliverables, milestones and budget forecasts.
- o In conjunction with other governing bodies, consider/approve business cases that involve capital investment.
- Monitor issues arising as a result of changes in accounting treatment of capital expenditure and ensure the organisation responds accordingly.
- Assess capital schemes in the context of the Medium Term Financial Strategy to ensure they are affordable in revenue terms.
- Receive reports from the Property Management and Review Manager relating to capital funds coming from the disposal of property, in collaboration with the Property and Asset Management Board.
- Receive benefits reports from Programme/Project Managers when capital projects/programmes are closed. Monitor key benefits to ensure they are realised for large capital schemes.

- 4.1.3 The role of the Board is to:
 - Set framework and guidelines for capital bids;
 - Draft the capital programme for consideration by CMT and Cabinet;
 - Review capital bids and prioritise in accordance with the council's strategic objectives;
 - o Identify and allocate capital funds;
 - Monitor progress of capital programmes/projects and key variances between plans and performance;
 - Monitor budgets of capital programmes/projects against forecasts;
 - o Monitor benefits and ensure they are realised. Monitor capital receipts
 - Develop and share good practice
- 4.1.4 The Board will be accountable to the Corporate Management Team who will receive reports and escalated matters from the Board on a regular basis. CMT will set the strategy and direction, the Capital Programme Board will operationalise this and escalate concerns and ideas. The Board will refer to, and take advice from, the Procurement Board on any proposals and/or decisions that have a procurement dimension. The Board will work closely with the Property and Asset Management Board on any property/asset related proposals.
- 4.1.5 The Board will make agendas and minutes available to the other Governance Boards within 5 working days of the meeting.
- 4.1.6 During the budget process the Director of Corporate Services recommends to Cabinet an initial view as to how the Capital Programme should be funded. However, this recommendation will be informed by the Capital Programme Board's consideration of the capital receipts available and the forecast of future property disposals and the final funding during the closure of accounts will depend on the precise financial position. At this stage it is intended to utilise internal borrowing, capital grant, direct revenue financing, capital receipts and earmarked reserves. Any capital loans given out by the authority, dependent on the size, will normally be funded from capital receipts as the repayments will be received as capital receipts. It will be reported to Members in advance when it is proposed to use external borrowing.
- 4.1.7 The council has had a robust policy for many years of reviewing its property holding and disposing of surplus property, this is detailed in the Asset Management Plan (AMP) which also includes policy and procedures for land and property acquisition. All capital receipts are pooled, unless earmarked by Cabinet, and are used either to finance further capital investment or for the payment of premiums on repayment of higher interest loans.

4.2 Capital Programme Approval and Amendment

- 4.2.1 The Capital Programme is approved by Council each year. Any change which substantially alters the programme (and therefore the Prudential Indicators) requires full Council approval. Rules for changes to the Capital Programme are detailed in the council's Constitution Financial Regulations and Financial Procedures and the key points are summarised here.
- 4.2.2 For virements which do not substantially alter the programme the below approval limits apply:
 - Virements up to £5k can be signed off by the budget manager and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is informed of these changes as part of the monthly financial monitoring
 - Virements £5k up to £100k must be approved by the Chief Officer of the area or areas affected along with the Chief Financial Officer, typically this will be as part of the monthly financial monitoring report to CMT however approval can be sought from these officers at any time if necessary
 - Virements £100k and upwards go to Cabinet
 - Any virement which diverts resources from a scheme not started, resulting in a delay to that scheme, will be reported to Cabinet

(Please note virement rules are cumulative i.e. two virements of £5,000 from one code; the latter would require the approval of Chief Officers)

- 4.2.3 For increases to the programme for existing schemes up to £100,000 must be approved by the Director of Corporate Services. Increases above this threshold must be approved by Cabinet. In accordance with the Prudential Code if the increase in the Capital Programme will substantially change prudential indicators it must be approved by Council.
- 4.2.4 For new schemes, the source of funding and any other financial or non-financial impacts must be reported and the limits below apply:
 - Budgets of up to £50k can be approved by the Chief Financial Officer in consultation with the relevant Chief Officer
 - Budgets of £50k up £500k will be submitted to Cabinet for approval
 - Budgets over £500k will be submitted to full Council for approval

Approval thresholds are being reviewed as part of the review of processes after the implementation of the new Financial Information System.

4.3 Capital Monitoring

4.3.1 The Council approves the four year Capital Programme in March each financial year. Amendments to the programme are approved appropriately by CMT, Cabinet and Council. Budget managers are required to monitor their budget monthly, key reviews are undertaken in September and November. December monitoring provides the final opportunity for budget managers to re-profile their budgets for the current financial year.

- 4.3.2 November monitoring information feeds into the Authority's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and is used to access the revenue impact over the period of the strategy with minor amendments in the later months. November monitoring is also used to measure the accuracy of year end projections.
- 4.3.3 Councillors receive regular monitoring reports on the overall position of capital expenditure in relation to the budget. They also receive separate progress reports on key spend areas.

4.4 Risk Management

- 4.4.1 The management of risk is strategically driven by the Corporate Risk Management group. The group collates on a quarterly basis the headline departmental risks and planned mitigation activity from each department, project and partnership. From this information a Key Strategic Risk Register is compiled and presented to CMT quarterly for discussion and onto Cabinet and Standards and General Purposes Committee anually. The Authority's Risk Management Strategy is reviewed and updated annually and presented to CMT, Cabinet and Council.
- 4.4.2 Risk Appetite The council recognises that its risk appetite to achieve the corporate priorities identified within its business plan could be described in general as an "informed and cautious" approach. Where significant risk arises, we will take effective control action to reduce these risks to an acceptable level.

5 Revenue budget implications of capital investment

5.1 Revenue cost or savings

5.1.1 The capital strategy recognises that the prudential framework provides the council with flexibility, subject to the constraints of the council's revenue budget. This flexible ability to borrow, either from internal cash resources or by external borrowing, coupled with the revised treatment of finance leases with effect from 1 April 2010, means that prudential borrowing is used for the acquisition of equipment, where it is prudent, affordable and sustainable. Since 2012/13 it has been possible to borrow from internal cash resources rather than external borrowing and it is forecast that this will continue to be the case alongside the use of capital receipts within the current planning period (up to 2020/21). This will be kept under review as part of general Treasury Management.

5.1.2 The revenue effects of the capital programme are from capital financing charges and from additional revenue costs such as annual maintenance charges. The capital financing charges are made up of interest payable on loans to finance the expenditure and of principal repayments on those loans. The principal repayments commence in the year after the expenditure is incurred and are calculated by the application of the statutory Minimum Revenue Provision. The interest commences immediately the expenditure is incurred. The revenue effects of the capital programme are fully taken account of in the MTFS, with appropriate adjustments for slippage, timing of capital payments and the use of internal investment funds.

The revenue effects of the capital programme are built into the MTFS and are summarised below:

	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000
MRP	4,141	5,012	6,267	7,107
Interest	6,315	6,356	6,422	6,595
Capital financing costs	10,456	11,368	12,689	13,702
Investment Income	(650)	(495)	(395)	(395)
Interest on Housing Company Loan	0	0	0	(983)
Net	9,806	10,873	12,294	12,324

6 Capital resources 2019-23

6.1 Variety of sources

- 6.1.1 Capital expenditure is funded from a variety of sources:-
 - Grants which are not ring-fenced to be spent on a specific project or service
 - Specific grants earmarked for a specific project or purpose
 - Capital receipts from the disposal of surplus and under-utilised land and property and repayment of principal
 - Other contributions such as Section 106/CIL
 - Council Funding through revenue funding, use of reserves or borrowing.

6.2 Annual Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement

- 6.2.1 Under guidance from the Department for Communities and Local Government, authorities are required to prepare an annual statement on their policy on making MRP. This mirrors the existing requirements to report to the council on the Prudential borrowing limit and investment policy.
- 6.2.2 The statement is set out in the Treasury Management Strategy.

7 Asset management review

7.1 Capital receipts

7.1.1 Capital receipts generated from the disposal of surplus and under-utilised land and property are a major source of funding and the potential available capital resources are under constant review and revision. The forecast of capital receipts included in this report are based on a multi-year forecast of planned land and property disposals. In addition, after the transfer of the housing stock to Merton Priory Homes, the council continues to receive a share of the receipts from Right to Buy applications and through future sharing arrangements, receipts from the sales of void properties, sales of development land and VAT saving on expenditure on stock enhancements.

7.2 Property as a corporate resource

- 7.2.1 The council treats its property as a corporate resource, oriented towards achieving its overall goals, underpinned by:
 - Clear links to financial plans and budgets.
 - Effective arrangements for cross-service working.
 - · Champions at senior officer and member level.
 - Significant scrutiny by councilors.
- 7.2.2 It ensures that its properties are fit for purpose by making proper provision and action for maintenance and repair. The organisation makes investment and disposal decisions based on thorough option appraisal. The capital programme gives priority to potential capital projects based on a formal objective approval process.
- 7.2.3 Whole life project costing was used at the design stage for significant projects where appropriate, incorporating future periodic capital replacement costs, projected maintenance and decommissioning costs.
- 7.2.4 Whole life costing of significant projects, which span more than one year, also forms part of the regular monitoring reports.
- 7.2.5 The Asset Management Plan is being reviewed and will include greater emphasis on the use of the council's property assets to support the council's Transformation Programme, regeneration and increased income/revenue generation.
- 7.2.6 A new IT system for asset accounting has been brought into use and the possibility of this system being used for more widespread asset management will be explored.

8 Summary of estimated disposals 2019-2023

- 8.1 Flexibility in the use of Capital Receipts
- 8.1.1 In December 2017, the Secretary of State announced the continuation of the capital receipts flexibility programme for a further three years, to give local authorities the continued freedom to use capital receipts from the sale of their own assets (excluding Right to Buy receipts) to help fund the revenue costs of transformation projects and release savings. By virtue of his powers under sections 16(2)(b) and 20 of the Local Government Act 2003 ("the Act"), that the local authorities listed in Annex A ("the Authorities") treat as capital expenditure, expenditure which:
 - is incurred by the Authorities that is designed to generate ongoing revenue savings in the delivery of public services and/or transform service delivery to reduce costs and/or transform service delivery in a way that reduces costs or demand for services in future years for any of the public sector delivery partners; and
 - ii. is properly incurred by the Authorities for the financial years that begin on 1 April 2016 up to and including 1 April 2021.
- 8.1.2 In further exercise of the Secretary of State's powers under section 20 of the Act, it is a condition of this direction that expenditure treated as capital expenditure in accordance with it only be met from capital receipts, within the meaning of section 9 of the Act and regulations made under that section (for current provisions see Part 4 of S.I. 2003/3146, as amended), which have been received in the years to which this direction applies; and
- 8.1.3 This direction is given for the purposes of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Act only. It does not convey any other consent that may be required or any view as to the propriety of the expenditure. It is for the Authority to be satisfied that any amount to which this direction is applied is properly incurred in the financial year concerned.
- 8.1.4 When applying the direction, the Authorities are required to have regard to the Guidance on Flexible Use of Capital Receipts. The Guidance recommends that the Strategy setting out details of projects to be funded through flexible use of capital receipts be prepared prior to the start of each financial year (Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy). Failure to meet this requirement does not mean that an authority cannot access the flexibility in that year. However, in this instance, the Strategy should be presented to full Council or the equivalent at the earliest possible opportunity.
- 8.1.5 As a minimum, the Strategy should list each project that plans to make use of the capital receipts flexibility and that on a project by project basis details of the expected savings/service transformation are provided. The Strategy should report the impact on the local authority's Prudential Indicators for the forthcoming year and subsequent years. The Strategy should also contain details on projects approved in previous years, including a commentary on whether the planned savings or service transformation have been/are being realised in line with the initial analysis.

8.2 Projected Capital Receipts

8.2.1 Due to difficulties in the property market since the economic recession a cautious view has been taken of the potential capital receipts identified. Much of the anticipated capital receipts are as a result of the VAT shelter agreement entered into with Merton Priory Homes as part of the housing stock transfer. There are current proposals for some of the properties under this agreement to be redeveloped which could result in a reduction in receipts from the VAT shelter agreement, however a Development and Disposals Clawback Agreement was entered into as part of the same transfer and this could result in a significant capital receipt should these development plans go ahead. The following table represents an estimate of an anticipated cash flow and therefore these future capital receipts these have been utilised to fund the capital programme:-

Anticipated Capital Receipts	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Sale of Assets	0	0	0	0
Housing Company Loan Repayment	0	0	0	3,590
Right to buy/VAT Shelter	900	900	900	900
Repayment of One Public Estate	0	0	(260)	0
Total	900	900	640	4,490

As there is currently not a need to enter into external borrowing, investment balances will rise with the addition of capital receipts. Average expected interest rates on investments across the years of the capital programme are approximately 1.1%, as such an increase in receipts of £1m would be expected to generate a £11,000 increase in interest in a full year.

The table below shows the funding of the capital programme utilising capital receipts, capital grants and contributions, capital reserves and revenue provisions.

Capital Expenditure	2018/19 Estimate £000	2019/20 Estimate £000	2020/21 Estimate £000	2021/22 Estimate £000	2022/23 Estimate £000
Capital Expenditure	39,144	48,031	18,738	15,437	21,296
Slippage	(7,291)	(13,135)	8,246	783	2,397
Total Capital Expenditure *	31,853	34,895	26,984	16,219	23,692
Financed by:					
Capital Receipts *	19,209	3,954	900	640	4,490
Capital Grants & Contributions	12,219	8,070	3,824	3,089	3,084
Revenue Provisions	222	3,560	48	50	56
Net financing need for the year	203	19,311	22,211	12,441	16,061

^{*} Finance lease expenditure is included in the table in Treasury Management Strategy but excluded from this Table

8.1.7 Under the requirements of the Localism Act 2011 parish councils and local voluntary and community organisations have the right to nominate local land or buildings they would like to see included in a list of assets of community value which is maintained by the Local Authority. Once listed the owner must allow community interest groups up to six months to make an offer before the property can be sold to another. It is envisaged that this may lengthen the disposal time for some properties if they are listed as assets of community value by the council.

8.3 Debt repayment

8.3.1 The council has had a strategy to reduce its level of debt when opportunity arises in the market. The average interest payable on outstanding debt is 5.22%. For the period 2019-23, capital receipts may continue to be used to pay the premiums on the repayment of those authority debts which have high fixed interest charges, if the terms offered will result in appropriate revenue savings. Any decision to repay debt early will be considered alongside the funding however, this is unlikely to be the case in the short to medium term requirement of the programme.

9 Grant Funding Capital Resources

9.1 Environmental and Regeneration

E&R	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s	2020/21 £000s	2021/22 £000s	2022/23 £000s
Heritage Lottery Fund	0	1,693	1,500	712	0
Transport for London LIP (earmarked) Capital	1,000	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
Total: E&R	1,000	1,693	1,500	712	ТВА

TBA - To Be Advised

9.2 Children, Schools and Families

CSF	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s	2020/21 £000s	2021/22 £000s	2022/23 £000s
School Condition (non-ringfenced)*	1,900	1,900	TBA	TBA	TBA
Basic Need (non-ringfenced)	7,471	446	0	TBA	TBA
Special Provision Grant	491	834	491	TBA	TBA
Healthy Schools	189	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
Total Grant Funding	10,051	3,180	491	TBA	TBA
New School (Expected Ringfenced)*	5,149	0	0	0	0
Devolved Formula Capital (Earmarked)	353	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
TOTAL: CS&F	15,553	3,180	491	TBA	TBA
Balance added for outstanding grant allocations - CSF	0	0	1,900	1,900	1,900

^{*} Based on Indicative Information

TBA – To Be Advised

9.3 Community and Housing

C&H	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Better Care Fund including Disabled Facilities Grant)	*1,186	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA

^{*}It is envisaged that some of this fund will be applied to revenue

9.4 Summary of Grant Funding 2018-2023

9.4.1 The new resources notified to date are summarised in the following table. It is expected that there will be additional earmarked resources notified during the financial year 2019/20:

Grant Funding	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s	2020/21 £000s	2021/22 £000s	2022/23 £000s
Environment and Regeneration	1,000	1,693	1,500	712	ТВА
Children, Schools and Families	15,553	3,180	491	TBA	TBA
Community and Housing	1,186	ТВА	ТВА	ТВА	ТВА
Total Grant Funding*	17,739	4,873	1,991	712	0
Balance added for outstanding grant allocations - CSF	0	0	1,900	1,900	1,900

^{*} This shows the known grant funding being received by the authority

10 Summary of Total Resources 2019-23:

10.1 Summary

10.1.1 The total anticipated resources over the plan period 2019-23, including existing grant funding and anticipated CS&F grants, is summarised in the following table:-

	2019/20 £000s	2020/21 £000s	2021/22 £000s	2022/23 £000s
Grant & Contributions *	26,824	23,159	13,131	20,608
Council Funding	8,070	3,824	3,089	3,084
Total	34,895	26,984	16,219	23,692

^{*} This table shows the grants and contributions applied to fund the programme allowing for slippage.

10.1.2 Projects for which earmarked resources have been notified have been given authority to proceed, subject to a detailed specification and programme of works being agreed which ensures that the maximum benefits accrue to the council within the overall constraints of the approved funding. Those schemes, on their own, represent a considerable capital investment. 10.1.3 The Table below summarises the Indicative Capital Programme for 2021 to 2026. Additional detail is provided as Annex 5:

Merton	Updated Budget 2023/24 £000s	Updated Budget 2024/25 £000s	Updated Budget 2025/26 £000s	Updated Budget 2026/27 £000s	Updated Budget 2027/28 £000s
Corporate Services	4,521	2,955	3,335	2,970	3,380
Community and Housing	425	280	630	280	420
Children, Schools & Families *	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Environment & Regeneration *	4,007	4,067	8,005	4,042	4,007
Total Merton	10,853	9,202	13,870	9,192	9,707

Please note these figures do not include any allowance of grant funding for Transport for London and Disabled Facilities.

10.1.4 For every £1 million capital expenditure that is funded by external borrowing it is estimated that there will be annual revenue debt charges of between £219k for assets with a life of 5 years to £51k for an asset life of 50 years.

11 Capital Bids and Prioritisation Criteria

11.1 Prioritisation of schemes 2022/23

The allocation of capital resources, on those schemes to be funded by borrowing, is focused towards the achievement of the council's key strategic objectives as agreed by councillors as highlighted in section 1 of this strategy.

The prioritisation criteria used in respect of growth were 'Statutory', Need (demand and / or priority), attracts match funding and revenue impact (including invest to save). Due to officers' awareness of the need to restrain the capital programme to affordable levels, the revisions put forward over the period 2019-23, on the basis of these criteria by the board to Cabinet was £7 million (excluding TfL) as shown below.

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Corporate Services	923	275	(8,214)	11,517
Community and Housing	35	488	633	502
Children, Schools and Families	(6,499)	2,416	2,500	1,250
Environment and Regeneration	1,110	265	240	330
Total	(4,431)	3,444	(4,841)	13,599

12 Detailed Capital Programme 2019-23

12.1 Corporate Services

12.1.1 This department is responsible for the administration of finance and staff, together with the corporate buildings including IT and utility services. Its main capital expenditure is on IT software and hardware, and on improvements to buildings (including invest to save schemes).

12.1.2 Infrastructure and Transactions

Infrastructure and transactions are responsible for the maintenance and development of IT Systems and replacement of existing IT equipment at the end of its useful life. The Table below details the capital schemes for this area:

Corporate IT Projects	Updated Budget 2019/20 £000s	Updated Budget 2020/21 £000s	Updated Budget 2021/22 £000s	Updated Budget 2022/23 £000s
Customer Contact Programme	250	0	1,900	0
Ancilliary Systems	0	0	50	0
Youth Justice	100	0	0	0
School Admissions System	0	125	0	0
Aligned Assets	75	0	0	0
Environmental Asset Management	0	0	0	240
Revenue and Benefits	400	0	0	0
Capita Housing	100	0	0	100
Planning&Public Protection Sys	330	0	0	0
GIS Mapping	50	150	0	0
Replacement SC System	400	0	0	0
Financial System	0	0	0	700
ePayments	0	125	0	0
Planned Replacement Programme (1)	1,015	200	970	1,005
Data Centre Support Equipment	290	0	0	0
IT Equipment (in (1) above from 21/22)	430	860	0	0
Total Business Improvement	3,440	1,460	2,920	2,045

Infrastructure and transactions are responsible for the capital maintenance of council buildings excluding schools and community centres, the schemes are detailed in the Table below:

Facilities Management	Updated Budget 2019/20 £000s	Updated Budget 2020/21 £000s	Updated Budget 2021/22 £000s	Updated Budget 2022/23 £000s
Repair and Maintenance	650	650	650	650
Civic Centre Boilers	200	0	0	0
Civic Centre Lightning Upgrade	300	0	0	0
Invest to Save schemes	300	300	300	300
Total Facilities Management	1,450	950	950	950

12.1.3 Corporate Items

There are also budgets held centrally under Corporate Services to ensure funds are available to take up opportunities arising in the local property market, to leverage match funding or to enable transformation of services, these are detailed in the Table below:

Corporate Items	Updated Budget 2019/20 £000s	Updated Budget 2020/21 £000s	Updated Budget 2021/22 £000s	Updated Budget 2022/23 £000s
Acquisitions Budget	0	0	0	6,985
Capital Bidding Fund	0	0	0	1,186
Corporate Capital Contingency	0	0	0	3,000
Multi-Functioning Device (MFD)	600	0	0	0
Housing Company	22,325	1,810	0	0
Westminster Coroners Court	460	0	0	0
Total Corporate Items	23,385	1,810	0	11,172

12.2 Children, Schools and Families

12.2.1 This department's main capital focus is the need for increased provision for secondary pupils. The provision in the 2019-23 programme has been revised to that shown in the table below:

Children, Schools & Families	Updated Budget 2019/20 £000s	Updated Budget 2020/21 £000s	Updated Budget 2021/22 £000s	Updated Budget 2022/23 £000s
Primary School Expansions	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Secondary School Expansions	2,944	0	0	0
SEN	4,852	3,718	1,250	0
Children, Schools & Families	9,696	5,618	3,150	1,900

^{*}School Capital Maintenance Budget

12.2.2 CSF Capital Programme 2019-23

The requirement to provide sufficient school places is a key statutory requirement and the Authority must also maintain existing school buildings for non-PFI community primary and special schools. The government provides capital grant to meet some of this need.

12.2.3 Primary schools

No further primary school expansion is planned. From 2019/20 £1.9 million per annum is provided for community primary and special schools this will be limited to urgent health and safety related needs, with the council expecting schools to fund all works below £20,000. Work for the next few years will be prioritised using a conditions survey undertaken in late 2017.

12.2.4 Secondary school places

The demand for secondary places is monitored regularly and trends in demand are analysed. The secondary expansion programme has been reviewed downwards as part of the current bidding process.

The capital programme for 2019/23 includes £2.92 million for secondary expansions including some council funding to enable the new Harris Academy Wimbledon School site to be made available.

12.2.5 Special school places

The increase in demand for special school provision is proportionally greater for special schools than mainstream schools, though the numbers involved are significantly smaller. Capital funding is provided in the 2019/23 programme for the expansion of SEN provision within the borough. The largest planned project is the expansion of Cricket Green School.

12.3 Environment and Regeneration

This department provides a co-ordinated approach to managing the public realm (all borough areas to which the public has access), as well as the regeneration of our town centres and neighbourhoods.

The individual projects for this department are all listed in Annex 3. Other than the grant funded Transport for London scheme for the upgrade of principal roads, the departments main schemes relate to 17 areas:

Environment & Regeneration	Updated Budget 2019/20 £000s	Updated Budget 2020/21 £000s	Updated Budget 2021/22 £000s	Updated Budget 2022/23 £000s
Parking Improvements	60	0	0	0
Public Protection & Development	0	0	35	0
Fleet Vehicles	300	300	300	300
Alley gating	30	30	30	30
Smart Bin Leases	0	0	0	0
SLWP Waste	0	0	0	340
Street Trees	60	60	60	60
Highways & Footways	3,517	3,317	3,317	3,067
Mitcham Transport Improvements	425	0	0	0
Transport for London	0	0	0	0
Mitcham Area Regeneration	1,301	1,000	533	0
Wimbledon Area Regeneration	300	0	0	0
Morden Area Regeneration	500	2,000	2,500	0
Borough Regeneration	170	25	0	0
Morden Leisure Centre	242	0	0	0
Sports Facilities	1,650	250	250	250
Parks	991	800	479	300
Environment & Regeneration	9,545	7,782	7,504	4,347

12.3.1 Highways and Footways

Footways and Borough Roads budgets will be spent in accordance with the results of annual condition surveys of the whole of the borough. As a result, items are prioritised and drawn up in programmes of works. These programmes may be amended as circumstances alter.

Highways and Footways	Updated Budget 2019/20 £000s	Updated Budget 2020/21 £000s	Updated Budget 2021/22 £000s	Updated Budget 2022/23 £000s
Street Lighting	290	290	290	290
Traffic Schemes	150	150	150	150
Surface Water Drainage	77	77	77	77
Footways	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Antiskid & Coloured Surfacing	90	90	90	90
Borough Roads	1,700	1,200	1,200	1,200
Highways & Bridges	60	260	260	260
Various Culverts Strengthening & Upgrade	150	250	250	0
Highways and Footways	3,517	3,317	3,317	3,067

12.3.2 Regeneration

Regeneration is a major part of the council's strategy. A vision for Morden town centre is being developed and Mitcham town centre will be sustainably developed. The main areas of expenditure over the Capital Programme period will be those below.

Regeneration	Updated Budget 2019/20 £000s	Updated Budget 2020/21 £000s	Updated Budget 2021/22 £000s	Updated Budget 2022/23 £000s
Mitcham Area Regeneration				
Canons Parks for the People	1,301	1,000	533	0
Wimbledon Area Regeneration				
Crowded Places/Hostile Vehicle Mitigation	300	0	0	0
Morden Area Regeneration				
Transportation Enhancements	500	2,000	2,500	0
Borough Regeneration				
Premises Capital Refurbishment	75	25	0	0
Christmas Decorations	95	0	0	0
Total Regeneration Partnerships	2,271	3,025	3,033	0

12.3.3 Sports Facilities

An annual provision exists for the capital works at our three leisure centres. In addition there is a one off scheme to de-silt Wimbledon Park Lake.

Sports facilities	Updated Budget 2019/20 £000s	Updated Budget 2020/21 £000s	Updated Budget 2021/22 £000s	Updated Budget 2022/23 £000s
Leisure Centre Plant & Machine	250	250	250	250
Wimbledon Park Lake De-Silting	1,250	0	0	0
Polka Theatre	150	0	0	0
Total Leisure Centres	1,650	250	250	250

12.3.4 Parks

An annual provision exists for the capital works at our Parks. In addition there is a one off scheme in respect of the Canon's Park.

Parks	Updated Budget 2019/20 £000s	Updated Budget 2020/21 £000s	Updated Budget 2021/22 £000s	Updated Budget 2022/23 £000s
Parks Investment	295	300	300	300
Canons Parks for the People	696	500	179	0
Total Parks	991	800	479	300

12.4 Community and Housing

12.4.1 This department aims to provide residents with the chance to live independent and fulfilling lives, in suitable homes within sustainable communities, with chances to learn, use information, and acquire new skills. The departmental Capital Programme for 2019-23 comprises:

Community and Housing	Updated Budget 2019/20 £000s	Updated Budget 2020/21 £000s	Updated Budget 2021/22 £000s	Updated Budget 2022/23 £000s
Housing				
Disabled Facilities Grant	280	280	280	280
LD Supported Living	0	488	633	462
Libraries				
West Barnes Library Re-Fit	200	0	0	0
Installation of Public Toilets at Mitcham Library	35	0	0	0
Library Self Service	0	350	0	0
Libraries Management System	0	0	0	140
Total Community and Housing	515	1,118	913	882

12.5 Overall Programme

12.5.1 The approved Capital Programme for 2019/23 follows at Annex 1, Annex 3 provides an additional breakdown detail of the approved schemes. The summary is as follows:

Merton	Proposed 2019/20	Proposed 2020/21	Proposed 2021/22	Proposed 2022/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Corporate Services	28,275	4,220	3,870	14,167
Community and Housing	515	1,118	913	882
Children Schools & Families	9,696	5,618	3,150	1,900
Environment and Regeneration	9,545	7,782	7,504	4,347
Capital	48,031	18,738	15,437	21,296

- 12.5.2 The funding details for the programme follow at Annex 2
- 12.5.3 Within the funding details the authority has anticipated some slippage for schemes that require a consultation process or a planning application or where the implementation timetable is not certain. The slippage anticipated reduces the spend in the year it is budgeted but increases the spend in the following year when it is incurred. When slippage from 2018/19 is approved, the 2019/20 Capital Programme will be adjusted accordingly.

12.5.4 Annex 1	Capital Investment Programme - Schemes for Approval
Annex 2	Funding the Capital Programme 2019-23
Annex 3	Detailed Capital Programme 2019-23
Annex 4	Analysis of Growth/(Reduction) from current approved programme
Annex 5	Indicative Capital Programme 2023-28
Annex 6	Capital Investment Strategy

Annex1

Capital Investment Programme - Schemes for Approval

	<u> </u>				
Merton	Proposed 2019/20	Proposed 2020/21	Proposed 2021/22	Proposed 2022/23	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Corporate Services	28,275	4,220	3,870	14,167	
Community and Housing	515	1,118	913	882	
Children Schools & Families	9,696	5,618	3,150	1,900	
Environment and Regeneration	9,545	7,782	7,504	4,347	
Capital	48,031	18,738	15,437	21,296	

Merton	Proposed 2019/20	Proposed 2020/21	Proposed 2021/22	Proposed 2022/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Customers, Policy & Improvement	250	0	1,900	0
Facilities Management	1,450	950	950	950
Infrastructure & Transactions	3,190	1,335	1,020	1,345
Resources	0	125	0	700
Corporate Items	23,385	1,810	0	11,172
Corporate Services	28,275	4,220	3,870	14,167
Housing	280	768	913	742
Libraries	235	350	0	140
Community and Housing	515	1,118	913	882
Primary Schools	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Secondary School	2,944	0	0	0
SEN	4,852	3,718	1,250	0
CSF Schemes	0	0	0	0
Children Schools & Families	9,696	5,618	3,150	1,900
Public Protection and Developm	60	0	35	0
Street Scene & Waste	330	330	330	670
Sustainable Communities	9,155	7,452	7,139	3,677
Environment and Regeneration	9,545	7,782	7,504	4,347
Capital	48,031	18,738	15,437	21,296

Please Note

- 1) Excludes expenditure budgets relating to Disabled Facilities Grant funding from 2019/20.
- 2) Excludes expenditure budgets relating to Transport for London Grant from 19/20 as grant funding has not been announced.

FUNDING THE CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2017-22

Annex2

Merton	Capital Programm e £000s	Funded by Merton £000s	Funded by grant and capital contributions £000s
2018/19 Current Budget	39,144	23,599	15,544
Potential Slippage b/f	0	0	0
20187/19 Revised Budget	39,144	23,599	15,544
Potential Slippage c/f	(5,960)	(2,806)	(3,154)
Potential Underspend not slipped into next year	(1,331)	(1,161)	(172)
Total Spend 2018/19	31,853	19,633	12,219
10tal Spella 2010/13	31,033	13,033	12,213
2019/20 Current Budget	48,031	42,302	5,729
Potential Slippage b/f	5,960	2,806	3,154
2019/20 Revised Budget	53,990	45,108	8,882
Potential Slippage c/f	(17,222)	(16,788)	(433)
Potential Underspend not slipped into next year	(1,873)	(1,494)	(379)
Total Spend 2019/20	34,895	26,824	8,070
2020/21 Current Budget	18,738	14,080	4,659
Potential Slippage b/f	17,222	16,788	433
2020/21 Revised Budget	35,960	30,867	5,092
Potential Slippage c/f	(6,526)	(5,763)	(763)
Potential Underspend not slipped into next year	(2,450)	(1,945)	(505)
Total Spend 2020/21	26,984	23,159	3,824
	1		
2021/22 Current Budget	15,437	11,912	3,525
Potential Slippage b/f	6,526	5,763	763
2021/22 Revised Budget	21,963	17,676	4,288
Potential Slippage c/f	(3,654)	(3,057)	(597)
Potential Underspend not slipped into next year	(2,089)	(1,487)	(602)
Total Spend 2021/22	16,219	13,131	3,089
2022/23 Current Budget	21,296	18,654	2,642
Potential Slippage b/f	3,654	3,057	597
2022/23 Revised Budget	24,950	21,711	3,239
Potential Slippage c/f	(840)	(794)	(45)
Potential Underspend not slipped into next year	(417)	(308)	(109)
Total Spend 2022/23	23,692	20,608	3,084

^{*} Funded by Merton refers to expenditure funded through Capital Receipts, Revenue Reserves and by borrowing.

Detailed Capital Programme 2019-23

Annex 3

	Scrutin y	Propose d 2019/20	Propos ed 2020/21	Propos ed 2021/22	Proposed 2022/23
Corporate Services		£000	£000	£000	£000
Customer Contact Programme	OSC	250	0	1,900	0
Works to other buildings	OSC	650	650	650	650
Civic Centre	OSC	500	0	0	0
Invest to Save schemes	OSC	300	300	300	300
IT Systems Projects	OSC	1,055	275	50	340
Social Care IT System	OSC	400	0	0	0
Planned Replacement Programme	OSC	1,735	1,060	970	1,005
Infrastructure & Transactions		3,190	1,335	1,020	1,345
Major Projects		0	125	0	700
Financial System	OSC	0	0	0	700
ePayments System	OSC	0	125	0	0
Acquisitions Budget	OSC	0	0	0	6,985
Capital Bidding Fund	OSC	0	0	0	1,186
Corporate Capital Contingency	OSC	0	0	0	3,000
Multi Functioning Device (MFD)	OSC	600	0	0	0
Housing Company	OSC	22,325	1,810	0	0
Westminster Coroners Court	OSC	460	0	0	0
Corporate Services		28,275	4,220	3,870	14,167
Community and Housing		£000	£000	£000	£000
Disabled Facilities Grant	SC	280	280	280	280
LD Supported Living	SC	0	488	633	462
West Barnes Library Re-Fit	SC	200	0	0	0
Installation of Public Toilets at Mitcham Library	SC	35	0	0	0
Library Self Service	SC	0	350	0	0
Library Management System	SC	0	0	0	140
Community and Housing		515	1,118	913	882
Children Schools & Families		£000	£000	£000	£000
Schs Cap Maint & Accessibility	CYP	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Harris Academy Morden	CYP	0	0	0	0
St Mark's Academy	CYP	0	0	0	0
Harris Academy Wimbledon	CYP	2,944	0	0	0
Perseid	CYP	0	0	0	0
Cricket Green	CYP	4,152	0	0	0
Secondary School Autism Unit	CYP	272	1,088	0	0
Further SEN Provision	CYP	188	0	0	0
Melrose primary SEMH annex - 16 places	CYP	100	1,500	0	0
Primary ASD base 1 - 20 places	CYP	100	800	0	0
Secondary SEMH/medical PRU - 20 places	CYP	20	80	800	0
New ASD Provision	CYP	20	250	450	0
Admissions IT System	CYP	0	0	0	0
Children Schools & Families		9,696	5,618	3,150	1,900

OSC= Overview and Scrutiny Commission, CYP = Children and Young People, HCOP = Healthier Communities and Older People SC = Sustainable Communities,

Annex 3

Detailed Capital Programme 2019-23 Continued......

	Scrutiny	Proposed 2019/20	Proposed 2020/21	Proposed 2021/22	Proposed 2022/23
Environment & Regeneration		£000	£000	£000	£000
Parking Improvements	SC	60	0	0	0
Public Protection and Development	SC	0	0	35	0
Fleet Vehicles	SC	300	300	300	300
Alley Gating Scheme	SC	30	30	30	30
Smart Bin Leases - Street Scene	SC	0	0	0	0
Waste SLWP	SC	0	0	0	340
Street Trees	SC	60	60	60	60
Highways & Footways	SC	3,517	3,317	3,317	3,067
Mitcham Transport Improvements	SC	425	0	0	0
Unallocated Transport for London	SC	0	0	0	0
Mitcham Area Regeneration	SC	1,301	1,000	533	0
Wimbledon Area Regeneration	SC	300	0	0	0
Morden Area Regeneration	SC	500	2,000	2,500	0
Borough Regeneration	SC	170	25	0	0
Morden Leisure Centre	SC	242	0	0	0
Sports Facilities	SC	1,650	250	250	250
Parks	SC	991	800	479	300
Environment and Regeneration		9,545	7,782	7,504	4,347
Capital		48,031	18,738	15,437	21,296

^{*} OSC= Overview and Scrutiny Commission, CYP = Children and Young People, HCOP = Healthier Communities and Older People SC = Sustainable Communities,

- 1) Excludes expenditure budgets relating to Disabled Facilities Grant funding from 2019/20.
- 2) Excludes expenditure budgets relating to Transport for London Grant from 19/20 as grant funding has not been announced.

Annex 4

Growth/(Reductions) against Approved Programme 2019-22 and Indicative Programme 2022-23

Merton	Scrutiny	Proposed 2019/20	Proposed 2020/21	Proposed 2021/22	Proposed 2022/23
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Infrastructure & Transactions	OSC	923	275	8	345
Corporate Items	OSC	0	0	(8,222)	11,172
Corporate Services		923	275	(8,214)	11,517
Housing	SC	0	488	633	462
Libraries	SC	35	0	0	40
Community and Housing		35	488	633	502
Primary Schools	CYP	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Secondary School	CYP	(5,796)	(2,552)	0	0
SEN	CYP	(1,848)	3,718	1,250	0
CSF Schemes	CYP	(105)	0	0	0
Children Schools & Families		(6,499)	2,416	2,500	1,250
Street Scene & Waste	SC	(10)	(10)	(10)	330
Sustainable Communities	SC	1,120	275	250	0
Environment and Regeneration		1,110	265	240	330
Capital		(4,431)	3,444	(4,841)	13,599

Annex 5

Indicative Capital Programme 2023-28

indicat	Indicative Capital Programme 2023-28									
	Scrutiny	Proposed Indicative 2023/24	Proposed Indicative 2024/25	Proposed Indicative 2025/26	Proposed Indicative 2026/27	Proposed Indicative 2027/28				
Corporate Services		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000				
Customer Contact Programme	OSC	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000				
Works to other buildings	OSC	650	650	650	650	650				
Invest to Save schemes	OSC	300	300	300	300	300				
Planned Replacement Programme	OSC	720	905	1,060	970	1,005				
IT Systems Projects	OSC	751	500	325	50	425				
Ancilliary Systems	OSC	0	0	0	50	0				
Youth Justice	OSC	0	100	0	0	0				
School Admissions System	OSC	0	0	125	0	0				
Regulatory Services	OSC	0	0	0	0	0				
Parking System	OSC	126	0	0	0	0				
Aligned Assets	OSC	75	0	0	0	75				
Environmental Asset Management	OSC	0	0	0	0	250				
Revenue and Benefits	OSC	0	400	0	0	0				
Capita Housing	OSC	0	0	0	0	100				
Planning & Public Protection Sys	OSC	550	0	0	0	0				
Spectrum Spatial Analys	OSC	0	0	200	0	0				
Social Care IT System	OSC	2,100	0	0	0	0				
Multi Functioning Device (MFD)		0	600	0	0	0				
Corporate Services		4,521	2,955	3,335	2,970	3,380				
Community and Housing		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000				
Disabled Facilities Grant	SC	280	280	280	280	280				
LD Supported Living	SC/HCOP	145	0	0	0	0				
Library Enhancement Works	SC	0	0	350	0	0				
Library Management System	SC	0	0	0	0	140				
Community and Housing		425	280	630	280	420				
Children Schools & Families		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000				
Schools Cap Maint & Accessibility	CYP	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900				
Children Schools & Families		1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900				
Environment and Regeneration		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000				
Parking Improvements	SC	0	60	0	0	0				
Public Protection and Development	SC	0	0	0	35	0				
Fleet Vehicles	SC	300	300	300	300	300				
Alley Gating Scheme	SC	30	30	30	30	30				
Waste SLWP	SC	0	0	3,998	0	0				
Street Trees	SC	60	60	60	60	60				
Highways & Footways	SC	3,067	3,067	3,067	3,067	3,067				
Unallocated Transport for London	SC	0,007	0,007	0,007	0	0,007				
Sports Facilities	SC	250	250	250	250	250				
<u>'</u>	-		300	300	300	300				
Parks	SC	300	יונור.							
Environment and Regeneration	SC	300 4,007	4,067	8,005	4,042	4,007				

Capital Investment Strategy

ANNEX 6

1. Overview

This annex is new to the Capital Strategy and details the approach adopted in non-core investment activity and sets out how this will help the Authority deliver core functions. The definition of Investment covers all financial assets of a local authority as well as non-financial assets that the organisation holds primarily to generate financial returns, such as investment property portfolios.

The annex will detail the security, liquidity and yield of investments and consider risk management and capacity, skills and culture.

2. Detail

During the 2018-19 financial year the Authority has undertaken and agreed to undertake tone investment transaction:

- i) The purchase of the leasehold interest in Battle Close (the Council already owned the freehold interest). The asset will be added to the Authority's balance sheet as an investment asset.
- ii) The Authority establishes a Wholly Owned Housing Company (Merantun) to provide an investment opportunity for the Authority

During 2018/19 IFRS 9 will came into force, this will impact on the balance sheet as it requires certain transactional arrangements being shown on the balance sheet at fair value:

3. Security

The proposals in Section 2 of this Annex have and will result in:

- i) Loan to the Wholly Owned Housing Company estimated at circa £13 million combined with (loan funding currently under review)
- ii) Equity estimated circa £11.5 million (£8.2 Land Equity and £3.3 million Working Capital funding currently under review)
- iii) IFRS 9 requires that investment in risk capital will need to be valued annually at fair value with any loss being written through the profit and loss account in the year it occurs

For example to review the security of the investment in Merantun - The Authority utilised two externally developed models and a detailed business case to underpin the proposals to assess the financial viability. Legal documentation requires that all assets are returned to Merton at the cessation of the company.

4. Liquidity

Investments are held in CHAS 2013 Limited and Merantun. It is not currently envisaged that these investments need to be redeemed in the short to medium term. If such a need did arise the following example demonstrates the flexibility available to the council:

Merantun – the following three approaches are possible:

- Sites could be sold by the company at a profit once planning permission has been obtained
- ii) the business model proposed development of housing on four sites within the first three years, at this juncture housing can be sold at any time to generate receipts through to the Council
- iii) The Housing Company itself could be sold

The authority has loans with MSJCB and intends to enter into a loan with Merantun should the Authority need to liquidate these loans could be sold.

If the Authority needed to release the money invested in Battle Close it could sell the site with or without planning permission.

5. Yield

The yield in the financial return generated to the Authority for example:

The Loan to Merantun will be made at a rate 6.5+% (loan amount, timing/flexibilitiy and interest rate are currently under review)

The Model Assessed the Internal Rate of Return as 6.39% (currently under review)

In assessing whether investment assets retain sufficient value to provide security of investment officers will be mindful of the fair value model in the International Accounting Standard 40: Investment Property.

6. Borrowing in Advance of Need

Section 5.2 of the Treasury Management Strategy sets out the Authority's borrowing strategy and the extent to which the Authority has internally borrowed. Current indications are that interest rates are likely to rise making it more expensive to borrow. Consideration will be given to the timing of required borrowing to minimise the cost to the Authority and with regard to the current debt portfolio (detailed in Section 5.6 of the Treasury Management Strategy)

7. Risk Assessment

The council recognises that its risk appetite to achieve the corporate priorities identified within its business plan could be described in general as an "informed and cautious" approach. Where significant risk arises, we will take effective control action to reduce these risks to an acceptable level.

It is also recognised that a higher level of risk may need to be accepted, for example, to generate higher returns from loans and investment. To offset this there are areas where the council will maintain a very cautious approach for example in matters of compliance with the law, and public confidence in the council, supporting the overall "informed and cautious" position on risk. For example:

Merantun – as part of the business case for the setting up of a wholly owned housing company detailed assessment was made of competitor activity and build costs. Flexibility is available in the timing of site and property disposal, but decisions by the company would be made on a commercial basis.

The greatest risk exposure to the Authority is when the sites are being developed after obtaining planning permission. The enhanced value of the site will not be realisable until the housing units are completed as the greatest value added will be from completed site. Once units are built there is flexibility over those sold and those retained for rental. Rental units present a longer term business model which should provide dividend income. Early marketing and sales coupled with progressing rent guarantees will be used to minimise the risk to the company and the council

8. Capacity, Skills and Culture

The Authority will where appropriate, buy in expertise to progress loan and investment activity. It is also appropriate in some cases to develop expertise internally.

Within the Business model for Merantun it is recognised that the company may set up joint ventures with trusted partners for the development of some larger sites that would require specialist land assembly skills and larger sums of cash to assist with delivering the development if this is deemed to be appropriate and support the business case. It would contract with construction specialists and construction companies for the development of sites – this should minimise the risk exposure during site development.

LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON

DRAFT TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT- 2019-20

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

London Borough of Merton have adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) definition of Treasury Management, which is:

"The management of the local authority's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks."

The Council is required to update and approve its policy framework and strategy for treasury management, annually, to reflect the changing market environment, regulation, and the Council's financial position. The key issues and decisions are:

- a) To set the Council's Prudential Indicators for 2019/20 to 2022/23
- b) Approve the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) policy for 2019/20; and
- c) To agree the Treasury Management Strategy for 2019/20.

This will include the annual investment strategy, containing the parameters of how the investments are to be managed.

1.2 Statutory Requirement

The Local Government Act 2003 (the Act) as amended and supporting regulations, require the Council to 'have regard to'

- (a) such guidance as the Secretary of State may issue; and
- (b) such other guidance as the Secretary of State may by regulations specify for the purposes of this provision

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/26/section/15

The Guidance requires the Council to set out its Treasury strategy for borrowing and to prepare an Annual Investment Strategy. The Council has adopted CIPFA's revised Code of Practice on Treasury Management.

1.3 Balanced Budget Requirement

Section 33 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 requires the Council to set a balanced budget. This means that cash raised during the year will meet cash expenditure. Part of the treasury management function is to ensure that this cash flow is adequately planned, with cash being available when it is needed. Cash yet to be used are invested in low risk and good credit quality counterparties or instruments with the consideration first for security, liquidity and yield.

The other main function of treasury management is the funding of the Council's capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the long or short-term borrowing need of the

Council, essentially the longer term cashflow planning, to ensure that the Council can meet its capital spending obligations. The management of longer term cash may involve arranging long or short dated loans, or using longer term cashflow surpluses. Subject to S151 Officer's approval, any debt previously drawn may be restructured or repaid to meet the Council's risk or cost objectives.

1.4 Treasury Management Strategy for 2019/20

The strategy for 2019/20 covers two main areas:

Capital Programme

- To determine the Council's capital plans and prudential indicators for 2019/20 to 2022/23:
- To approve the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) policy for 2019/20.

The LG Act 2003 require local authorities to set an affordable borrowing limit (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/26/section/3).

Treasury Management Programme

- To agree the Council's treasury management strategy for 2019/20
- current treasury position as at December 2018;
- treasury indicators which limit the treasury risk and activities of the Council;
- prospects for interest rates;
- borrowing strategy;
- policy on borrowing in advance of need;
- · debt rescheduling and early repayment of debt review;
- Annual Investment Strategy and alternative investment instruments (Policy on new lending and borrowing instruments);
- creditworthiness policy;
- Treasury Management Practices (Appendix 5); and
- cash flow policy

These elements cover the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003, the CIFPA Prudential Code, the Communities and Local Government (CLG) MRP Guidance, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code and the CLG Investment Guidance.

2. CURRENT TREASURY POSITION

2.1 Use of the Council's Resources and the Investment Position

The application of resources (capital receipts and reserves etc.) to either finance capital expenditure or other budget decisions to support the revenue budget will have an ongoing impact on investments unless resources are supplemented each year from new sources, for example, asset sales.

The table below shows the position as at November 2018.

Year End Resources	2017/18 Actual £'000	30 November 2018 Actual £'000	31 March 2018/19 Estimate £'000	31 March 2019/20 Estimate £'000
Investments	59,500	86,500	51,900*	28,500*
Interest on investments	762	527	900	495
Borrowing Long-term Borrowing Short-term Borrowing	113,010	113,010	113,010	113,010
Total External Debt	113,010	113,010	113,010	113,010
Interest on External Debt Long-term Short-term Total Interest on External	6,592 0	2,745 0	6,315 0	6,315 0
Debt	6,692	2,745	6,315	6,315

Interest on investments figures above do not include interest from policy investments.

3. CAPITAL PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2018/19 - 2021/22

The Council is required to calculate various indicators for the next 3 years. The aim of prudential indicators is to ensure that the Council's capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable. The prudential indicators set out in **Appendix 6** are calculated for the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) period. The indicators relate to capital expenditure, external debt and treasury management.

The Council will monitor performance against the indicators and prepare indicators based on the Statement of Accounts (SoA) at year end.

3.1 Capital Expenditure

The Council's capital expenditure plans are fundamental to its treasury management activity. The output of the capital expenditure plans is reflected in prudential indicators, which are designed to provide Council members an overview and confirm the impact of capital expenditure plans.

This indicator is a summary of the Council's capital expenditure plans, both those agreed previously, and those forming part of this budget cycle as reported in the MTFS. Environment and Regeneration figures include projects relating to Public Health programs however these are fully funded and do not have any MRP implications.

^{*} It is assumed that the council will use the internal borrowing to meet the capital expenditure and as a result cash available to invest will reduce and the interest income too.

Please find below the capital expenditure forecast.	Please	find	below	the	capital	expenditure	forecast.
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Merton	Proposed 2019/20	Proposed 2020/21	Proposed 2021/22	Proposed 2022/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Corporate Services	14,427	14,928	5,382	14,566
Community and Housing	431	725	601	1,318
Children Schools & Families	10,783	5,928	3,288	2,358
Environment and Regeneration	9,255	5,402	6,948	5,450
Capital	34,895	26,984	16,219	23,692

The above financing need excludes other long-term liabilities, such as PFI and leasing arrangements which already include borrowing instruments.

The table below shows how the capital expenditure plans are being financed by revenue or capital resources. A shortfall of resources means a borrowing need. The capital programme expenditure figures used in calculating the financing costs have been adjusted for slippage in the programme as at October 2018

Capital Expenditure	2018/19 Estimate £'000	2019/20 Estimate £'000	2020/21 Estimate £'000	2021/22 Estimate £'000	2022/23 Estimate £'000
Capital Expenditure	39,144	48,031	18,738	15,437	21,296
Slippage*	(7,325)	(13,735)	8,246	783	2,397
Total Capital Expenditure	31,819	34,295	26,984	16,219	23,692
Financed by:					
Capital Receipts	19,209	3,954	900	640	4,490
Capital Grants & Contributions	12,219	8,070	3,824	3,089	3,084
Revenue Provisions	222	3,560	48	50	56
Net financing need for the year (a)	169	18,711	22,212	12,441	16,061

^{*} Includes finance lease expenditure table in Treasury Management Strategy excludes this expenditure

3.2 The Council's Borrowing Need (the Capital Financing Requirement)

The second prudential indicator, Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), is the total historical outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. In other words, a measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need. Any capital expenditure above, which has not immediately been paid for, will increase the CFR.

The CFR includes any other long-term liabilities like PFI schemes and finance leases which have been brought onto the balance sheet. Whilst this increases the CFR, and therefore the Council's borrowing requirement, it should be noted that these types of scheme include a borrowing facility and so the Council is not required to separately borrow for these schemes.

The Council has no Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and no new PFI scheme in 2019/20 is expected.

The 2018/19 forecast movement in CFR shows a decrease of £4.731 million because the expenditure to be funded from borrowing in 2017/18 is less than the amount of MRP charged in the year.

The current cashflow projection as at November 2018 for 2018/19 year end is an estimated cash balance of £100m (including all short term deposits). The current forecast has been based on assumptions in the MTFS and capital programme spend forecast after slippage.

The 2018/19 forecast £31.3m, 2019/20 £35.6m, and 2020/21 £26.1m are based on best estimates which may slip due to unforeseen circumstances and the nature of large projects and the level of grant income. Also, fees and charges for the Council may change. Based on current forecasts the earliest the Council may borrow is in 2018/19 in anticipation for 2019/20. However, the Council can borrow in advance of need if rates are likely to rise and borrowing becomes a lot more advantageous than it would be.

The Council is asked to approve the CFR projections in the following table:

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Capital Financing Requirement						
CFR (non-housing)	183,712	177,509	188,819	203,396	207,017	213,379
Total CFR	183,712	177,509	188,819	203,396	207,017	213,379
Movement in CFR	(6,288)	(6,203)	11,309	14,578	3,621	6,361
Movement in CFR represented by						
Net financing need for the year (above)	0	169	18,711	22,212	12,441	16,061
Less Capital MRP/VRP (b)	6,789	4,909	5,024	5,886	7,131	7,962
Less Other MRP/VRP - leasing and PFI	876	728	1,590	904	784	768
Less Other MRP/VRP - PFI - Termination	686	735	788	844	905	970
Less Other financing movements						
Adjustment of PFI Liability						
Adjustment of Leasing Liability	(500)					
Adjustment of MRP	(1,563)					
Movement in CFR	(6,288)	(6,203)	11,309	14,578	3,621	6,361

Actual and estimates of the ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long-term obligation costs net of investment income) against the net revenue stream. The indicator shows the proportion of the income received from Council tax, Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and National Non-Domestic Rate (NNDR) and some specific grants that is spent on paying the borrowing associated with delivery of capital investment (i.e. principal and interest charges of long-term borrowing).

The table below shows the monetary values for the above ratio and includes leasing costs

	2017/18 Actual £'000	2018/19 Estimate £'000	2019/20 Estimate £'000	2020/21 Estimate £'000	2021/22 Estimate £'000	2022/23 Estimate £'000
Net Revenue Financing Costs	16,786	14,499	16,485	16,290	17,511	17,319
Net Revenue Stream	146,066	142,209	139,942	135,735	138,116	140,259
Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream (Non HRA)	11.49%	10.20%	11.78%	12.00%	12.68%	12.35%

Estimates of the incremental impact of capital investment decisions on council tax.

The table below shows the incremental impact of changes in the capital programme (incorporating the effects of changes in treasury forecasts and investment decisions) on the band D Council tax. Merton did not increase Council Tax from 2011/12 until 2017/18 when a 3% increase was applied for Adult Social care purposes therefore there has been little or no incremental impact on Council tax band D properties.

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Incremental Change in Capital Financing Costs (£000)	(1,891)	(2,287)	1,986	(195)	1,221	(192)
Council Tax Base	72,442	74,124	74,952	75,327	75,703	76,081
Incremental Impact on Council Tax - Band D (£)	(26.10)	(30.85)	26.49	(2.59)	16.13	(2.53)
Council Tax - Band D (£)	1,139.71	1,169.36	1,227.71	1,252.26	1,277.31	1,302.86

^{***2017/18} and 2018/19 uses actual council tax amounts. Future years use assumptions in the MTFS. For planning purposes.

4. MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP) POLICY STATEMENT

The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund capital spend each year (the CFR) through a revenue charge (the MRP), although it is also allowed to undertake additional voluntary payments if required (voluntary revenue provision - VRP). The Council has not made any provision for VRP in its capital expenditure.

For capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008 or by Supported Capital Expenditure, the MRP policy will be the equal annual reduction of 2% of the outstanding debt at 1 April 2017 for the subsequent 50 years. Prior to this date capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008 or by Supported Capital Expenditure, the MRP policy followed CLG regulations (option 1). This provided for an approximate 4% reduction in the borrowing need (CFR) each year.

From 1 April 2008 for all unsupported borrowing (including PFI and finance leases) the MRP policy will be based on the Asset Life Method – CLG regulations (option 3).

This option will be applied for any expenditure capitalised under a capitalisation direction. It should be noted that this option provides for a reduction in the borrowing need over the approximate life of the asset.

The Council is required to have regard for the Local Government Involvement in Health Act 2007. This amended the Local Government Act 2003 enabling the Secretary of State to issue guidance on accounting practices and thus on MRP. Also, the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003 (as amended) specifies that "A local authority shall determine for the current financial year an amount of minimum revenue provision which it considers to be prudent". Any MRP implications on how the Council will pay for unfinanced capital assets through revenue will be included in the MRP policy.

Category	Depreciation (Years)
Assets valued over £1m	
Buildings	50
Mechanical & Electrical	20
External	20
Assets valued under £1m	
Buildings	40
Infrastructure (roads etc)	25
15 Year Asset	15
10 Year Asset	10
Computer software	5
Computer hardware	5
Large vehicles – e.g. buses, RCVs	7
Small vehicles – e.g. cars, vans	5
Other equipment e.g. CCTV	5

MRP years where there is no depreciation equivalent					
Land	50				
Revenue Expenditure Funded by capital Under Statute e.g. Redundancy costs	20				

5. TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

5.1 The Prospects for Interest Rates and Economic Forecasts

The Council has appointed Link Asset Services as its treasury advisor and part of their service is to assist the Council to formulate a view on interest rates. The following table gives our central view.

Annual Average %	Bank Rate (%)	PWLB Borrowing Rates (%)					
		5 year	10 year	25 year	50 year		
Dec 2018	0.75	2.00	2.50	2.90	2.70		
March 2019	0.75	2.10	2.50	2.90	2.70		
June 2019	1.00	2.20	2.60	3.00	2.80		
Sept 2019	1.00	2.20	2.60	3.10	2.90		
Dec 2019	1.00	2.30	2.70	3.10	2.90		
March 2020	1.25	2.30	2.80	3.20	3.00		
June 2020	1.25	2.40	2.90	3.20	3.10		
Sept 2020	1.25	2.50	2.90	3.20	3.10		
Dec 2020	1.40	2.50	2.90	3.30	3.10		
March 2021	1.40	2.60	3.00	3.40	3.20		
June 2020	1.45	2.60	3.00	3.50	3.30		
Sept 2020	1.50	2.70	3.10	3.50	3.30		
Dec 2020	1.50	2.70	3.10	3.60	3.40		
Mar 2021	1.60	2.80	3.20	3.60	3.40		

Source: Link Asset Services

The flow of generally positive economic statistics after the quarter ended 30 June meant that it came as no surprise that the MPC came to a decision on 2 August to make the first increase in Bank Rate above 0.5% since the financial crash, from 0.5% to 0.75%. Growth has been healthy since that meeting, but is expected to weaken somewhat during the last quarter of 2018. At their November meeting, the MPC left Bank Rate unchanged, but expressed some concern at the Chancellor's fiscal stimulus in his Budget, which could increase inflationary pressures. However, it is unlikely that the MPC would increase Bank Rate in February 2019, ahead of the deadline in March for Brexit. The next increase in Bank Rate is therefore forecast to be in May 2019, followed by increases in February and November 2020, before ending up at 2.0% in February 2022.

The overall longer run future trend is for gilt yields, and consequently PWLB rates, to rise, albeit gently. However, over about the last 25 years, we have been through a period of falling bond yields as inflation subsided to, and then stabilised at, much lower levels than before, and supported by central banks implementing substantial quantitative easing purchases of government and other debt after the financial crash of 2008. Quantitative easing, conversely, also caused a rise in equity values as investors searched for higher returns and purchased riskier assets. In 2016, we saw the start of a reversal of this trend with a sharp rise in bond yields after the US Presidential election in November 2016, with yields then rising further as a result of the big increase in the US government deficit aimed at stimulating even stronger economic growth. That policy change also created concerns around a significant rise in inflationary pressures in an economy which was already running at remarkably low levels of unemployment. Unsurprisingly, the Fed has continued on its series of robust responses to combat its perception of rising inflationary pressures by

repeatedly increasing the Fed rate to reach 2.00 - 2.25% in September 2018. It has also continued its policy of not fully reinvesting proceeds from bonds that it holds as a result of quantitative easing, when they mature. We have, therefore, seen US 10 year bond Treasury yields rise above 3.2% during October 2018 and also seen investors causing a sharp fall in equity prices as they sold out of holding riskier assets.

Rising bond yields in the US have also caused some upward pressure on bond yields in the UK and other developed economies. However, the degree of that upward pressure has been dampened by how strong or weak the prospects for economic growth and rising inflation are in each country, and on the degree of progress towards the reversal of monetary policy away from quantitative easing and other credit stimulus measures.

From time to time, gilt yields, and therefore PWLB rates, can be subject to exceptional levels of volatility due to geo-political, sovereign debt crisis, emerging market developments and sharp changes in investor sentiment. Such volatility could occur at any time during the forecast period.

Economic and interest rate forecasting remains difficult with so many external influences weighing on the UK. The above forecasts, (and MPC decisions), will be liable to further amendment depending on how economic data and developments in financial markets transpire over the next year. Geopolitical developments, especially in the EU, could also have a major impact. Forecasts for average investment earnings beyond the three-year time horizon will be heavily dependent on economic and political developments.

Investment and borrowing rates

- Investment returns are likely to remain low during 2019/20 but to be on a gently rising trend over the next few years.
- Borrowing interest rates have been volatile so far in 2018-19 and have increased modestly since the summer. The policy of avoiding new borrowing by running down spare cash balances has served well over the last few years. However, this needs to be carefully reviewed to avoid incurring higher borrowing costs in the future when authorities may not be able to avoid new borrowing to finance capital expenditure and/or the refinancing of maturing debt;
- There will remain a cost of carry, (the difference between higher borrowing costs and lower investment returns), to any new long-term borrowing that causes a temporary increase in cash balances as this position will, most likely, incur a revenue cost.

5.2 Borrowing Strategy

Current Borrowing Portfolio Position

The table below shows the CFR as at December 2018 against the gross debt position of the Council. The gross debt includes other long-term liabilities like PFI and finance lease obligations. Gross debt should not exceed CFR in the medium to long-term.

Estimated debt may change as the capital programme spends and financing changes. The lease balances do not include adjustments for new implications in 2018/19.

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Narrative	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
External Debt at 1 April	116,976	113,010	113,010	113,010	113,479	119,267
Expected change in Debt (repayment and new debt)	(3,966)	0	0	469	5,788	8,577
Closing External Debt	113,010	113,010	113,010	113,479	119,267	127,844
PFI Balance b/f	18,664	17,869	17,185	15,631	14,826	14,182
In year movement	(795)	(684)	(1,554)	(805)	(644)	(590)
Closing Balance PFI	17,869	17,185	15,631	14,826	14,182	13,592
PFI Partial Termination Balance b/f	14,613	13,927	13,192	12,404	11,560	10,655
In year movement	(686)	(735)	(788)	(844)	(905)	(970)
Closing Partial termination Balance PFI	13,927	13,192	12,404	11,560	10,655	9,685
Total PFI	31,796	30,377	28,035	26,386	24,837	23,277
Finance Leases at 1 April	81	44	36	99	140	178
Expected Change in Finance Leases	(37)	(8)	63	41	38	(2)
Closing Balance Finance Leases	44	36	99	140	178	176
Salix Loan	25	15	5	0	0	0
Salix in year movement	(10)	(10)	(5)	0	0	0
Closing Balance Salix	15	5	0	0	0	0
Actual Gross Debt at 31 March	144,865	143,428	141,144	140,005	144,282	151,297
Capital Financing Requirement	183,712	177,509	188,819	203,396	207,017	213,379
(Under)/over Borrowing	(38,847)	(34,082)	(47,675)	(63,392)	(62,736)	(62,081)

The table contained in section 5.2 shows the CFR forecast for 2018/19 to 2022/23. Also, there is no maturing debt until 2020/21, borrowing pressure form expenditure plans within the capital programme exist from 2019-23. The Council is currently maintaining an under-borrowed position. This means that the capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement), has not been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances

and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This strategy is prudent as investment returns are low and counterparty risk is still an issue that needs to be considered.

Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2019/20 treasury operations. The Director of Corporate Services will monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances:

PFI and finance lease portion of the CFR will not be funded by additional loan. Capital forecasts relating to 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 are very much subject to change at this stage.

The Council's decision to use internal borrowing is prudent as it eliminates the revenue cost of carry as investment returns remain low, there is sometimes slippage on capital programme budgets and counterparty risks remain to a degree. The Council can fund its entire borrowing requirement now if this is affordable. In which case, borrowing will be up to CFR.

Council's Year End Balance Sheet Position at 31 March 2018

	2016/17	2017/18	Change
	£'000		£'000
CFR	190,000	183,712	(6,288)
PFI and LEASES	(33,383)	(31,855)	1,527
Underlying Borrowing Requirement	156,617	151,857	(4,761)
External Borrowing	116,976	113,010	(3,966)
Under borrowing / Internal borrowing to date	(39,641)	(38,847)	795

Strategy to 'Unwind' Internal Borrowing

Internal borrowing at 31 March 2018 remains at sustainable levels. However, the Council will commence a review of its strategy to 'unwind' internal borrowing.

Debt Liability Benchmarking

In defining its borrowing strategy, the Council considered the true characteristics of all of the debt instruments in its portfolio, most especially the LOBOs and the various options available to the Council.

Consideration was given to the fact that in the current economic climate the LOBOs in the Council's portfolio will not be called due to their very high interest rate. Should they be called, replacement borrowing will not be required because the council will have cash available in 2019/20 to meet the call options based on the current estimates of the use of internal borrowing for the capital programme.

If all LOBOs are called at once (an unlikely event) then future estimated use of cash to temporarily fund the capital programme is likely to be affected.

The borrowing strategy to temporarily finance its capital programme, led the Council to consider setting a minimum amount of projected liquid cash of £10m. This means that cash outflows for capital purposes would primarily be met from cash investments until £10m was reached, and only at that point, would external borrowing be undertaken except if interest

rates were advantageous for long-term loans, then the Council will borrow in advance of need or where interest rates are expected to rise significantly and quickly.

The Council will continue to review, throughout the year, its options around higher and lower levels of cash-backed balances.

5.3 Treasury Indicators: Limits to Borrowing Activity

Operational Boundary - this is the limit beyond which external borrowing is not normally expected to exceed. (The most likely prudent view, not the worst case scenario. Maximum level of external debt projected – Cipfa)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Operational Boundary	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
External Debt	113,010	113,010	113,010	113,479	119,267	127,844
Other Long Term Liabilities	31,855	30,418	28,134	26,526	25,015	23,453
Operational Boundary	144,865	143,428	141,144	140,005	144,282	151,297

Authorised Limit for External Borrowing

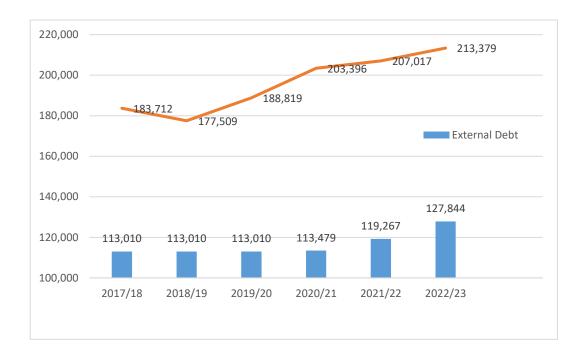
This is the statutory limit determined under section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003. It represents a limit beyond which external borrowing must not go over in the 3 years, and this limit when set is to be revised annually by Council. It reflects the level of external borrowing which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short-term, but is not sustainable in the longer term. (The operational boundary, plus headroom for unusual cash movements – Cipfa)

The Council is asked to approve the following authorised limit:

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Operational Boundary	144,865	143,428	141,144	140,005	144,282	151,297
Other Long Term Liabilities	80,000	90,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Authorised Limit	224,865	233,428	241,144	240,005	244,282	251,297

Members are required to note that these authorised limits show the gross maximum borrowing for the year and, in year regulatory accounting changes which may affect the level of debt in the balance sheet as well as allow for any potential overdraft position and short-term borrowing for cashflow purposes. All of which will be counted against the overall borrowing. The authorised limit also provides headroom for any debt rescheduling which may occur during the year and any borrowing in advance of need.

The following graph shows projection of the CFR and borrowing.



Within the prudential indicators, there are a number of key indicators to ensure that the Council operates its activities within well-defined limits. One of these is that the Council should ensure that its gross debt does not (except in the short term) exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2018/19 and the following two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years, but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue purposes.

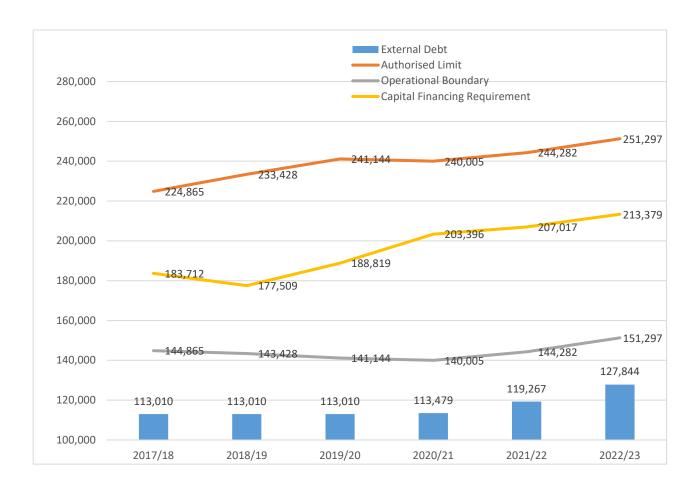
The Director of Corporate Services reports that the Council complied with this key prudential indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans, and the proposals in the budget.

5.4 Treasury Management Limits on Activity

The table below shows the debt related treasury activity limits.

Members are asked to note that the maturity structure guidance changed in the CIPFA 2011 guidance notes for Lenders Option Borrowers Option (LOBO) Loans, the maturity dates is now deemed to be the next call date.

As interest rates begin to rise, it may be beneficial for the Council to go into some variable rate investments to avoid being locked into long-term investments at low rates in a period of rising interest rates or shorter duration borrowing to gain advantage of low rates.



The table below shows the fixed and variable interest rate exposure

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Interest Rate Exposures	Upper Estimate	Upper Estimate	Upper Estimate	Upper Estimate	Upper Estimate
Upper limit for fixed interest rates based on net debt	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Upper limit for variable interest rates based on net debt	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Limits on fixed interest rates: Debt only					
Investments only	100% 100%	100% 100%	100% 100%	100% 100%	100% 100%
Limits on variable interest rates • Debt only					
Investments only	50% 50%	50% 50%	50% 50%	50% 50%	50% 50%

	Maturity Structure of fixed interest rate borrowing 2018/19					ure of variable owing 2018/19
	Actual at 21/11/2018	Lower	Upper	Actual 21/11/2017	Lower	Upper
Under 12 months	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	50%
12 months to 2 years	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	50%
2 years to 5 years	3.81%	0%	60%	0%	0%	50%
5 years to 10 years	27.17%	0%	80%	0%	0%	50%
10 years to 20 years	11.06%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%
20 years to 30 years	11.94%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%
30 years to 40 years	28.32%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%
40 years to 50 years	17.70%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%

Local Indicators

In setting the indicators below, the Council has taken into consideration investment risks and returns.

The table below shows target borrowing and investment rates

	2017/18 Actual %	2018/19 Estimate %	2019/20 Estimate %	2020/21 Estimate %	2021/22 Estimate %	2022/23 Estimate %
Average Investment Target Return	0.80%	0.84%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%
Average Investment Target – Property Fund	4.19	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Current Portfolio	5.94%	5.72%	5.22%*	5.22%*	5.22%*	5.22%*

^{**} If we are borrowing in future years, will this change?

The average investment target return above is based on the expected target return for the stated periods.

5.5 Policy on Borrowing in Advance of Need

London Borough of Merton will not borrow more than, or in advance of its need, purely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed.

Any decision to borrow in advance will be within forward approved CFR estimates, and will be considered carefully to ensure that value for money can be demonstrated and that the Council can ensure the security of such funds.

Borrowing in advance could be made within the constraints that:

- It will be limited to no more than 50% of the expected increase in borrowing need (CFR) over the three year planning period; and
- Would not look to borrow more than 24 months in advance of need. Where possible rates
 will be locked using forward borrowing to reduce the risk of the Council holding cash in
 low interest rate environment.

Risks associated with any borrowing in advance activity will be subject to prior appraisal and subsequent reporting through the mid-year or annual reporting mechanism. The probability of this happening is low.

However should the Council need to borrow in advance of need, then the following will apply.

Year	Maximum Borrowing in advance	Notes
2019/20	No more than 50% of under borrowing requirement	Borrowing in advance will be limited to no more than 50% of the expected increase in
2020/21	No more than 50% of under borrowing requirement	borrowing need (CFR) over the period of the approved Medium Term Capital Programme, a
2021/22	No more than 50% of under borrowing requirement	maximum of 2 years in advance to reduce carrying costs.
2022/23	No more than 50% of under borrowing requirement	

5.6. Debt Rescheduling

As short-term borrowing rates will be considerably cheaper than longer term fixed interest rates, there may be potential opportunities to generate savings by switching from long-term debt to short-term debt. However, these savings will need to be considered in the light of the current treasury position and the size of the cost of debt repayment (premiums incurred). The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:

- the generation of cash savings and / or discounted cash flow savings;
- helping to fulfil the treasury strategy;
- enhance the balance of the portfolio (amend the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility).

Consideration will also be given to identify if there is any residual potential for making savings by running down investment balances to repay debt prematurely as short term rates on investments are likely to be lower than rates paid on current debt.

All rescheduling will be reported to the Cabinet, at the earliest meeting following its action.

The following table shows the maturity profile of the Council's current debt as at November 2018.

Duration	£'000	% of Debt Portfolio
less than 1 year	0	0.00
1 - 2 years	0	0.00
2 - 5 years	4,310	3.81
5 -10 years	30,700	27.17
10 -15 years	1,000	0.88
15- 20 years	11,500	10.18
20 - 25 years	13,500	11.95
25-30 years	0	0.00
30 - 35 years	7,000	6.19
35-40 years	25,000	22.12
40 -45 years	20,000	17.70
45-50 years	0	0

All of the Council's LOBOs are past their non call period, however, should all LOBOs be called at their next interest due date then the maturity profile will be as shown in the table below, an event which is very unlikely in the current low interest rate environment.

Duration	£'000	% of Debt Portfolio
less than 1 year	51,000	45.13
1 - 2 years	0	0
2 - 5 years	310	0.27
5 -10 years	21,200	18.76
10 -15 years	1,000	0.88
15- 20 years	2,500	2.21
20 - 25 years	0	0.00
25-30 years	0	0.00
30 - 35 years	7,000	6.19
35-40 years	15,000	13.29
40 -45 years	15,000	13.27
45-50 years	0	0.00

As short term borrowing rates will be considerably cheaper than longer term fixed interest rates, there may be potential opportunities to generate savings by switching from long term debt to short term debt. However, these savings will need to be considered in the light of the current treasury position and the size of the cost of debt repayment (premiums incurred).

The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:

- the generation of cash savings and / or discounted cash flow savings;
- helping to fulfil the treasury strategy;
- enhancing the balance of the portfolio (amend the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility).

Consideration will also be given to identify if there is any residual potential for making savings by running down investment balances to repay debt prematurely as short term rates on investments are likely to be lower than rates paid on current debt.

The Council tests the markets for redemption opportunities should they exist. The PWLB loans portfolio was elected for the early redemption review as at December 2018. A total loan value of £52m would incur redemption costs of £25million in addition to any accrued interest due.

The high cost of early redemption is not economically viable in current markets. However there may be cases where the Council is able to negotiate with the counterparty (**Appendix 1**).

The Director of Corporate Services will continue to review and identify any potential for making savings and provide Cabinet with updates when such opportunities arise. Any rescheduling activity will be reported to Cabinet at the earliest meeting following the transaction.

Use of Derivatives

The Council may use derivatives for risk management purposes in line with relevant statutory powers, recommended accounting practices and legal opinions on the use of derivatives by Local Authorities in the UK.

5.7 Borrowing Options

The Council will use a number of borrowing sources. These include the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB maturity, EIP or annuity loans), Market loans, Municipal Bond Agency, Retail Bonds, Loans from other Local Authorities and temporary loans. It is hoped that borrowing rates will be lower than those offered by the PWLB. The Council intends to make use of this new source of borrowing as and when appropriate.

5.8 Changes Which May Affect Treasury Management

Future Regulatory Changes to Money Market Fund Valuation
 Proposed EU legislative changes will require money market funds with constant net asset value to change to variable net asset value. This will mean that investors in the fund will be liable for their share of losses as a result of counterparty failure. Consultation continues on the expected changes.

Proposed Changes to Leasing

Future changes to accounting for leasing may mean that the cost of service will increase along with increases in MRP and CFR which will affect the Council's underlying borrowing requirement. It is anticipated that there may be some impact on both capital and revenue income and the changes will require all leases to be included on the balance sheet and be measured on PV of future lease payments. The new lease standard (IFRS 13) issued in 2015 is not anticipated to be adopted until 2019/20.

- Municipal Bond Agency

It is possible that the Municipal Bond Agency will be offering loans to local authorities in the future. The Agency hopes that the borrowing rates will be lower than those offered by the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB). This Authority may make use of this new source of borrowing as and when appropriate.

Future Challenges to Local Government Funding
 Future challenges to local government funding and their effect on cash flow remains a challenge.

6. ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

6.1 Investment Policy

London Borough of Merton's investment policy has regard to the CLG's Guidance on Local Government Investments ("the Guidance") and the revised CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes ("the CIPFA TM Code"). The Council's investment priorities will be security first, liquidity second, then return.

6.2 Investment Strategy

In-house funds: Investments will be made with reference to the core balance and cash flow requirements and the outlook for short-term interest rates (i.e. rates for investments up to 12 months).

Investment returns expectations

Bank Rate forecasts for financial year ends (March) are:

2018/19	0.75%
2019/20	1.25%
2020/21	1.60%
2021/22	1.60%

The suggested budgeted investment earnings rates for returns on investments placed for periods up to about three months during each financial year are as follows:

	Now	
2018/19	0.84%	
2019/20	1.00%	
2020/21	1.00%	
2021/22	1.00%	
2022/23	1.25%	
2023/24	1.25%	
Later years	2.75%	

The overall balance of risks to these forecasts is currently skewed to the upside and are dependent on how strong GDP growth turns out, how quickly inflation pressures rise and how quickly the Brexit negotiations move forward positively.

6.3 Alternative Investment Instruments

The Council has in the past restricted its treasury activities to simple investment structures like fixed deposits and money market funds.

However, in the current market, regulatory and economic environment, the Council may be required to utilise various instruments. **Appendix 5** of this report gives a detailed overview of the types of instrument and investment options available to the Council.

The global financial crisis of 2008 led to a major overhaul of regulation, market practices and financial institutions across the world. The changes have been aimed at promoting greater transparency and investor confidence.

Some of these measures include more institution-level regulatory changes like stringent capital, leverage and liquidity requirements in addition to The European Union (EU) Directives on Bank Recovery and Resolution (BRRD) and Deposit Guarantee Schemes (DGSD) among a few are key in this reform. Although these changes are ultimately designed to make financial systems more robust, they are not expected to have a fundamental impact on insolvency creditor hierarchy.

Although the Council does not expect a fundamental change in type of instruments it uses in the delivery of its treasury management activities, a number of new instruments have been included to provide flexibility should there be changes in the economic environment which may warrant their use.

As with any investment, there are varying degrees of risk associated with each instrument or investment options.

Should the Council decide to invest in any asset class a comprehensive analysis will be conducted to understand the associated risk and each instrument will be signed off by the Director of Corporate Services prior to any activity.

6.4 Investment Treasury Indicator and Limit - total principal funds invested for greater than 364 days. These limits are set with regard to the Council's liquidity requirements and are based on the availability of funds after each year-end.

	31 Dec 2018 Actual £'m	2018/19 Estimate £'m	2019/20 Estimate £'m	2020/21 Estimate £'m	2021/22 Estimate £'m	2022/23 Estimate £'m
Estimated Principal sums invested greater than 364 days	5m	18m	40m	40m	30m	30m

In addition to fixed deposits, a number of other financial instruments like Property funds will fall under the category of investments with duration exceeding 364 days. In addition to using money market funds, call accounts and notice accounts, the Council will seek to utilise other liquid and transferable instruments like certificate of deposits and gilts for its cashflow balances.

6.5 Use of Specified and Non-Specified Investments

Investment instruments identified for use in the financial year are as follows:

Specified Investments

These are sterling investments of not more than one-year maturity, or those which could be for a longer period where the Council has the right to be repaid within 12 months if it wishes. These are considered low risk assets where the possibility of loss of principal or investment income is small. These would include sterling investments which would not be defined as capital expenditure by virtue of regulation 25(1)(d) of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003 [SI 3146 as amended with:

- The investment is denominated in sterling and any payments or repayments in respect
 of the investment are payable only in sterling;
- The investment is not a long-term investment;
- The making of the investment is not defined as capital expenditure]; and
- The investment is made with a body or in an investment scheme of high credit quality or with one of the following public-sector bodies:
- The United Kingdom Government;
- A local authority in England or Wales (as defined under section 23 of the 2003 Act).

Non-Specified Investments

Non-Specified investments are defined as those not meeting the above criteria and exceeding 365 days in duration.

6.6 Investment Risk Benchmarking

These benchmarks are simple guides to maximum risk, so they may be breached from time to time, depending on movements in interest rates and counterparty criteria. The purpose of the benchmark is that officers will monitor the current and trend position and amend the operational strategy to manage risk as conditions change

Revenue Pressures – 0.1% improvement on £20m is £20k income generated and the cost of no risk is lost revenue therefore risks must be balanced to the Council's risk appetite.

- Security The Council's maximum security risk benchmark for the current portfolio:
- Liquidity in respect of this area the Council seeks to maintain:
 - Bank overdraft £1m
 - o Liquid short-term deposits of around £5m or more available with one day access.

6.7 Risk Management and Creditworthiness Policy

This Council applies the creditworthiness service provided by Link Asset Services (formerly Capita Asset Services). This service employs a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from the three main credit rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's. The credit ratings of counterparties are supplemented with the following overlays:

- Credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies;
- CDS spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings;
- Sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries.

This modelling approach combines credit ratings, credit Watches and credit Outlooks in a weighted scoring system which is then combined with an overlay of CDS spreads for which the end product is a series of colour coded bands which indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These colour codes are used by the Council to determine the suggested duration for investments. The Council will therefore use counterparties within the following durational bands:

Υ	Pi1	Pi2	Р	В	0	R	G	N/C	
1	1.25	1.5	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Up to 5yrs	Up to 5yrs	Up to 5yrs	Up to 2yrs	Up to 1yr	Up to 1yr		S Up to 100days		
					lour (and		Mone	Э У	Time
					m rating v applicab		Lim	nit	Limit
Banks					yellow	,	£35	m	5yrs
Banks					purple	ļ	£25	m	2 yrs
Banks					orange	•	£25	m	1 yr
Banks -	– part na	tionalise	ed		blue		£25	m	1 yr
Banks					red		£10	m	6 mths
Banks	Banks						£5	m	100 days
Banks					No colo	ur	Not to buse		
Limit 3 banker	Limit 3 category – Council's banker				_loyds ba	ank	£5	m	1 day
Other in	nstitutio	ns limit			-		£5	m	1yrs
DMADF					AAA		unlimite	ed 6	months
Local a	uthoritie	S			Yellow	'	£35	m	5yrs
					Fund rati	ng	Mone	Э у	Time
							Lim	nit	Limit
Money	market f	unds			AAA		£35	m	Instant
	Enhanced money market funds with a credit score of 1.25				rk pink /	AAA	£25	m	Instant
	Enhanced money market funds with a credit score of 1.5			Lig	ght pink /	AAA	£10	m	Instant

The Link Asset Services' creditworthiness service uses a wider array of information than just primary ratings. Furthermore, by using a risk weighted scoring system, it does not give undue preponderance to just one agency's ratings.

Typically the minimum credit ratings criteria the Council use will be a Short Term rating (Fitch or equivalents) of F1 and a Long Term rating of A-. There may be occasions when the counterparty ratings from one rating agency are marginally lower than these ratings but may still be used. In these instances consideration will be given to the whole range of ratings available, or other topical market information, to support their use.

All credit ratings will be monitored regularly. The Council is alerted to changes to ratings of all three agencies through its use of the Link Asset Services' creditworthiness service.

- if a downgrade results in the counterparty / investment scheme no longer meeting the Council's minimum criteria, its further use as a new investment will be withdrawn immediately.
- in addition to the use of credit ratings the Council uses other market data on a daily basis via its Passport website, provided exclusively to it by Link Asset Services. Extreme market movements may result in downgrade of an institution or removal from the Council's lending list.

Sole reliance will not be placed on the use of this external service. In addition this Council will also use market data and market information, information on any external support for banks to help support its decision making process.

6.8 Country and Sector Limits

The Council has determined that it will only use approved counterparties from countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AA- from Fitch (or equivalent). The list of countries that qualify using this credit criteria as at the date of this report are shown in **Appendix 3**. This list will be added to, or deducted from by officers should ratings change in accordance with this policy.

6.9 Banking Arrangements

The Council's bankers are Lloyds bank. The Council's bank accounts include some school accounts and client bank accounts managed as part of its Appointeeship role for residents that require this support. All schools are responsible for the management of their bank accounts.

From time to time the Council may open bank accounts with other banks for specific reasons, subject to approval by the Director of Corporate Services.

6.10 Lending to Community Organisations, Other Third Parties and RSLs - Any loans to or investments in third parties will be made under the Well Being powers of the Council conferred by section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000 or Localism Act of 2011.

The Well Being power can be exercised for the benefit of some or all of the residents or visitors to a local authority's area. The power may also be used to benefit organisations, schools, local enterprises, local companies or even individuals. Loans of this nature will be under exceptional circumstances and must be approved by Cabinet or by delegated authority to the Director of Corporate Services. Authorisation from the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) will also be sought where applicable.

Where it is deemed necessary, additional guarantees will be sought. This will be via security against assets and/or through guarantees from a parent company. The Council will also consider other factors like the statutory powers in place, reasonableness of the investment, FCA, objective and revenue earnings for the Council, MRP requirements, accounting issues and categorisation of the expenditure as capital or revenue.

In other instances, the Council may receive soft loans from government agencies.

6.11 Non-Treasury Investment Lending

The Council may be required to make policy investments for the good of its community by lending to local organisations and in some cases schools. Legal agreements are drawn which stipulate the terms of the loan which includes the ability of the organisation to make repayments. The Council may also lend to its wholly owned companies.

7. Cashflow Management

7.1 CIPFA requires all monies to be under the control of the responsible officer and for cashflow projections to be prepared on a regular and timely basis. Cashflow provides outline of operations. Actuals and forecast are recorded using Logotech systems. At the end of each day the net receipts and payments is either invested or borrowed to ensure that the Council's bank account is kept at a minimum.

Forecasts are based on best estimates which may slip due to unforeseen circumstances and the nature of large projects. Please see Appendix 8 for the cash flow forecast.

7.2 Purchase and Corporate Credit Cards

The use of corporate credit cards like other accounts payable methods carries significant risks. The Director of Corporate Services is responsible for ensuring that the Council has appropriate controls in place to protect the Council's funds.

8. Policy on the use of External Service Providers

The Council recognises CIPFA's guidance on Treasury Management that the responsibility for Treasury Management cannot be delegated outside the authority and recognises that any external service provider used by the Council is to support the in-house Treasury Management function. The Council will ensure that the terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are properly agreed and documented, and subjected to regular review. The Council is aware of the CIPFA Treasury Management Advisors Regulation and Services issued in March 2010.

The Council is also mindful of the requirements of the Bribery Act 2011 as amended in its dealings with external providers. A copy of the Council's policy can be found in the link below.

9. Training

A key outcome of the recent investigations into Local Authority investments is the need to ensure that all relevant Treasury Management staff receive appropriate training and knowledge in relation to these activities. Training is provided in-house on the job, via CIPFA seminars and training courses, treasury adviser seminars and training courses and sometimes counterparties conduct training. In addition, members of the team attend national forums and practitioner user groups.

10. The Localism Act

A key element of the Act is the "General Power of Competence": "A local authority has power to do anything that individuals generally may do." CIPFA emphasise that where the legality of the use of derivatives is confirmed, then there is a need for a framework for their use. The Council currently does not use derivatives. Should the need for the use of derivatives arise as a requirement for managing its interest rate exposure or hedging its investments, the Council will take legal advice and report to members before use.

11. Treasury Management Practices

11.1 The 2011 Code reinforces a framework of 12 Treasury Management practices (TMPs), which define the manner in which authorities seek to achieve the policies and objectives outlined in their Treasury Management policy statement. The Council's detailed Treasury Management practices approved in March 2018/19 can be found on the Council's intranet. An updated version is included as **Appendix 5**

12. Appendices

- Appendix 1– Early Repayment of Debt Estimate
- Appendix 2 Policy Investments (Non-Treasury Management Investments)
- Appendix 3 Approved Countries for Investment
- Appendix 4 The Treasury Management Role of the S151 Officer
- Appendix 5 Treasury Management Practices 2019/20
- Appendix 6 Prudential Indicators for 2018/19 to 2022/23
- Appendix 7 Glossary
- Appendix 8 Cashflow Forecast

13. Background Papers

- CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities 2013 Edition
 - 2017/18 Treasury Management Strategy report
 - The Guide to Local Government Finance (2013 Edition) Module 4: Treasury Management
 - CIPFA Practical Considerations in Using Financial Instruments to Manage Risk in the Public Sector
 - London Borough of Merton Capital Strategy 2019/23

APPENDIX 1 – Early Repayment of Debt Estimates for a Selection of Debt

PWLB loan Early Redemption Estimates at 30 November 2018

Loan Ref	Lender	Loan Start Date	Term	Maturity	Principal	Rate	Last Int paid	Term Left	Next Int Due	Discount Rate	Accrued Int to Nov 30	Premium/Discount	Total Due
1000484711	PWLB	13/11/2000	24	31/10/2024	5,000,000.00	5.00	31/10/2018	5.0	30/04/2019	0.78	20,547.95	1,178,799.94	6,199,347.89
1000484981	PWLB	30/11/2000	24	31/10/2024	1,500,000.00	4.75	31/10/2018	5.0	30/04/2019	0.86	5,856.16	332,076.57	1,837,932.73
1005489969	PWLB	20/05/2005	30	20/05/2035	2,500,000.00	4.45	20/11/2018	16.0	20/05/2019	0.86	3,047.95	997,257.48	3,500,305.43
1005490706	PWLB	21/11/2005	26	21/11/2031	1,000,000.00	4.25	21/11/2018	12.0	21/05/2019	0.86	1,047.95	327,307.92	1,328,355.87
1005490967	PWLB	10/01/2006	50	25/07/2055	10,000,000.00	3.95	25/07/2018	36.0	25/01/2019	0.90	138,520.55	5,750,711.92	15,889,232.47
1005490976	PWLB	10/01/2006	50	25/07/2055	5,000,000.00	3.95	25/07/2018	36.0	25/01/2019	0.90	69,260.27	2,875,355.96	7,944,616.23
1006491475	PWLB	28/04/2006	45.5	28/10/2051	7,000,000.00	4.40	28/10/2018	32.0	28/04/2019	1.67	27,846.58	4,408,923.18	11,436,769.76
1097480120	PWLB	15/10/1997	25.5	31/03/2023	310,000.00	6.63	30/09/2018	4.0	31/03/2019	1.47	3,432.29	77,046.29	390,478.58
1097480121	PWLB	15/10/1997	26.5	31/03/2024	12,000,000.00	6.50	30/09/2018	5.0	31/03/2019	1.80	130,356.16	3,520,230.52	15,650,586.68
1097480232	PWLB	11/11/1997	26.5	31/03/2024	1,700,000.00	6.75	30/09/2018	5.0	31/03/2019	1.80	19,177.40	520,804.79	2,239,982.19
1098480925	PWLB	30/04/1998	26	30/04/2024	6,000,000.00	5.88	31/10/2018	5.0	30/04/2019	1.84	28,972.60	1,589,444.74	7,618,417.34
Total					52,010,000.00						448,065.86	21,577,959.31	74,036,025.17

APPENDIX 2 – Policy Investments (Non-Treasury Management Investments)

Туре	Duration	
Joint Development Companies	One month to 10 years	Subject to specific terms
Loans to Registered Landlords	One month to 5 years	Subject to specific terms
Open Loan Facility to RCL's with an affiliation with Merton	One month to 5 years	Subject to specific terms
Loans to wholly owned companies	One month to 30 years	Subject to specific terms
Loan to any other type of organisation	One month to 10 years	Subject to specific terms

APPENDIX 3 – APPROVED COUNTRIES FOR INVESTMENTS (as at 21 November 2018)

Below is the current list of approved countries for investments for use by the Council's treasury team. The countries on the Council's approved list may change from time to time as Sovereign ratings change.

This list is based on those countries which have sovereign ratings of AA- or higher and also, (except - at the time of writing - for Norway and Luxembourg), have banks operating in sterling markets which have credit ratings of green or above in the Link Asset Services credit worthiness service.

AAA

- Australia
- Canada
- Denmark
- Germany
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Switzerland

AA+

- Finland
- U.S.A.

AA

- Abu Dhabi (UAE)
- France
- Hong Kong
- U.K.

AA-

- Belgium
- Qatar

APPENDIX 4

(i) Full Council

- receiving and reviewing reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities;
- approval of annual strategy.
- approval of/amendments to the organisation's adopted clauses, treasury management policy statement and treasury management practices;
- · budget consideration and approval;
- approval of the division of responsibilities;
- Receiving and reviewing regular monitoring and acting on recommendation

The S151 Officer (Director of Corporate Services)

- recommending clauses, Treasury Management policy / practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly, and monitoring compliance;
- submitting regular Treasury Management policy reports;
- · submitting budgets and budget variations;
- · receiving and reviewing management information reports;
- reviewing the performance of the Treasury Management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of Treasury Management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the Treasury Management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of internal audit, and liaising with external audit;
- recommending the appointment of Treasury Management external service providers.
- Approval of appropriate money market funds for the Council to invest in.

APPENDIX 5

LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES 2019/20

TMP 1: RISK MANAGEMENT

The Director of Corporate Services – the responsible officer will implement and monitor all arrangements for the identification, management and control of treasury management risk, will report at least annually on the adequacy / suitability thereof, and will report, as a matter of urgency, the circumstances of any actual or likely difficulty in achieving the organisation's objectives in this respect, all in accordance with the procedures set out in TMP6 Reporting requirements and management information arrangements. In respect of each of the following risks, the arrangements which seek to ensure compliance with these objectives are set out in the schedule to this document.

1.1 Credit and Counterparty Risk Management

The Council regards a key objective of its treasury management activities to be the security of the principal sums it invests. Accordingly, it will ensure that its counterparty lists and limits reflect a prudent attitude towards organisations with which funds may be deposited, and will limit its investment activities to the instruments, methods and techniques referred to in TMP4 Approved Instruments Methods and Techniques and listed in the schedule to this document. It also recognises the need to have, and will therefore maintain, a formal counterparty policy in respect of those organisations from which it may borrow, or with whom it may enter into other financing or derivative arrangements.

Policy on the use of credit risk analysis techniques

- The Council will use credit criteria in order to select creditworthy counterparties for placing investments with.
- Credit ratings will be used as supplied from all three rating agencies Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's.
- Treasury management consultants will provide regular updates of changes to all ratings relevant to the Council.
- The treasury manager will formulate suitable criteria for assessing and monitoring the credit risk of investment counterparties and shall construct a lending list comprising maturity periods, type, group, sector, country and counterparty limits.

1.2 Liquidity Risk Management

The Council will ensure it has adequate, though not excessive cash resources, borrowing arrangements, overdraft or standby facilities to enable it, at all times, to have the level of funds available to it which are necessary for the achievement of its business/service objectives. The Council will only borrow in advance of need where there is a clear business case for doing so and will only do so for the current capital programme or to finance future debt maturities.

The treasury management team shall seek to minimise the balance held in the Council's main bank accounts at the close of each working day. Borrowing or lending shall be arranged in order to achieve this aim. At the end of each financial day any unexpected surplus funds are transferred to the main bank account.

Bank overdraft arrangements – A £1 million net overdraft at 2% over base rate on debit

balances has been agreed as part of the banking services contract. The overdraft is assessed on a group basis for the Council's accounts. Separate facilities are available for the Pension Fund bank account.

a. Short-term borrowing facilities

The Council accesses temporary loans through approved brokers on the London money market.

b. Special payments

Where an urgent clearing house automated payment system (CHAPS) payment is required, a CHAPS payment request form must be completed and forwarded to the Head of Transactional Services who then checks for correct required signatures and supporting paperwork. Further guidance can be found on the Council's intranet.

c. Inter account transfer

From time to time, transactions occur between the Pension Fund and the Council. Reimbursement where necessary is by inter-account transfers between both bank accounts.

1.3 Interest Rate Risk Management and use of Derivatives

The Council will manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates with a view to containing its interest costs, or securing its interest revenues, in accordance with the amounts provided in its budgetary arrangements as amended in accordance with TMP6 Reporting requirements and management information arrangements. It will achieve this by the prudent use of its approved financing and investment instruments, methods and techniques, primarily to create stability and certainty of costs and revenues, but at the same time retaining a sufficient degree of flexibility to take advantage of unexpected, potentially advantageous changes in the level or structure of interest rates. This should be the subject to the consideration and, if required, approval of any policy or budgetary implications.

The Council does not use derivatives, the Council's S151 Officer will ensure that any hedging tools such as derivatives are only used for the management of risk and the prudent management of financial affairs and that the policy for the use of derivatives when used will be clearly stated to members. The treasury management strategy has full details of interest rate exposure limits.

Policies concerning the use of instruments for interest rate management.

Forward Dealing

Consideration will be given to dealing for forward periods depending on market conditions. When forward dealing is more than a 364 day period forward, the approval of the Director of Corporate Services is required.

Callable Deposits

The council may use callable deposits as part as of its Annual Investment Strategy (AIS). The credit criteria and maximum periods are set out in the Schedule of Specified and Non Specified Investments appended to the AIS.

Policy on Use of Lender's Option Borrower's Option (LOBO) Loans

LOBOs give the lender the option to propose an increase in the interest rate at pre-determined dates, and the borrower, the option to accept the new rate **or** redeem the loan without penalty.

Use of LOBOs is considered as part of the Council's annual borrowing strategy. All long-term borrowing must be approved by the S151 Officer.

1.4 Exchange Rate Risk Management

Occasionally, the Council has to make foreign exchange payments, the Council will manage its exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates so as to minimise any detrimental impact on its budgeted income/expenditure.

1.5 Refinancing Risk Management

The Council will ensure that its borrowing, private financing and partnership arrangements are negotiated, structured and documented, and the maturity profile of the monies raised are managed, with a view to obtaining offer terms at renewal or refinancing, if required, which are competitive and as favourable to the organisation as can reasonably be achieved in the light of market conditions prevailing at the time.

The Council will actively manage the relationships with counterparties in such a manner as to secure the above objective, and will avoid overreliance on any one source of funding if this might jeopardise achievement of the above.

The Council will establish through its Prudential and Treasury Indicators the amount of debt maturing in any year. Any debt rescheduling will be considered when the difference between the refinancing rate and the redemption rate is most advantageous and the situation will be continually monitored in order to take advantage of any perceived anomalies in the yield curve. The reasons for rescheduling include:

- a) to generate cash savings at minimum risk;
- b) to reduce the average interest rate; and
- c) to amend the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility of the debt portfolio

Any rescheduling will be reported to the Council at the meeting immediately following the action.

1.6 Legal and Regulatory Risk Management

The Council will ensure that all of its treasury management activities comply with its statutory powers and regulatory requirements. It will demonstrate such compliance, if required to do so, to all parties with whom it deals in such activities. In framing its credit and counterparty policy under TMP1 1.1 Credit and Counterparty Risk Management, it will ensure that there is evidence of counterparties powers, authority and compliance in respect of the transactions they may effect with the organisation, particularly with regard to duty of care and fees charged.

The Council recognises that future legislative or regulatory changes may impact on its treasury management activities and, so far as it is reasonably able to do so, will seek to minimise the risk of these impacting adversely on the organisation.

The Council will ensure that its treasury management activities comply fully with legal statute, guidance, Codes of Practice and the regulations of the Council.

The Council's powers to borrow and invest are contained in the Local Government Act 2003, section 12 and Local Government Act 2003, section 1. The treasury management scheme of delegation is contained in the Corporate Services Scheme of Delegation. This document

contains the officers who are authorised signatories. The Council's monitoring officer is the Assistant Director Corporate Resources while the S151 Officer is the Director of Corporate Services.

1.7 Fraud, Error and Corruption, and Contingency Management

Treasury tasks are segregated and adequate internal checks have been implemented to minimise risks and fraud. Procedures are documented and staff will not be allowed to take up treasury management activities until they have had proper training and are subject to an adequate and appropriate level of supervision.

Records will be maintained of all treasury management transactions so that there is a full audit trail and evidence of the appropriate checks being carried out. Periodic backups will be made to ensure contingency of systems is available.

Details of Systems and Procedures to be Followed, Including Internet Services

The Council uses Logotech Treasury systems as its treasury management recording tool.

- The Corporate Services Scheme of Delegation sets out the delegation of duties to officers and the Council's constitution details delegated authority of treasury management to the Section 151 Officer.
- All loans and investments are negotiated by the Treasury Manager or other authorised persons.
- All long-term loans must be authorised by the Section 151 Officer.

1.8 Market Risk Management

The Council will seek to ensure that its stated treasury management policies and objectives will not be compromised by adverse market fluctuations in the value of the principal sums it invests, and will accordingly seek to protect it from the effects of such fluctuations. This is controlled mainly by setting limits on investment instruments where the principal value can fluctuate. The limits are detailed in the Treasury Management Strategy

TMP 1: SCHEDULE 1 - SPECIFIED AND NON SPECIFIED INVESTMENTS

This is included in the Treasury Management Strategy.

TMP 2: PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

2.1 Evaluation and Review of Treasury Management Decisions

Periodic Review During the Financial Year

The Director of Corporate Services will hold treasury management review meetings with the Treasury Manager, periodically or as required to review actual activity against the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) and cashflow forecasts. This will include:

- Total debt (both on-and off- balance sheet) including average rate and maturity profile.
- Total investments including average rate and maturity profile and changes to the above from the previous review and against the TMSS.
- Cashflow forecast against the actual.

Annual Review After the end of the Financial Year

Annual Treasury Report will be submitted to the Full Council each year after the close of the financial year.

Comparative Review

Each year or on a quarterly basis, comparative review is undertaken to see how the Council's performance on debt and investments compares to other authorities with similar size portfolios (but allowing for the fact that Prudential and Treasury Indicators are set locally). Such reviews are: -

- CIPFA Treasury Management statistics published each year for the last complete financial year
- CIPFA Benchmarking Club
- CIPFA Risk Study
- Other

2.2 Benchmarks and Calculation Methodology

2.2.1 Debt management

- Average rate on all external debt
- Average rate on external debt borrowed in previous financial year
- Average period to maturity of external debt
- Average period to maturity of new loans in previous year

2.2.2 Investment

The performance of investment earnings will be measured against any of the following benchmarks: In-house benchmark and when necessary other benchmarks such as Bank of England base rate, 7-day LIBID uncompounded, 7-day LIBID compounded weekly, 1-month LIBID and 3-month LIBID compounded quarterly

Performance will also be measured against other local authority funds with similar benchmark and parameters managed by other fund managers using the CIPFA treasury management benchmark service.

2.3 Policy Concerning Methods for Testing Value-for-money in Treasury Management

The process for advertising and awarding contracts will be in-line with the Council's Contract Standing Orders and procurement guidelines.

2.3.1 Money-broking Services

From time to time, the Council will use money-broking services in order to make deposits or to borrow, and will establish charges for all services prior to using them. An approved list of firm of brokers is maintained by the Treasury Manager. The list takes account of both prices and quality of service. No firm of brokers will be given undue preference.

2.3.2 Consultants / Advisers Services

The Council's treasury management adviser is Link Asset Services (formerly Capita Asset Services).

TMP 3: DECISION-MAKING AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Funding, Borrowing, Lending, and New Instruments/Techniques

3.1.1 Records to be kept

The following records will be retained:

- Daily cash balance forecasts for the day and previous day
- Money market deal booking and deal approval confirmation emails
- Dealing slips for all investment and borrowing transactions
- Brokers' confirmations for all investment and temporary borrowing transactions made through brokers
- Confirmations from borrowing / lending institutions including money market fund portals
- PWLB loan confirmations
- PWLB interest due schedule
- Certificates for market loans, local bonds and other loans
- Deal confirmation letters for deals over one month
- Banking and other contract documents which the treasury team has responsibility for.

3.1.2 Processes to be pursued

- Cashflow analysis
- · Debt and investment maturity analysis
- Ledger/Logotech/Bank reconciliations
- Review of counterparty limits in addition to monitoring of counterparties
- Review of opportunities for debt restructuring
- Review of borrowing requirement to finance capital expenditure (and other forms of financing where those offer value for money)
- Performance information (e.g. monitoring of actuals against budget for debt charges, interest earned, debt management; also monitoring of average pool rate, investment returns, etc)
- Treasury contracts management

3.1.3 Issues to be addressed

3.1.3.1 In respect of all treasury management decisions made the Council will:

- a) Above all be clear about the nature and extent of the risks to which the Council may become exposed
- b) Be certain about the legality of the decision reached and the nature of the transaction, and that all authorities to proceed have been obtained
- c) Be content that the documentation is adequate both to deliver the Council's objectives and protect the Council's interests, and to deliver good housekeeping
- d) Ensure that third parties are judged satisfactory in the context of the council's creditworthiness policies, and that limits have not been exceeded
- e) Be content that the terms of any transactions have been fully checked against the market, and have been found to be competitive; and
- f) Ensure that adequate investigation on security of the Council's funds has been conducted

3.1.3.2 In respect of borrowing and other funding decisions, the Council will:

- a) Consider the ongoing revenue liabilities created, and the implications for the organisation's future plans and budgets
- b) Evaluate the economic and market factors that might influence the manner and timing of any decision to fund
- c) Consider the merits and demerits of alternative forms of funding, including funding from revenue, use of reserves, leasing and private partnerships; and
- d) Consider the alternative interest rate bases available, the most appropriate periods to fund and repayment profiles to use.

3.1.3.3 In respect of investment decisions, the Council will:

- a) Consider the optimum period, in the light of cash flow availability and prevailing market conditions; and
- Consider the alternative investment products and techniques available, especially the implications of using any which may expose the Council to changes in the value of its capital

TMP 4: APPROVED INSTRUMENTS, METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

4.1 Approved Activities of the Treasury Management Operation

- Borrowing;
- Lending:
- Debt repayment and rescheduling:
- Consideration, approval and use of new financial instruments and treasury management techniques;
- Managing the underlying risk associated with the Council's capital financing and surplus funds activities;
- Managing cash flow;
- Banking activities;
- Use of external fund managers (other than Pension Fund)
- Leasing
- Undertaking all treasury management activities for the Pension Fund including its strategy setting.

4.2 Approved Instruments for Investments

English and Welsh authorities: The Annual Investment Strategy has a list of approved instruments.

4.3 Approved Techniques

- Forward dealing
- LOBOs Lender's Option, Borrower's Option borrowing instrument
- Structured products such as callable deposits

4.4 Approved Methods and Sources of Raising Capital Finance

Finance will only be raised in accordance with the Local Government Act 2003 and within this limit the Council has a number of approved methods and sources of raising capital finance. These are:

On Balance Sheet	Fixed	Variable
PWLB	•	•
EIB	•	•
Market (long-term)	•	•
Market (temporary)	•	•
Market (LOBOs)	•	•
Bonds administered by the Municipal Bond Agency	•	•
Stock issues	•	•
Local (temporary)	•	•
Local Bonds	•	
Overdraft		•
Negotiable Bonds	•	•
Internal (capital receipts & revenue balances)	•	•
Commercial Paper	•	
Medium Term Notes	•	
Leasing (not operating leases)	•	•
Deferred Purchase	•	•

Other Methods of Financing

Government and EC Capital Grants Lottery monies PFI/PPP

Operating and Finance leases Revenue Contributions

Borrowing will only be done in British Pound Sterling. All forms of funding will be considered dependent on the prevailing economic climate, regulations and local considerations. The Director of Corporate Services has delegated powers in accordance with Financial Regulations, Standing Orders and Scheme of Delegation to Officers to take the most appropriate form of borrowing from the approved sources.

4.5 Investment Limits

The Annual Investment Strategy sets out the limits and the guidelines for use of each type of investment instrument.

4.6 Borrowing Limits

The Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Prudential and Treasury Indicators state all appropriate limits.

TMP 5: ORGANISATION, CLARITY AND SEGREGATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES, AND DEALING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Allocation of Responsibilities

(i) Council (Budget)

- Receiving and reviewing reports on treasury management policy, practice and activity; and
- Approval of annual strategy

(ii) Cabinet

- Approval of/amendments to the Council's adopted clauses, treasury management policy statement and treasury management practice;
- Budget consideration and approval;
- · Approval of the division of responsibilities; and
- Receiving and reviewing regular monitoring reports and acting on recommendations.

(iii) Overview and Scrutiny Commission (Financial Monitoring Task Group)

Reviewing all treasury management reports and making recommendations to the Cabinet

5.2 Statement of the Treasury Management Duties/Responsibilities of Each Treasury Post

5.2.1 Responsible Officer

The Responsible Officer is the person charged with professional responsibility for the treasury management function and in this Council it is the Director of Corporate Services and is also the S151 Officer This person or delegated persons will carry out the following duties: -

- a) Recommending clauses, treasury management policy / practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly, and monitoring compliance
- b) Submitting regular treasury management policy reports
- c) Submitting budgets and budget variations
- d) Receiving and reviewing management information reports
- e) Reviewing the performance of the treasury management function
- f) Ensuring the adequacy of treasury management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the treasury management function
- g) Ensuring the adequacy of internal audit, and liaising with external audit
- h) Recommending the appointment of external service providers.
- i) The Responsible Officer has delegated powers through this policy to take the most appropriate form of borrowing from the approved sources, and to make the most appropriate form of investments in approved instruments.
- a) The Responsible Officer may delegate her power to borrow and invest to members of her staff. The Treasury Manager, the fund officer. Treasury management team staff must conduct all dealing transactions, or staff authorised by the responsible officer to act as temporary cover for leave / sickness.
- b) The Responsible Officer will ensure that Treasury Management Policy is adhered to, and if not will bring the matter to the attention of elected members as soon as possible.
- c) Prior to entering into any capital financing, lending or investment transaction, it is the responsibility of the responsible officer to be satisfied, by reference to the Council's legal department and external advisors as appropriate, that the proposed transaction does not breach any statute, external regulation or the Council's Financial Regulations
- d) It is also the responsibility of the responsible officer to ensure that the Council complies with

the requirements of The Non-Investment Products Code (formerly known as The London Code of Conduct) for principals and broking firms in the wholesale markets.

5.2.2 Treasury Manager

The responsibilities of this post will be: -

- a) Drafting the treasury management strategy and annual report
- b) Execution of transactions
- c) Adherence to agreed policies and practices on a day-to-day basis
- d) Maintaining relationships with counterparties and external service providers
- e) Supervising treasury management staff
- f) Monitoring performance on a day-to-day basis
- g) Submitting management information reports to the Responsible Officer; and
- h) Identifying and recommending opportunities for improved practices

5.2.3 Head of the Paid Service – the Chief Executive

The responsibilities of this post will be: -

- a) Ensuring that the system is specified and implemented; and
- b) Ensuring that the Responsible Officer reports regularly to the full Council / Cabinet or General Purpose Committee on treasury policy, activity and performance.

5.2.4 Monitoring Officer

The responsibilities of this post will be: -

- a) Ensuring compliance by the Responsible Officer with the treasury management policy statement and treasury management practice and that they comply with the law
- b) Being satisfied that any proposal to vary treasury policy or practice complies with law or any code of practice; and
- c) Giving advice to the Responsible Officer when advice is sought

5.2.5 Internal Audit

The responsibilities of Internal Audit will be: -

- a) Reviewing compliance with approved policy and treasury management practice
- b) Reviewing division of duties and operational practice
- c) Assessing value for money from treasury activity: and
- d) Undertaking probity audit of the treasury function

5.3 Absence Cover Arrangements

Cover for treasury management staff will be to specific delegated staff.

5.4 Dealing Limits

- No investment deal must exceed £5million per transaction
- No borrowing deal at any point in time must exceed £10 million except when existing loans are being repaid.

5.5 List of Approved Brokers

A list of approved brokers is maintained by the Treasury team and a record of all transactions conducted with them can be obtained from Logotech.

Policy on Brokers' Services

It is the Council's policy to rotate business between brokers.

5.6 Policy on Taping of Conversations

The Council currently does not tape conversations with brokers **but** ensures that confirmations are received from counterparties.

5.7 Direct Dealing Practices

The Council will deal direct with counterparties if it is appropriate and the Council believes that better terms will be available. There are certain types of accounts and facilities, however, where direct dealing is required, as follows;

- Business Reserve Accounts
- Call Accounts
- Money Market Funds
- · Gilt/CD purchase via custodian; and
- Fixed period account e.g. 15-day fixed period account

5.8 Settlement Transmission Procedures

A confirmation letter signed by an authorised signatory per the Council's bank mandate must be sent to the counterparty if the deal period exceeds one month. Copy of forms folder located in H:/techaccy/treasury/Daily Treasury for PF

For payments, any transfer to be made via Lloyds link CHAPS system must be completed by 2.00 p.m. on the same day to ensure it is authorised. Money market funds may have earlier cut-off time/deadlines.

5.9 Documentation Requirements

For each deal undertaken, a record should be prepared giving details of dealer, amount, period, counterparty, interest rate, dealing date, payment date(s), broker and confirmation fax, email or letter.

5.10 Arrangements Concerning the Management of Third-Party Funds.

The Council holds a number of trust funds, appointeeship and custody bank accounts. The cash in respect of these funds is held in the Council's bank account but transactions are separately coded.

TMP 6: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement

- The Treasury Management Strategy Statement sets out the specific expected treasury activities for the forthcoming financial year. This strategy will be submitted to the cabinet and then to the Council (budget) for approval before the commencement of each financial year.
- 2. The formulation of the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement involves determining the appropriate borrowing and investment decisions in the light of the anticipated movement in both fixed and shorter-term variable interest rates. For instance, this Council may decide to postpone borrowing if fixed interest rates are expected to fall, or borrow early if fixed interest rates are expected to rise.

- 3. The Treasury Management Strategy Statement is concerned with the following elements:
 - a) Prudential and Treasury Indicators
 - b) Current Treasury portfolio position
 - c) Borrowing requirement
 - d) Prospects for interest rates
 - e) Borrowing strategy
 - f) Policy on borrowing in advance of need
 - g) Debt rescheduling
 - h) Investment strategy
 - i) Creditworthiness policy
 - j) Policy on the use of external service providers
 - k) Any extraordinary treasury issue
 - MRP strategy
- 4. The Treasury Management Strategy Statement will establish the expected move in interest rates against alternatives.

6.2 Annual Investment Strategy Statement

At the same time as the Council receives the Treasury Management Strategy Statement it will also receive a report on the Annual Investment Strategy which will set out the following: -

- a) The Council's risk appetite in respect of security, liquidity and optimum performance
- b) Which specified and non specified instruments the Council will use
- c) The Council's policy on the use of credit ratings and other credit risk analysis techniques to determine creditworthy counterparties for its approved lending list
- d) Which credit rating agencies the Council will use
- e) How the Council will deal with changes in ratings, rating watches and rating outlooks
- f) Limits for individual counterparties and group limits
- g) Country limits
- h) Levels of cash balances
- i) Interest rate outlook
- j) Budget for investment earnings
- k) Policy on the use of external service providers

6.3 Annual Minimum Revenue Provision Statement

This statement sets out how the Council will make revenue provision for repayment of its borrowing using the four options for so doing and will be submitted at the same time as the Annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement.

6.4 Policy on Prudential and Treasury Indicators

- a) The Council approves before the beginning of each financial year a number of treasury limits which are set through Prudential and Treasury Indicators.
- b) The Responsible Officer is responsible for incorporating these limits into the Annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement, and for ensuring compliance with the limits. Should it prove necessary to amend these limits, the Responsible Officer shall submit the changes for approval to the full Council.

6.5 Other Reporting

- Annual report on treasury management activity
- Other management information reports

TMP 7: BUDGETING, ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Statutory / Regulatory Requirements

The accounts are drawn up in accordance with IFRS. The Council has adopted in full the principles set out in CIPFA's 'Treasury Management in the Public Services - Code of Practice' (the 'CIPFA Code'), together with those of its specific recommendations that are relevant to the Council's treasury management activity.

TMP 8: CASH AND CASHFLOW MANAGEMENT

8.1 Arrangements for Preparing Cashflow

Cashflow projections are prepared annually, monthly and daily. The annual and monthly cash flow projections are prepared from the previous year's cashflow records, adjusted for known changes in levels of income and expenditure, new grant allocations and changes in payments and receipts dates. These details are supplemented on an ongoing basis by information received of new or revised amounts to be paid or received as and when they are known. Logotech is used to record cashflow.

8.2 Bank Statements Procedures

The Council receives daily bank statements on a daily basis, download into the folder below. Estimates on Logotech cashflow is updated with actuals from bank statement.

H:\TECHACCY\TREASURY\Daily Treasury for GF General Fund Daily

TMP 9: MONEY LAUNDERING

9.1 Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and Amendments

See Council's website and intranet for money laundering process and associated policies http://intranet/anti_money_laundering_policy.pdf

9.2 The Terrorism Act 2000 and Amendment order

See Council's website and staff intranet on policy. Staff should note that all individuals and businesses in the UK have an obligation to report knowledge, reasonable grounds for belief or suspicion about the proceeds from, or finance likely to be used for, terrorism or its laundering, where it relates to information that comes to them in the course of their business or employment.

9.3 The Money Laundering Regulations 2007 and Updates

The Council's money laundering officer is the Head of Audit. See Council's website and intranet for details http://intranet/anti_money_laundering_policy.pdf

Treasury management and banking staff are required to familiarise themselves with all money laundering regulations.

9.4 Procedures for Establishing Identity / Authenticity of Lenders

It is not a requirement under Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) for local authorities to require identification from every person or organisation it deals with. However, in respect of treasury management transactions, the Council does not accept loans from individuals except during a bond issue.

All loans are obtained from the PWLB, other local authorities or from authorised institutions under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. This register can be accessed through the FCA website on **www.fca.gov.uk**.

9.5 Methodologies for identifying Deposit Takers

Other than those organisations mentioned in para section 6.10 and Appendix 2 of the treasury strategy, in the course of its Treasury activities, the Council will only lend money to or invest with those counterparties that are on its approved lending list. These will be local authorities, the PWLB, Bank of England and authorised deposit takers under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. The FCA Register can be accessed through their website on www.fca.gov.uk.

All transactions will be carried out by CHAPS, faster payments or BACS for making deposits or repaying loans.

TMP 10: TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS

The Council recognises that relevant individuals will need appropriate levels of training in treasury management due to its increasing complexity.

All treasury management staff should receive appropriate training relevant to the requirements of their duties at the appropriate time.

In addition, training may be provided on-the-job, and it is the treasury manager's responsibility to ensure that treasury management staff receive appropriate training.

10.1 Details of Approved Training Courses

Treasury management staff and members will go on courses provided by the Council's treasury management consultants, CIPFA, money brokers etc.

10.2 Records of Training Received by Treasury Staff

Staff will keep records on their training.

10.3 Member Training Record

Member training will be provided as required.

TMP 11: USE OF EXTERNAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

11.1 Details of Contracts with Service Providers, Including Bankers, Brokers, Custodian Banks, Consultants, Advisers

This Council may employ the services of other organisations to assist it in the field of treasury management. However, it will ensure that it fully understands what services are being provided and that they meet the needs of the Council, especially in terms of being objective and free from conflicts of interest.

11.1.1 Banking Services

- a) The Council's supplier of banking services is Lloyds Bank. The bank is an authorised banking institution authorised to undertake banking activities in the UK by the FCA
- b) The branch address is:

Lloyds Banking Group 25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN

11.1.2 Money-Broking Services

The Council will use money brokers for temporary borrowing and investment and long-term borrowing. It will seek to give an even spread of business amongst the approved brokers.

11.1.3 Consultants'/Advisers' Services

Treasury Consultancy Services

The Council receives mail shots on credit ratings, economic market data and borrowing data. In addition, interest rate forecasts, annual treasury management strategy templates, and from time to time, the Council may receive advice on the timing of borrowing, lending and debt rescheduling. The performance of consultants will be reviewed by the treasury manager to check whether performance has met expectations.

11.1.4 Custodian Banks

The Council will use the services of custodian banks when trading in most transferable instruments like treasury bills. Due procurement process will be followed in the procurement of this service. It should be noted that it is the borrower that pays in most cases and not the lender. Property fund on the other hand do not require custody services, the investor pays all fee.

11.1.5 Credit Rating Information

The Council receives notifications of credit ratings from Link Asset Services.

11.2 Procedures and Frequency for Tendering Services

See TMP2

TMP 12: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

12.1 List of Documents to be Made Available for Public Inspection

- a) The Council is committed to the principle of openness and transparency in its treasury management function and in all of its functions.
- b) The Council has adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management and implemented key recommendations on developing Treasury Management Practices, formulating a Treasury Management Policy Statement and implementing the other principles of the Code.

APPENDIX 6

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS FOR 2018/19 TO 2022/23

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS	2018/19 Forecast £'000	2019/20 Forecast £'000	2020/21 Forecast £'000	2021/22 Forecast £'000	2022/23 Forecast £'000
1 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					
 a) Capital Expenditure (includes expenditure funded by supported, unsupported borrowing and other sources) 					
 i) General Fund estimated (Net of Leasing) 	31,819	34,295	26,984	16,219	23,692
Total	31,819	34,295	26,984	16,219	23,692
b) In year Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) i) General Fund (Gross of MRP costs)	169	18,711	22,212	12,441	16,061
Total in year CFR	169	18,711	22,212	12,441	16,061
 c) Capital Financing Requirement as at 31 March (Balance Sheet figures) i) General Fund (Net of MRP costs) 	177,509	188,819	203,396	207,017	213,379
Total	177,509	188,819	203,396	207,017	213,379
2 AFFORDABILITY					
a) Ratio of Financing Costs to net Revenue Streams i) General Fund	10.20%	11.78%	12.00%	12.68%	12.35%
b) General Fund Impact of Prudential (Unsupported) Borrowing on Band D Council Tax Levels (per annum)	10.20%	11.70%	12.00%	12.00%	12.33%
i) In year Increase £	(30.85)	26.49	(2.59)	16.13	(2.53)
ii) Cumulative Increase (includes MRP costs) £	(56.95)	(30.45)	(33.04)	(16.91)	(19.44)

APPENDIX 6

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS FOR 2018/19 TO 2022/23

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS	2018/19 Forecast £'000	2019/20 Forecast £'000	2020/21 Forecast £'000	2021/22 Forecast £'000	2022/23 Forecast £'000
3 LONG-TERM EXTERNAL DEBT					
a) Debt Brought Forward 1 April	113,010	113,010	113,010	113,479	119,267
Debt Carried Forward 31 March	113,010	113,010	113,479	119,267	127,844
Additional Borrowing	0	0	469	5,788	8,577
Operational Boundary for External Debt (Excludes Revenue Borrowing) i) External Debt 31 March ii) Other Long-term Liabilities	113,010 30,418		113,479 26,526		127,844 23,453
c) Total Operating Boundary (Excludes Revenue Borrowing)	143,428		140,005	144,282	151,297
Add margin for cashflow contingency	90,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Affordable Borrowing Limit (Includes Revenue Borrowing)	233,428	241,144	240,005	244,282	251,297
Authorised Limit for External Debt (Includes Revenue Borrowing) - Gross Debt 31 March - Headroom for Unusual Cash	143,428 90,000	·	•		·
Movements	000 400	044.444	0.40.005	044.000	
Authorised Borrowing Limit	233,428	241,144	240,005	244,282	251,297
A TREASURY MANAGEMENT a) Borrowing Limit – Upper Limit for Fixed Interest Rate Exposure Expressed as: Net Principal re Fixed Rate Borrowing/Investments	233,428	241,144	240,005	244,282	251,297
b) Borrowing Limit – Upper Limit for Variable Interest Rate Exposure Expressed as a %: Net Principal re Variable Rate Borrowing/ Investments	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
c) Lending Limit – Upper Limit for Total Principal Sums Invested for Over 364 Days Expressed as a % of Total Investments	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

APPENDIX 6

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS FOR 2018/19 TO 2022/23

			LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
d)		Structure of new Fixed Rate g, if Taken During 2019/20		
	i)	Under 12 Months	0	10%
	ii)	12 Months to 24 Months	0	20%
	iii)	24 Months to 5 Years	0	30%
	iv)	5 Years to 10 Years	0	40%
	v)	10 Years and Above	0	100%

APPENDIX 7

GLOSSARY OF TREASURY MANAGEMENT TERMS

Accrued Interest

Any interest that has accrued since the initial purchase or since the last coupon payment date, up to the date of sale/purchase

Basis Point

One hundredth of 1% e.g. 0.01%

Certificate of Deposit (CD)

A Tradable form of fixed deposit. They can be sold before maturity via the secondary market at a rate that is negotiable. Often issued by banks and Building Societies in any period from 1 month to 5 years.

Coupon

The total amount of interest a security will pay on a yearly basis. The coupon payment period depends on the security.

Covered Bond

Covered bonds are conventional bonds (fixed or floating) issued by financial institutions that are backed by a separate group of loans, usually prime residential mortgages or public sector loans.

Credit Rating

A measure of credit worthiness of a borrower. A credit rating can be assigned to a country, organisation or specific debt issue/ financial obligation. There are a number of credit ratings agencies but the main 3 are Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's.

Credit risk

This is the risk that the issuer of a security becomes temporarily or permanently insolvent, resulting in its inability to repay the interest or to redeem the bond. The solvency of the issuer may change over time due to various factors.

Debt Management Office (DMO)

Debt Management Office is an executive agency of HM Treasury. They are responsible for debt management in the UK, in the form of issuing Treasury Bills and Gilts.

Financial Strength Rating

Rating criteria used by Moody's ratings agency to measure a bank's intrinsic safety and soundness.

Floating Rate Note (FRN)

An instrument issued by Banks, Building Societies and Supranational organisations which has a coupon that re-sets usually every 3 months. The refix will often be set at a premium to 3 month LIBOR.

Gilt

A UK Government Bond, sterling denominated, issued by HM Treasury

Index Linked Gilts

A government bond issued by the DMO whose coupon and final redemption payment are related to movement in the RPI (Retail Price Index)

Interest Rate Risk

The risk that an investment's value will change due to a change in the absolute level of interest rate. Interest rate risk affects the value of bonds more directly than stocks, and it's a major risk to all bond holders. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall and vise versa. The rationale is that as interest rates increase, the opportunity cost of holding a bond decreases since investors are able to realise greater yields by switching to other investments that reflect the higher interest rate

LIBOR

London Interbank Offered Rate: set on a daily basis. The rate at which banks lend to each other for different periods

Long Term

Duration in excess of 1 year

Net Asset Value (NAV)

Often used when funds or investment assets are valued. This term generally means the total assets less total liabilities.

Premium

The sale/purchase of an asset at a level that is above the par value or original price. If a security is trading at a premium, current market interest rates are likely to be below the coupon rate of the security.

Short Term

Duration of up to 1 year

Support Rating

Fitch Ratings Agency's assessment of extraordinary support given to a financial institution either by the parent and or sovereign.

Supranational Bond

A bond issued by a Supranational organisation (multi-lateral development banks). They are AAA rated organisations in which the share capital is jointly owned and guaranteed by leading developed nations in their respective region.

Treasury Bill (T-Bills)

A Treasury Bills is a short dated instrument issued by HM Treasury. They are issued at a discount, therefore they are not coupon bearing.

Viability Ratings

Assessment of a bank's intrinsic creditworthiness applied by Fitch Ratings Agency. Its aim was to enhance visibility on benefits of support. This replaced the individual ratings.

Yield Curve

The yield curve represents the relationship between yield and maturity. The conventional shape being that as the maturity lengthens, the yield will increase. Each security will have its own yield curve, depending on the yield in every time period available.

Cash flow Appendix 8

	Q1 2018/19 '£000	Q2 2018/19 '£000	Q3 2018/19 '£000	Q4 2018/19 '£000	Q1 2019/20 '£000	Q2 2019/20 '£000	Q3 2019/20 '£000	Q4 2019/20 '£000
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
Opening Balance	671	2,426	577	16,034	21,236	26,519	31,884	37,249
CASH OUTFLOW								
BACS	-128,366	-116,853	-123,672	-125,079	-126,539	-128,617	-128,617	-126,539
Payroll and Pension	-38,854	-44,830	-43,666	-43,124	-43,798	-44,471	-44,471	-43,798
Investments, Loans and Interest payments.	-55,269	-36,013	-33,083	-42,113	-42,771	-43,429	-43,429	-42,771
Miscellaneous	-7,952	-6,499	-4,615	-6,456	-6,557	-6,658	-6,658	-6,557
Capital Payments	-7,955	-7,955	-8,063	-7,954	-8,573	-8,573	-8,573	-8,573
Total Payments	-238,396	-212,150	-213,098	-224,726	-228,238	-231,749	-231,749	-228,238
CASH INFLOW								
Business Rates	14,176	14,363	20,234	16,516	16,774	17,032	17,032	16,774
Investments Maturities	37,469	26,435	22,835	29,372	29,831	30,290	30,290	29,831
COUNCIL TAX	25,149	24,957	34,326	28,591	29,038	29,484	29,484	29,038
Grants	78,499	64,650	72,306	72,958	74,098	75,238	75,238	74,098
OTHER INCOME	44,815	50,050	49,518	48,892	49,656	50,419	50,419	49,656
Legal and property	7,675	821	2,354	3,674	3,731	3,789	3,789	3,731
Teachers' Pension Contribution	223	334	291	287	292	296	296	292
SCHOOLS ADVANCES	23,105	23,695	22,704	23,536	23,903	24,271	24,271	23,903
Other Bodies	2,148	159	738	1,031	1,047	1,064	1,064	1,047
VAT Refund	6,892	4,836	3,249	5,072	5,151	5,230	5,230	5,151
Total Receipts	240,151	210,301	228,555	229,928	233,521	237,114	237,114	233,521
Net Position - surplus/(overdrawn)	2,426	577	16,034	21,236	26,519	31,884	37,249	42,533
Money Market investments	17,900	18,800	16,871	16,871	16,871	16,871	16,871	16,871
Total Cash including MMFs	20,326	19,377	32,905	38,107	43,391	48,756	54,120	59,404

The future cash flow is projected based on actuals to date and on information available. The future forecast will change as it gets continuously projected based on actual spent.

NEW SAVINGS PROPOSALS 2019-23: CABINET 15 OCTOBER 2018

SUMMARY (cumulative)	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Total £000
Corporate Services	75	15	0	0	90
Children, Schools & Families	0	550	0	0	550
Environment & Regeneration	0	0	0	0	0
Community & Housing	0	100	0	0	100
Total	75	665	0	0	740
Cumulative Total	75	740	740	740	

NEW SAVINGS PROPOSALS 2019-23: CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

SUMMARY (cumulative)	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Total £000
Corporate Services	97	2,031	353	91	2,572
Children, Schools & Families	143	300	0	0	443
Environment & Regeneration	2,015	1,970	26	14	4,025
Community & Housing	247	628	1,000	0	1,875
Total	2,502	4,929	1,379	105	8,915
Cumulative Total	2,502	7,431	8,810	8,915	

NEW SAVINGS PROPOSALS 2019-23: CABINET OCTOBER + DECEMBER 2018

SUMMARY (cumulative)	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
Gennin art (Gamalauve)	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Corporate Services	172	2,046	353	91	2,662
Children, Schools & Families	143	850	0	0	993
Environment & Regeneration	2,015	1,970	26	14	4,025
Community & Housing	247	728	1,000	0	1,975
Total	2,577	5,594	1,379	105	9,655
Cumulative Total	2,577	8,171	9,550	9,655	

NEW SAVINGS PROPOSALS 2019-23: CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

SUMMARY (cumulative)	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Total £000
Corporate Services	97	2,031	353	91	2,572
Children, Schools & Families	143	300	0	0	443
Environment & Regeneration	2,015	1,970	26	14	4,025
Community & Housing	247	628	1,000	0	1,875
Total	2,502	4,929	1,379	105	8,915
Cumulative Total	2,502	7,431	8,810	8,915	

Savings Type

SS1 Staffing: reduction in costs due to efficiency

SS2 Staffing: reduction in costs due to deletion/reduction in service

SNS1 Non - Staffing: reduction in costs due to efficiency

SNS2 Non - Staffing: reduction in costs due to deletion/reduction in service

SP1 Procurement / Third Party arrangements - efficiency

SG1 Grants: Existing service funded by new grant

SG2 Grants: Improved Efficiency of existing service currently funded by unringfenced grant

SPROP Reduction in Property related costs

SI1 Income - increase in current level of charges

SI2 Income - increase arising from expansion of existing service/new service

JET 40	DECEMBER	2040

DEP	'ARTMENT: C	TMENT: CORPORATE SERVICES NEW SAVINGS - BUDGET PROCESS 2018/19		CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018							
Pane	I Ref		Description of Saving Bu 18/1			2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	2019-20 CS03	Service/Section	Policy Strategy & Partnerships								
	2019-20 0303	Description	Remove contribution to E&R for funding premises occupied by VS grant recipients (MVSC and CAB)	99		99			Medium	Very High	SNS2
		Service Implication	Both beneficiaries would either need to fund their own premises or alternative premises would need to be provided.								
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan implications									
		Impact on other departments	E&R - will need to negotiate with VS to pay rent for the premises they occupy. All departments will be impacted by the cross-cutting nature of the services these beneficiaries offer and the (as yet unknown) impact this would have on them.								
		Equalities Implications	This will have an impact on affected groups and the services they deliver - these will need to be analysed for their effect on groups with protected characteristics.								
		TOM Implications									
	2019-20 CS04	Service/Section	Policy Strategy & Partnerships	794				78	High	High	SNS2
Ñ		Description	Reduce strategic partner grant by 10% (NOTE THIS CANNOT BE REDUCED UNTIL 22/23)								
ACE PACE		Service Implication	This will reduce the level of service commissioned by the council/partnership through voluntary sector.								
		Staffing Implications	None								
164		Business Plan implications									
4		Impact on other									
		departments Equalities									
		Implications	This will have an impact on affected groups and the services they deliver - these will need to be analysed for their effect on groups with protected characteristics.								
		TOM Implications									
		Service/Section	Registrars								
	2019-20 CS05	Description	Reduction in staff (FTE not yet calculated)	370		30			Low	Medium	SS2
		Service Implication	The removal of a number of functions by the Home Office that were provided through the Registration Service.								
		Staffing Implications	Reduction in staff (FTE not yet calculated)								
		Business Plan implications Impact on other departments Equalities	None A full EIA will need to be undertaken but this is likely to be relatively minor.								
		Implications TOM Implications									

CADIA	JET 40	DECEMBER	2040

DEPA	ARTIMENT: C	ORPORATE SER	RVICES NEW SAVINGS - BUDGET PROCESS 2018/19	CARINE	10 DECE	MRFK 50.	18				
Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key
	2019-20 CS06	Service/Section	Revenues and Benefits								
	2010 20 0000	Description	Reduction in staffing	1336		146			Medium	Medium	SS2
		Service Implication	Review of staffing structure within the section taking into account impact of universal credit, business rates retention, collection rates for all debt and welfare benefits. There will be service impacts as approximately 7% staffing reduction								
		Staffing Implications									
		Business Plan	and reduced sundry debt income								
		implications Impact on other									
		departments									
	Equalities Implications										
		TOM Implications									
	2019-20 CS07	Service/Section	Treasury	750							010
		Description Service Implication	Increase in investment income None	759		20			Low	Low	SI2
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan	None								
		implications									
		Impact on other departments	None								
1		Equalities	None								
		Implications TOM Implications	None								
	2019-20 CS08	Service/Section	Insurance								
_		Description Service Implication	Reduction in staffing delay in claims handling	217		15			Low	Medium	SS2
1		Staffing Implications									
		Business Plan	The services may not be able to meet its key performance indicators.								
		implications Impact on other	Inability to provide equal and timely services to the other departments and this may impact on their								
		departments deadlines/targets. May have to prioritise the services to the cultic deadlines/targets. May have to prioritise the services to the cultic deadlines/targets. May have to prioritise the services the team can provide with the limited resources and									
		continuously increasing legislation and requirement for services (eg new housing company)									
		Equalities Implications									
		TOM Implications									

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DEP	ARTIMENT: C	OKPOKATE SER	RVICES NEW SAVINGS - BUDGET PROCESS 2018/19	CADINE	10 DECEI	VIDER 2U	10				
Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	2019-20 CS09	Service/Section Description	CHAS dividend	0		460			Low	Low	SI2
		Service Implication	None								
		Staffing Implications	ess Plan None								
		Business Plan									
		implications									
		Impact on other	None								
		departments									
			None								
		Implications	L.								
	TOM Implications None										
	2019-20 CS10 D	Service/Section Description	Recharges to Merantun Developments			75			Low	Low	SI2
		Service Implication	Corporate Services staff to provide services to subsidiary company			/3			LOW	LOW	312
		oci vioc implication	Sorporate Sorvices start to provide sorvices to substaticity company								
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan	None								
-		implications	L								
כ		Impact on other	Reduction in service to departments due to Merantun workload								
2		departments Equalities	None								
2		Implications	None								
)		TOM Implications	None								
	2019-20 CS11	Service/Section	Revenues and Benefits								
7		Description	Amend discretionary rate relief policy								SNS2
וכי		Service Implication	Amend discretionary rate relief policy, £75k reduction in Merton share from 2019/20 and a further £75k from	524		75			Low	Low	
00			2020/21. Reduce overall relief granted by £235k (£525k currently granted)								
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan									
		implications									
		Impact on other									
		departments									
		Equalities Implications	Some charities, sports clubs, education establishments and non profit making organisations will have a reduction in rate relief								
		TOM Implications	III Tale Tollet								
L	1	I OW IMPROALIONS		l	l	l				l .	

CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

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Panel	Ref		Description of Saving		2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	2019-20 CS12	Description Service Implication	Revenues and Benefits Increase in Empty Homes Premium for long term empty properties From April 2019 the existing 50% premium charged on empty properties can be increased to 100%. Using October 18 data this will affect 166 properties None	0	97	36	16		Low	Medium	SI2
		Business Plan implications Impact on other departments Equalities Implications	Impact on existing owners of long term empty properties within the borough								
	2019-20 CS13	Description Service Implication	Revenues and Benefits Improved collection of HB overpayments and reduce Bad Debt Provision HB overpayments have increased since 2014 and as a result additional income and subisdy received which also allows a reduction in bad debt provison None	0		500			Medium	Medium	SNS1
J		departments Equalities Implications	None Existing collection procedures protects and assists the most vulnerable reisdents None								

CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving		2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
		Description	legal services budget impose criminal litigation cap at 20k reduce capacity in merton by 50% for enforcement prosecutions	1,252		20			Medium	Medium	SNS2
		Staffing Implications Business Plan	non								
		implications Impact on other departments Equalities	environment and reg services								
		Implications TOM Implications									
			legal service budget reduce civil litigation legal support by 50%	1,252		45			Medium	Medium	SNS2
		Staffing Implications	possible 0.5 post if no work available elsewhere								
			risk that priority work may need to be funded at departments discretion e.g. contractual disputes or JR applications.								

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DEF	AKTIMENT: C	: CORPORATE SERVICES NEW SAVINGS - BUDGET PROCESS 2018/19			CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018						
Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	2019-20 CS16	Service/Section Description Service Implication Staffing Implications Business Plan implications	Facilities Management Closure of Morden Park House and relocation of statutory services to operate at the Civic centre None for statutory requirements but significant loss of income generation as the service will no longer be able to offer marriage ceremonies and hold wedding fairs. None None	78			78		Medium	Medium	SPROP
			None None The proposal supports the corporate accommodation strategy which looks to reduce the number of buildings that the Council occupies and reduce its operating costs and overheads.								
D	2019-20 CS17	Service/Section Description Service Implication Staffing Implications Business Plan implications Impact on other departments	Facilities Management Closure of Chaucer centre and relocation of operational teams at the Civic centre Loss of income generation from external lease arrangements and conference/meeting room facilities which could potentially be provide at other council venues. None None Yes as the conference/meeting facilities are widely used across the Council. In addition lunchtime meals for the SMART centre are currently provided by the Chaucer centre catering contractor and would therefore need to be	102		77			Medium	Medium	SPROP
2		Equalities Implications TOM Implications	sourced from elsewhere. None The proposal supports the corporate accommodation strategy which looks to reduce the number of buildings that the Council occupies and reduce its operating costs and overheads.								
	2019-20 CS18	Service/Section Description Service Implication Staffing Implications Business Plan implications Impact on other departments Equalities Implications TOM Implications	Facilities Management Closure of Gifford House and relocation of SLLP to the Civic centre None None None None The proposal supports the corporate accommodation strategy which looks to reduce the number of buildings that the Council occupies and reduce its operating costs and overheads.	69		69			Low	Low	SPROP

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DEFA	KIMENI: C	OKPORATE SER	RVICES NEW SAVINGS - BUDGET PROCESS 2018/19	CABINE	10 DECE	NIBER 20	10				
Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	2019-20 CS19	Service/Section Description Service Implication	Facilities Management Reduction in the Repairs and Maintenance budgets for the corporate buildings. The condition of the corporate buildings will deteriorate over time as planned improvement/upgrading	515		100			Low	Medium	SPROP
			works are deferred which will lead to an overall increase in 'backlog maintenance' requirements.								
		Staffing Implications None									
		Business Plan									
		implications	Name								
		Impact on other departments	None								
		Equalities	None								
	Equatities (Voille)										
		TOM Implications	None								
	2019-20 CS20	Service/Section Description	Facilities Management	242		400			1	I II anh	CNICO
		Service Implication	Reduction in the energy 'Invest to Save' budget for the corporate buildings. Reduction in energy invest to save revenue budget will impact the FM teams ability to undertake small energy	242		100			Low	High	SNS2
		Service implication	efficiency and improvement works within the corporate buildings that do not meet the requirements of capital								
			funding.								
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan	Will impact on the councils ability to achieve its business plan target of reducing CO2 emissions from its								
		implications	buildings.								
		Impact on other	None								
		departments Equalities	None								
		Implications									
		TOM Implications	None								
	2019-20 CS21	Service/Section	Facilities Management								
		Description	Implement phase 2 of the Flexible Working Programme to generate additional vacant floor space and generate income from commercial lease arrangements.	ľ			90		Low	Low	SPROP
		Service Implication	None								
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan	None								
		implications									
	Impact on other None										
		departments Equalities	None								
		Implications									
		TOM Implications	The proposal supports the corporate accommodation strategy which looks to reduce the number of buildings that the Council occupies and reduce its operating costs and overheads.								

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DEPA	AKTIVIENT: C	1: CORPORATE SERVICES NEW SAVINGS - BUDGET PROCESS 2018/19			CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018						
Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	2019-20 CS22										
		Service/Section Description Service Implication	Facilities Management Reduction in the frequency of the cleaning within the corporate buildings Reduce the frequency of cleaning within the corporate buildings from 5 to 3 times a week.	281		25			Low	Medium	SNS2
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Blan	None								
		Business Plan implications	None								
		Impact on other departments	her None								
		Equalities	None								
		Implications TOM Implications None 2019-20 CS23 Service/Section Description Description Description Implement a means assessed charging scheme for appointeeships undertaken by the CFA team.									
	2019-20 CS23			0			30		Medium	Low	SI1
		Service Implication	Currently clients receive a free service irrespective of the value of assets that they have and therefore the proposal is to introduce a graduated charging mechanism based on an ability to pay for the services delivered.								
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan	None								
1		implications Impact on other	None								
1		departments	Notice								
ו		Equalities	To be determined as part of the Equalities Impact Assessment which will be completed.								
		Implications TOM Implications	None.								
		Service/Section	HR Division								
	0040 00 0004	Description	Realignment/redesign of HR services to provide services to the organisation and mitigate associated	1811		50			Low	Low	SS2
!	2019-20 CS24	Service Implication	risks Deletion of: 1 FTE Officer								
		Staffing Implications 1FTE									
		Business Plan implications	Reduction of capacity in Pay, Rewards and Employee Relations and the wider OD & Strategy team - in part offset by OD tasks being transferred to learning and development								
		Impact on other departments Request for CMT and DMT HR metrics (statistics and trends) reporting to move to quarterly reporting due to reduced capacity in the Pay, Rewards and ER team. Reduced senior HR capacity in OD & Strategy to respond to ad-hoc ER and HR Strategy issues.									
		Equalities Implications	_								
		TOM Implications	Implications None identified								

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anel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type Savin (see ke
		Service/Section	HR Support								SI2
	2019-20 CS25		Charge for voluntary sector payroll	0		7			Low	Medium	
		Service Implication	Pay for service delivered as flagged to organisation two years ago								
		Staffing Implications	No implications								
		Business Plan	No implications								
		Impact on other	None								
		departments									
		Equalities	May impact on vulnerable residents								
		Implications									
		TOM Implications	None								
		Service/Section	Procurement savings	0			120		Low	Low	SF
	2019-20 CS26	Description	Review of contract arrangements								
		Service Implication	None								
		Staffing Implications	To be determined								
		Business Plan implications	No implications								
		Impact on other	Minimum impact								
		departments	-								
		Equalities									
		Implications									
		TOM Implications									
	2019-20 CS27	Service/Section	Democratic services/electoral services	879		70			Medium	Medium	
		Description	merge dem services and electoral services								SN
		Service Implication	reduction in managerial capacity								
		Staffing Implications	deletion of one head of service post								
		Business Plan									
		implications	reduced capacity at senior level in scrutiny and decision making support								
		Impact on other departments	reduced capacity at serior lever in scruting and decision making support								
		Equalities									
		Implications									
		TOM Implications									
	2019-20 CS28	Service/Section	Cash Collection	166		12	19	13	Low	Low	SN
		Description	cash collection reduction								
		Service Implication	Contract negotiation to reduce cash collection following introduction and roll-out of cashless parking								
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan	None								
		implications Impact on other	Reduction of parking collections following the roll-out of cashless parking								
		departments Equalities	To be completed.								
	l	Implications				1			1	1	1
		IIIIpiications									

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DEPARTMENT: Children, Schools and Families

CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

		Officer, Conce		OADIIII	_	COLINI	DEIX EX	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 			
Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
C&YP	CSF2018-11	<u>Service</u>	<u>Education</u>								
		Description	Reduction of SENDIS early intervention service and	577	72				Medium	Medium	SS2
			reduction in spend associated with the introduction of								
			the web based EHCP Hub								
		Service Implication	The reduction of the early intervention service will lead to								
		•	less resource available to support families of children with								
			Special Educational Needs potentially leading to longer								
			waiting times for families to access support or start the								
			statutory assessment process. Implementation of the EHCP								
			Hub (funded from the SEN support grant) will improve the								
			timeliness of the statutory assessment process, enabling								
			channel shift and improved timeliness, streamlining partners								
			contributions to the EHCP process and reducing ongoing								
			costs in relation to the current paper based system.								
		Staffing Implications	Risk of redundancy and costs of redundancy for experienced								
		Starring implications	staff. Affecting one or two posts out of four								
Page		Business Plan	No specific implications								
l ä			ivo specific implications								
96		implications Impact on other	Will be implications with pressure on other CSF services								
"		departments	including children's social care.								
1 7		Equalities	We will use the Council's agreed HR policies and procedures								
ယိ		Implications	for restructuring and will complete EAs. Our approach is to								
			target our resources on the most vulnerable children and								
			young people and their families, these savings will impact								
			on those already most at risk and vulnerable children at the								
			top end of our Well Being Model.								
			top ond or our well being wood.								
		TOM Implications	We have identified the EHCP Hub implementation in our								
		i om implications	TOM as a key element in our channel shift and timeliness of								
			statutory assessment processes. The TOM sets out an								
			approach to prioritisation but this saving will impact on those								
			already most at risk because of their SEND and their								
			families.								
		1			1		1				1

DEPARTMENT: Children, Schools and Families

CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

		<u> </u>									
Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000		2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
C&YP	CSF2018-12	Service	Children Social Care								
		Description	Further reduction in staffing at Bond Road. This will	558	71				Medium	High	SS2
		Service Implication	include a FGC post and a contact worker. Reduction in the potential offer at Bond Road for 40 families. Possible impact on keeping children out of care. Cuts to contact provision Potential redundancy for 2 staff involved. Probable increase							·	
		Starring implications	in caseloads of contact and remaining FGC staff.								
		Business Plan									
		implications									
		Impact on other	No immediate implications for other departments.								
		departments									
		Equalities	Implications for vulnerable families who utilise this service.								
1 -		Implications									
		TOM Implications									

DEPARTMENT: Children, Schools and Families

CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
C&YP	CSF2018-13	Service Implication	Cross Cutting Review of CSF admin structure With changes to the structure of the department, the implementation of MOSAIC and a focus on minimal education and social care core functions we will redesign our workforce across what will be a smaller department dealing with increasing demands. Less resource and flexibility to meet increasing demands will lead to a risk of decreased timeliness of response to customers and reduced support for	1,100		300			Medium	High	SS2
		Staffing Implications Business Plan implications	vulnerable children and young people. A reduction of 10-12 posts from a total of 65FTE. We will prioritise our core statutory education and social care functions.								
Page 1		departments Equalities Implications TOM Implications	A smaller workforce will reduce our ability to work on cross cutting issues and new developments. We will use the Council's agreed HR policies and procedures for restructuring. An EA will be developed for the service change staffing proposals. The TOM includes a focus on delivering the restructure as								
Total CS	6F Target Savir		well as flexible working and the embedding of MOSAIC. The CSF workforce needs to be more highly skilled and flexible. Delivery of a functioning MOSAIC product is key to delivering this saving.		143 143	300 2,740 550	438				

Total CSF Target Savings Previously submitted (Shortfall)/Surplus

Savings Type	<u>Panel</u>
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SS1	Staffing: reduction in costs due to efficiency		
SS2	Staffing: reduction in costs due to deletion/reduction in service	C&YP	Children & Young People
SNS1	Non - Staffing: reduction in costs due to efficiency	O&S	Overview & Scrutiny
SNS2	Non - Staffing: reduction in costs due to deletion/reduction in service	HC&OP	Healthier Communities & Older People
SP1	Procurement / Third Party arrangements - efficiency	SC	Sustainable Communities
SG1	Grants: Existing service funded by new grant		

SPROP Reduction in Property related costs

SG2

SI1 Income - increase in current level of charges

SI2 Income - increase arising from expansion of existing service/new service

Grants: Improved Efficiency of existing service currently funded by unringfenced grant

APPENDIX 7 (a)

DEPARTMENT: ENVIRONMENT AND REGENERATION SAVINGS - BUDGET PROCESS 2018/19

CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

DEFA	VIZIIAIPIA I · P		AND REGENERATION SAVINGS - BUDGET PR	VOCE 33	2010/13		<u></u>	JOHAL I	10 DECEIVI	DEN 2010	
Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	ENV1819 - 01	Service/Section	Leisure & Culture								
		Description	Five year extension of the GLL contract	(292)	60				Medium	Low	SP1
		Service Implication	Extend continuity of service provision with same contractor for 5								
			further years.								
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan	Continuity of service maintained with existing contractual								
		implications	arrangements. Puts back the need to reprocure contract by five								
			years								
		Impact on other	Procurement and legal - as re-procurement delayed by 5 years;								
		departments	Children, Schools and Families - continuity of service provision by								
			current contractor for 5 further years - school curriculum								
		- "	swimming, etc.								
		Equalities	Continuity of service maintained with existing contractual								
		Implications TOM Implications	arrangements. Contract change creating efficiencies. Key officer across council								
٦	ס	1 OW Implications	will be involved in the detail of the changes to ensure delivery.								
a	}		will be involved in the detail of the changes to ensure delivery.								
age	ENV1819 - 02	Service/Section	Parking Services								
170	176	Description	Operational efficiencies. Parking services manage a high level of transactional applications, for PCN, Permit and general enquiries. Through improved use of technology and a review of practices, including the development of self service transactions by customers opposed to back office staff processing, efficiency savings can be made.	839		57			Low	Low	SS1
		Service Implication	None								
		Staffing Implications	Reduction of 2fte								
		Davido de Blanc	Name								
		Business Plan	None								
		implications									
		Impact on other	None								
		departments									
		Equalities	None								
		Implications									
		TOM Implications	Consistent with TOM direction of travel								

APPENDIX 7 (a)

DEPARTMENT: ENVIRONMENT AND REGENERATION SAVINGS - BUDGET PROCESS 2018/19

CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	ENV1819 - 03	Service/Section	Parking Services								
		Description	The objective of the proposal is to support the delivery of key strategic council priorities including public health, air quality and sustainable transportation, in addition to managing parking, kerbside demand and congestion. Whilst implementation of the proposals will have the incidental effect of generating additional revenue, it is difficult to assess the level of change in customer behaviour and any subsequent financial impact arising from the changes. This will be monitored after implementation and any resulting impacts will be considered during the future years' budget planning cycles. The above will be subject to the outcome of the consultation process in 2019.	(7,928)	1,900	1,900			Medium	High	SI1
		Service Implication	None								
		Staffing Implications									
гауе	7	Business Plan implications	None								
96) }	Impact on other	None								
σ	P .	departments Equalities	Currently under review								
177	_	Implications	Currently under review								
	77	TOM Implications	Consistent with TOM direction of travel								
	ENV1819 - 04	Service/Section	Parking Services								
		Description	Reduction in the number of pay & display machines required.	72		13	26	14	Low	Low	SNS1
		Service Implication	There will be a level of one-off costs in respect of machine removal, but this is yet to be quantified.								
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan implications	None								
		Impact on other departments Equalities Implications	Savings will also be achieved on the cash collection contract, the budget for which sits within Corporate Services. May impact on residents without access to mobile technology.								
		TOM Implications	None								

APPENDIX 7 (a)

DEPARTMENT: ENVIRONMENT AND REGENERATION SAVINGS - BUDGET PROCESS 2018/19

CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	ENV1819 - 05	Service/Section	FutureMerton								
		Description	Highways advertising income through re-procurement of the advertising contract for the public highway. New contract due to be in place by last quarter of 2019/20.	(218)	55				Medium	Low	SP1
		Service Implication	Will know more on service implications following temporary engagement of advisor on digital advertising								
		Staffing Implications	Staffing required to procure new contract, also expertise in digital advertising required to advise on content of new contract								
		Business Plan	Additional income meaning more financial resilience for the council.								
		Impact on other	Positive impact - New contract will allow for advertising of council								
		departments	services on panels								
	<u>L</u>	Equalities	None								
7	P	Implications									
٥	P	TOM Implications	Delivering part within TOM								
J. C	2		Total Environment and Regeneration	on Savings	2,015	1,970	26	14			
				•			•		_		
_			CAVING	CTADOET	000	=	007	405	0.004		

SAVINGS TARGET	263	5,066	807	495	6,631
SHORTFALL / (SURPLUS)	(1,752)	3,096	781	481	2,606

Panel

Children & Young People Corporate Capacity

Sustainable Communities

Healthier Communities & Older People

SI1	Income - increase in current level of charges	C&YP
SI2	Income - increase arising from expansion of existing service/new service	CC
SS1	Staffing: reduction in costs due to efficiency	
SS2	Staffing: reduction in costs due to deletion/reduction in service	HC&OP
SNS1	Non - Staffing: reduction in costs due to efficiency	SC
SNS2	Non - Staffing: reduction in costs due to deletion/reduction in service	
SP1	Procurement / Third Party arrangements - efficiency	
SP2	Procurement / Third Party arrangements - deletion/reduction in service	
SG1	Grants: Existing service funded by new grant	
SG2	Grants: Improved Efficiency of existing service currently funded by unringfenced grant	
SPROP	Reduction in Property related costs	

Savings Type

DEPARTMENT: Community and Housing 2019/20 New Savings

CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

		tr: Community and ricacing 2010/20110W Caringo		O/ (BII 1E				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • 			
Panel	Ref	Description	of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability		Risk Analysis - Reputation al Impact
Adult \$	Social Ca	are									
		Service	Adult Social Care								
18/19	CH88	Description Service Implication Staffing Implications Business Plan implications	Homecare Monitoring System The aim of this proposal is to roll out a home care monitoring system for all home care providers to ensure that we can monitor the delivery of home care visits. This monitoring will enable us to check on a regular basis if the customers commissioned care hours are met in line with the agreed support plans as well as improve the reliability of the service. We also aim to ensure that we only pay for visits that are carried out and do not over pay for shortened or missed visits. None	94	11	78			Medium	Low	SP1
		Impact on other departments	Finance and IT. The system is to be upgraded, which may affect the interface with Mosaic and e5.								
		Equalities Implications	The proposals will have a positive impact for users of home care as it will improve monitoring of visits. Efficient use of resources								
	ĺ	TOM Implications	Lindent use of resources	l	ĺ			1	1	1	

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CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

	17 1 141 1	11. Community and Housing 2019/20 New Savings		CADINE	1 10 0	LOLIVI	DLN Z	010			
Panel	Ref	Description	of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputationa I Impact	Risk Analysis Reputatio al Impact
8/19	CH89	Description	Older People Day Activities								
		Service Implication									
			Merton has one internal day provision for 65+ customers in the borough								
			and contracts extra capacity within woodlands day centre. There are								
			also twenty lunch clubs that provide an alternative service. As less								
			people are choosing to attend these formal day centres we increasingly								
			have vacancies within these provisions that exceed expected demand.								
			This proposal seeks to assess and analyse the demand and supply of								
			activity aimed at supporting older people to access community activity.	474	236				Medium	High	SNS2
			This will objectively look at the supply of building based and non-building								
			based activity, its utilisation and the limitations on providing what								
			people expect and need within the current model. It will provide the								
			department with the rationale, future demand profile and capacity								
			requirements future commissioning intentions of both external and in-								
			house building based provision. It will also provide detail on which a								
-	_		'Community Activity Market Position Statement can be produced. This								
,	,,		aims to provide interested parties and organisation with the information								
ζ,	אַ		on which they can build their business planning.								
9	Dane 180	Staffing Implications									
	`		The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal.								
7	7	Business Plan implications	The implications will extra form the major and extra committee								
ð	õ	Impact on other departments	The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal.								
		impact on other departments									
		Equalities Implications	The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal.								
		Equalities Implications	The involvantion will raise forms the new involved antique against								
		TOM Implications	The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal. Improving sustainability and efficient use of resources								
3/19	CH90	Description	Out of Area Placements								
		Service Implication	The aim of this proposal is to reduce the council's dependency on Out of								
			Area placements for adults with mental ill health and/or learning								
			disabilities. An 'Out of Area' placement is defined as not being in or near Merton. Out of area placements are more difficult to support and monitor								
			and are, on average, more expensive. An improved local offer will be			100			High	Medium	SP1
			better for service users and reduce costs. A review is underway across								
			south London in relation to mental heath. This replaces CH 82 and CH83								
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan implications	The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal.								
		Impact on other departments	The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal.								
		Equalities Implications	The aim is to have a positive impact on users outcomes and wellbeing. Some MH users might be asked to move to different accommodation,								
			but we will support them through any such decision.								
		TOM Implications	Efficient use of resources								

CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

		in community and nearing 2010/20 Now Cavings		O/ (BIITE				 			
Panel	Ref	Description	of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	-	Risk Analysis - Reputation al Impact
18/19	CH91	Description	Supported Living/Residential Review								
		Service Implication	We are reviewing the in-house Residential and Supported Living								
			accommodation currently used by Merton for people with a Learning								
			Disability. Our aim is to ensure that we fully understand the needs and								
			wishes of the people we support, and can provide and commission the	1,138		400			High	High	SP1
			most appropriate accommodation locally, working with a range of								
			partners. The review will take some time and any savings will not arise								
			until 2020/21								
		Staffing Implications	The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal								
		Business Plan implications	The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal								
		Impact on other departments	The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal								
		Equalities Implications	The aim is to improve outcomes for service users by offering wider								
			choice locally. However, we recognise what some may find change								
			difficult and will need significant support.								
		TOM Implications	Improving sustainability and efficient use of resources								

CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

		11. Community and Housing 2013/201	tow cavings	OADINE	 	IN E	0.0			
Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability		Risk Analysis - Reputation al Impact
18/19	CH92	Description	Mobile Working							
		Service Implication	The aim of the proposal is to increase efficiency and productivity within							
			the directorate through enabling more mobile, remote and flexible	732	50			Medium	Medium	SNS1
			working across our workforce.							
		Staffing Implications	The proposals may change how people work and where their main base							
		3 ,	is.							
		B . B								
		Business Plan implications	Not yet known							
		Impact on other departments	Increased demand for IT to support mobile working							
		impact on other asparaments	increased demand for it to support mobile working							
		Equalities Implications	The proposal can support a better work life balance, e.g. by reducing							
			travel time, but we recognise that not all solutions suit all staff.							
			thaver time, but we recognise that not an solutions suit an stan.							
		TOM Implications	Improving efficiency and empowering the workforce							
18/19	CH93	Description	Learning Disabilities Offer							
		Service Implication	The proposal is to review of our offer to adults with Learning Disabilities							
	<u> </u>		(LD) to ensure that we can meet the needs of those transitioning into							
	Page		adulthood and those of current service users and their carers within the							
	<u> </u>		resources we expect to be available. The focus will be on those	8,000		£500		Medium	High	SP1
9	₩		transitioning into adulthood or moving into the borough, who we will							
			support to maximise their independence and reduce our dependency of	1						
	182		residential care and other higher cost options.							
l i	KS	Staffing Implications	N/A							
ļ '		Business Plan implications	The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal							
			and the second and sec							
		Impact on other departments	The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal							
			, and the state of							
		Equalities Implications	The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal							
		TOM Implications	Improving sustainability and efficient use of resources							

CABINET 10 DECEMBER 2018

<u> </u>		ir. Community and modeling zon	720 Hon Cavingo	OADINE			D L:\	0.0			
Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	_	Risk Analysis - Reputation al Impact
18/19	CH94	Description Service Implication	MHCT integration -pooled funding/resourcing The proposal forms part of the Merton Health & Care Together partnership programme. The aim is to achieve efficiencies in management, administration, process and commissioning. This may be through having a single point of access and triage, to make best use of responsive services. It may also be by jointly commissioning similar and allied services to achieve better outcomes with a focus on recovery and maximising independence.	1,766			£500		High	High	SS2
		Staffing Implications Business Plan implications	N/k - the model is at an early stage of development. A single point of access and triage may require closer co-location. The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal								
		Impact on other departments Equalities Implications TOM Implications	N/K at this stage The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal, but it is expected to have a positive impact on people with ill health and disabilities Improving sustainability and efficient use of resources								
Total C	ommunity a	& Housing	Indiana and all controls	12.204	247	628	1,000	0		1	
_			C&H Savings Target	,	247	4,751	762		6,360		
	_					,			1 0,000		

Panel C&YP CC HC&OP

SC

Shortfall/Surplus

Children & Young People Corporate Capacity

0 4,123

Healthier Communities & Older People Sustainable Communities

4,485

Panel	Ref	ı	Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	2018-19 CS11	Service/Section Description Service Implication	Corporate Services Restructure of management across Corporate Services Will impact significantly on level of support/service offered		(400)			Medium	Medium	SS2
		Staffing Implications Business Plan implications Impact on other departments Equalities Implications TOM Implications	5-6 FTE senior managers New ways of working and increased responsibilities Will require increase in self service and potential loss in customer satisfaction None							
Dane	2018-19 CS13	Service/Section Description Service Implication Staffing Implications Business Plan implications Impact on other departments Equalities Implications	Corporate Governance Audit and investigations Reduction in service days Shared service Reduce audit capacity and resource for criminal and civil enforcement None None		(50)			Medium	Medium	SNS2
P 184	(1)	TOM Implications Service/Section Description Service Implication Staffing Implications Business Plan implications Impact on other departments Equalities Implications TOM Implications	Legal charges income Increase in income from Legal Services relating to S106, property and court fees	130	50			Medium	Medium	SI2

Panel	Ref	ι	Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	CSREP 2019-20 (2)	Service/Section	Insurance							
		Description	Reduction in internal insurance fund contribution	951	250			Low	Low	SNS2
		Service Implication	Reduction of internal insurance provison in line with the actuarial report							
		Staffing Implications	None							
		Business Plan implications	None							
		Impact on other departments	None							
		Equalities Implications	None							
		TOM Implications	None							
	CSREP 2019-20 (3)	Service/Section	Revenues and Benefits							
П		Description	Increase in income from Enforcement service	713	50			Medium	Medium	SI2
		Service Implication	High volume of parking warrants due to ANPR implementation and improving processes to increase income and collection							
		Staffing Implications	Have just advertised for another self funding enforcement agent							
207		Business Plan implications	agent							
		Impact on other departments	Possible increase in Parking Debt Income							
		Equalities Implications								
		TOM Implications								

Panel	Ref	ī.	Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	(4)	Service/Section Description	Treasury Increase in investment income	759	30			Medium	Medium	SI2
		Service Implication	None		•					U
		Staffing Implications	None							
		Business Plan implications	None							
		Impact on other departments	None							
		Equalities Implications	None							
		TOM Implications	None							
	CSREP 2019-20 (5)	Service/Section								SI2
Ū		Description	CHAS dividend	0	40			Low	Low	
ש		Service Implication	None							
D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D		Staffing Implications	None							
		Business Plan implications	None							
186		Impact on other departments	None							
		Equalities Implications	None							
		TOM Implications	None							

Panel	Ref	С	Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	CSREP 2019-20 (6)	Service/Section	legal services budget							
		Description	reduce employment and HR support by 50%	1252	30			Medium	Medium	SS2
		Service Implication	none							
		Staffing Implications	potential reduction of 0.5 post if no work elsewhere							
		Business Plan implications								
		Impact on other departments	HR team operate at level of legal support consistent with							
		Equalities Implications	other councils							
		TOM Implications								
			Total Corporate Servi	ces Savings	0	0	0			

Appendix 7 (b)

DEPARTMENT: CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES - REPLACEMENT SAVINGS

Panel	Ref	,	Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
C&YP	CSF2018-07	Service Description	Education Reorganisation of Admissions, My Futures and School Improvement Teams and reduction in contribution to the MSCB (Safeguarding Partnership)	825	100				Medium	Medium	SS2
		Service Implication	Less resource and flexibility to meet increasing demands, leading to risk of decreased timeliness of responses to customers, reduced support for NEET young people and less capacity in our Safeguarding Partnership								
		Staffing Implications	Risk of redundancy and costs of redundancy for experienced staff. Three to four posts from a total of eighteen.								
9		Business Plan implications	No specific implications								
		Impact on other departments	Will be implications with pressures on other CSF services including children's social care								
		Equalities Implications	We will use the Council's agreed HR policies and procedures for restructuring and will complete EAs. Our approach is to target our resources on the most vulnerable children and young people and their families, these savings this will impact on some young people who are already most at risk (NEET) and vulnerable young people at the top end								
		TOM Implications	of our Well Being Model The TOM sets out an approach to prioritisation but this saving will impact on those already most at risk and vulnerable NEET young people at the top end of our Well Being Model								
Total C	hildren, Schoo	ls and Families Savings			100	0	0	0			

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
Adult 9	Social Ca	re									-
	CH20	Service Description	Access Assessment and Commissioning staffing Reduced staffing in social work and commissioning teams Original staff savings (£433k) less alternatives (taxis £50k, transport £100k and MH staff £100k)		(183)				High	Medium	SS2
		Service Implication	Reduction in the ability to carry out assessments and reviews, social work support, safeguarding activities, DOLs responsibilities and financial assessments.								
		Staffing Implications	Redundancies - Some staff would be subject to redundancy								
		Business Plan implications	This will have an impact on the department's ability to meet it's statutory duties. Conceivable implications include longer waiting lists, delays in assessments and other support and a potential reduction in reviews which may in turn impact our finances. Work will be done to mitigate this impact.								
rage 189		Impact on other departments Equalities Implications	The primary impact is on service users and partners, such as the NHS. These changes impact on staff. A detailed EA would be undertaken at the time of any restructure. There is also an equalities implication in terms of service users. An EA would be undertaken and where appropriate work will be done to mitigate the impact.								
•	[TOM Implications	This is consistent with the existing TOM								

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	CH57	Service Description	Housing Needs Staff reduction in Housing Services								
			Original staff savings in Housing were identified as unachievable but no alternatives were identified at that time		(118)				High	High	SS2
		Service Implication	This makes service delivery very challenging, but will seek to preserve a greater number of front-line staff engaged with service delivery. The main impact will be upon supervisory and other management roles.								
		Staffing Implications	Deletion of 1.0 post (2017/18) and Deletion of 2.0 posts and Re- evaluation of 1.0 post (2018/19). Redundancy costs to the council and increased workloads for remaining staff								
rage 190		Business Plan implications	The business plan implication would ensure no further loss of front line staff with a corresponding ability to continue statutory housing act functions which include: Homelessness Prevention, Private Sector tenants rights and enforcement. The additional reductions in staffing (in addition to those identified in 2016/17) would be limited to management and supervisor posts. Whilst this will be increasingly challenging for the remaining management and staff, it is anticipated that the business will continue to be delivered with some adjustments made as necessary.								
		Impact on other departments	This will have an impact on children's and adult's social care								
		Equalities Implications	BME communities are over represented in homeless episodes. However, all groups will be affected by the reduction in front line housing services.								
		TOM Implications	This is consistent with the existing TOM								

Appendix 7 (b)

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	CH39	Service	Extra Care Sheltered Housing								
		Description	Reduction in staff for in-house unit and in contract value for commissioned unit, resulting in less support hours for residents.		(42)				High	High	SP2
			Original savings £450k less £10k still achievable and less £231k alternatives savings (income maximisation)								
		Service Implication	This would lead to a reduction in the extra support provided through the extra care sheltered housing block contracts and in house service.								
		Staffing Implications	There would be potential redundancies within the in-house provision								
		Business Plan	This provision is currently an alternative to residential care. After								
		implications	reviewing the contract the support we would continue to offer would be focused on those who meet our eligibility criteria.								
		Impact on other departments	None								
Ι т		Equalities	There is an equalities implication in terms of service users. An EA would								
rage		Implications	be undertaken and where appropriate work will be done to mitigate the impact.								
e		TOM Implications	This is consistent with the existing TOM								

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	CH 68 and 69	Service	Libraries								
		Description	Shared services savings not achievable		(48)				High	High	SS2
			Completion of Shared Library & Heritage Service Management Structure with another borough - £25k								
		Staffing Implications	These changes may impact on staff.								
		Business Plan implications	None.								
		Impact on other departments	Access to Library & Heritage Service managers may be more limited.								
rage	י	Equalities Implications	None.								
je .		TOM Implications	Identified as a key action within the new Library & Heritage Service TOM.								
17/18	CH81	Description Service Implication	Public Health Main PH services have just been redesigned and re-commissioned according to PH TOM signed off March 17. An ongoing review of the range and scope of PH services commissioned.		(500)				High	High	SP1
		Staffing Implications	The team has just been restructured with reduction in senior staff and broadening of roles for joint commissioning (across the council with C&H and CSF and with the CCG); there is little scope in further team reduction but scope for efficiency through further development of joint commissioning roles.								
		Business Plan implications	Any substantial change in PH services is likely to impact on service provision in C&H and CSF; change of staff would reduce commissioning capacity for C&H and CSF.								
		Impact on other Equalities Implications TOM Implications	Public Health focusses on population health improvement as well as Public Health focusses on people with the poorest health outcomes, so they may receive less or different help. The PH TOM was developed out of sync with the rest of the council and was signed off only in March 17.								

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
17/18 &18/19	CH35/36	Description Service Implication	Housing Related Support Services Review and Procurement The purpose of the project is to review existing service provision, identify gaps and utilise the data to inform a new set of contract specifications to support the re-procurement of services aligned with the Council's Community and Housing strategic priorities. The objective of the project is to deliver successful procurement of contracted services that demonstrate effective outcomes for service users, effective performance management framework and value for money services.	1,859	309				Medium	High	SS2
Page 193		Business Plan implications Impact on other departments Equalities Implications TOM Implications	Increased capacity for performance monitoring (1.0 fte) funded from savings. Transfer of responsibility from ASC to Housing Needs division within C&H None For may users, there will be a positive impact by a better focus on outcomes. Some older users may no longer receive the same level of subsidy for their community alarms or may be funded by other means. Efficient use of resources								
l T	CH88	Description Service Implication Staffing Implications Business Plan implications Impact on other departments Equalities Implications TOM Implications	Homecare Monitoring System The aim of this proposal is to roll out a home care monitoring system for all home care providers to ensure that we can monitor the delivery of home care visits. This monitoring will enable us to check on a regular basis if the customers commissioned care hours are met in line with the agreed support plans as well as improve the reliability of the service. We also aim to ensure that we only pay for visits that are carried out and do not over pay for shortened or missed visits. None Finance and IT. The system is to be upgraded, which may affect the interface with Mosaic and e5. The proposals will have a positive impact for users of home care as it will improve monitoring of visits.	94	29				Medium	Low	SP1

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	CH55	Description Service Implication	Promoting Independence This saving is the full year effect of activity undertaken during 2018/19. The aim of that activity has been to support people to remain independent and well; to support them to achieve their desired outcomes by enabling them to remain in their own homes, close to their friends, families, support networks and local communities. This proposal has been achieved by a number of initiatives that help people maintain their wellbeing, to access early help and to recover when they become unwell or temporarily lose independence.	46,401	553				Medium	Medium	SP1
rage	1	Business Plan implications Impact on other departments Equalities Implications	None None None The activity was undertake during 2018/19, so no new impacts are anticipated. Efficient use of resources								
194	CH82	Description Service Implication	Older People's social care (mental health) Integration of OP services, including OPMH, to ensure that we are focussed on our duties under the Care Act and are maximising resources across the system to reduce dependency			(500)			High	High	SNS2
		Business Plan Impact on other Equalities Implications	possible sharing of management posts reduction in offer This will impact on the council's response to vulnerable older people, most of whom either have a disability or a mental impairment Reduction in offer								
	CH83	Description Service Implication	Adult Mental Health A fundamental review of adult mental health services and staffing to ensure that we are not going beyond our duties under the Care Act			(500)			Medium	High	SS1
		Staffing Implications	A reduction in mental health management and front line posts								
		Impact on other Equalities Implications	Reduction in offer By the nature of the service, these savings will impact on people with mental ill health								
		TOM Implications	Reduction in offer								

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
11X/1U	CH82 & CH83 (Now CH90)	Description Service Implication	Out of Area Placements The aim of this proposal is to reduce the council's dependency on Out of Area placements for adults with mental ill health and/or learning disabilities. An 'Out of Area' placement is defined as not being in or near Merton. Out of area placements are more difficult to support and monitor and are, on average, more expensive. An improved local offer will be better for service users and reduce costs. A review is underway across south London in relation to mental heath. This replaces CH 82 and CH83	See CH55		1,000			High	Medium	SP1
rage		Staffing Implications Business Plan implications Impact on other departments Equalities Implications TOM Implications	The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal. The implications will arise from the review and options appraisal. The aim is to have a positive impact on users outcomes and wellbeing. Some MH users might be asked to move to different accommodation, but we will support them through any such decision. Efficient use of resources								
		& Housing			0	0	0	0			

<u>Panel</u>
C&YP
O&S
НС&ОР
SC
nt
O&S HC&OP SC

SI1

SI2

SPROP Reduction in Property related costs

Income - increase in current level of charges

Income - increase arising from expansion of existing service/new service

DEPARTMENT: CORPORATE SERVICES DEFERRED SAVINGS - BUDGET PROCESS 2018/19

	Panel	Ref		ription of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverabilit V	Risk Analysis Reputationa I Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
			<u>Division</u>	Infrastructure & Transactions							
		CSD7	Description	Restructure Post & Print section and delete 2 FTE posts.	428	(23)	23		L	L	SS2
			Service Implication	The reduction in resources will increase the time taken to process							
			Staffing Implications	Delete 2 FTE posts which will result in two staff redundancies.							
			Business Plan implications	None							
U			Impact on other departments	Reduction in current level of service may impact some time critical							
age			Equalities Implications	None							
e 196			TOM Implications								
ဢ			Service	Transactional Services							
		CS2015- 03	Description	Restructure of Transactional Services team	517	(50)	50		L	М	SS2
		03	Service Implication	Will increase the time taken to process payments and requests for							
			Staffing Implications	Up to 3 FTE posts deleted through voluntary/compulsory redundancy							
			Business Plan	Existing BP targets will need to be							
I			implications Impact on other	revised to align with reduced Will increase the time taken to							
			departments	process payments and requests for							
			Equalities Implications	ТВА							
			TOM Implications	To be determined as the potential benefits of both the new financial and							

age 19

P	anel	Ref	Desc	ription of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverabilit V	Risk Analysis Reputationa I Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
			Service/Section	Infrastructure & Transactions -							
		CS03		Facilities Management							
			Description	Adjust current Local Authority Liaison	33	(33)	33		L	L	SNS1
				Officer (LALO) arrangements to require							
				Assistant Directors to undertake the							
				duties as part of their job description.							
			Service Implication	None							
			Staffing Implications	Removal of allowance to staff. Duties to							
				be included in job decription of Assistant							
				Directors							
			Business Plan implications								
				None							
			Impact on other	l							
Ϋ́			departments	None							
ζ			Equalities Implications	None							
≾∟				None							
Tot	al Corp	porate Service	ces Deferred Savings			(106)	106	-	0		

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
Adult	Social	Care							
		Service	Adult Social Care						
17/18	CH72	Description Service Implication	Adult Social Care: Direct provision Reviewing transport arrangements for in-house units, linking transport more directly to the provision and removing from the transport pool. This is deferred to enable a more comprehensive review of service and community transport.	767	(100)	100	High	High	SP1
Subtota	ıl			767	(100)	100			
Total (Commu	nity & Housing 2019/20		767	(100)	-			

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NEW SAVINGS PROPOSALS 2019-23: CABINET 15 OCTOBER 2018

SUMMARY (cumulative)	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Total £000
Corporate Services	75	15	0	0	90
Children, Schools & Families	0	550	0	0	550
Environment & Regeneration	0	0	0	0	0
Community & Housing	0	100	0	0	100
Total	75	665	0	0	740
Cumulative Total	75	740	740	740	

Savings Type

SS1 Staffing: reduction in costs due to efficiency

SS2 Staffing: reduction in costs due to deletion/reduction in service

SNS1 Non - Staffing: reduction in costs due to efficiency

SNS2 Non - Staffing: reduction in costs due to deletion/reduction in service

SP1 Procurement / Third Party arrangements - efficiency

SG1 Grants: Existing service funded by new grant

SG2 Grants: Improved Efficiency of existing service currently funded by unringfenced grant

SPROP Reduction in Property related costs

SI1 Income - increase in current level of charges

SI2 Income - increase arising from expansion of existing service/new service

NEW SAVINGS 2019-23 CABINET 16 OCTOBER 2018 DEPARTMENT: CORPORATE SERVICES SAVINGS - BUDGET PROCESS 2019/20

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	2019-20 CS01	Service/Section	Revenues and Benefits								
		=	Amend discretionary rate relief policy None	524	75				L	н	SNS2
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan implications	None								
		Impact on other departments	None								
		Equalities	Some charities, sports clubs, education establishments and								
		Implications	non profit making organisations will have a reduction in rate								
_			relief								
D.		TOM Implications									

APPENDIX 8 (a)

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NEW SAVINGS 2019-23 CABINET 16 OCTOBER 2018 DEPARTMENT: CORPORATE SERVICES SAVINGS - BUDGET PROCESS 2019/20

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	2019-20 CS02										
		Service/Section Description Service Implication	Concessionary Travel Charge for Blue Badges None	0		15	0		М	н	SI2
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan implications	None								
		Impact on other departments	None								
		Equalities Implications	All surrounding LA's currently charge. Maximum of £10.00 per badge. Alrerady stated on-line but charge not enforced.								
		TOM Implications	None								
a			Corporate Services: New Savings Total		75	15	0	0	90		

APPENDIX 8 (a)

CABINET 16 OCTOBER 2018

APPENDIX 8(a)

DEPARTMENT: Children, Schools and Families

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key
:&YP	CSF2018-08	Service Description	Education	2.074		450			Ma divers	Himb	660
		Description	Review Early Years service: reduce some direct services	2,071		150			Medium	High	SS2
			which are delivered through the Early Years Service and								
			the number and location of buildings they are delivered from.								
			This will mean reduced support for vulnerable babies,								
			children and families accessing targeted services as well as								
			the universal offer. This reduced offer could result in								
			increased numbers needing high cost statutory intervention.								
		Staffing Implications	Majority of costs associated with direct services are staffing								
			and building and facility costs as part of this proposal. This								
			will equate to approximately 3-5 members of staff and/or								
			assosiated building costs.								
			No specific Implications								
P		implications									
'age		Impact on other	These reductions will place additional burdens on universal,								
ge			targeted and specialist services.								
		Equalities	This will reduce support to vulnerable children and families								
202		Implications	increasing pressure on our parents/carers and universal								
\sim			service's capacity to manage these needs.								
		TOM Implications	The TOM sets out an approach to prioritisation but this level								
			of saving is likely to impact most on those already most at risk.								

DEPARTMENT: Children, Schools and Families

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key
&YP	CSF2018-09	Service	<u>Education</u>								
		Description	Radically reduce some statutory education functions	8,137		200			High	High	SS2
		Service Implication	We will agree with schools priorities for the use of the								
		-	retained DSG to support delivery of a reduced statutory								
			service function.								
			Majority of costs associated with direct services are staffing								
			costs as part of this proposal. This will equate to								
			approximately 7 members of staff								
		implications	No specific Implications								
		•	No specific Implications expected although we could see								
		•	some legal challenge.								
		Equalities	We will use the Council's agreed HR policies and procedures								
			for restructuring and will complete EAs. This will reduce								
			support to vulnerable and at risk children, increasing								
			pressure on our universal service's capacity to manage these								
Ų			needs. Statutory Education and Social Care services for C&YP will								
Page		=	be further reduced. The department will be reorganised to								
Э			reflect downsizing. This saving is in line with TOM direction of								
2			travel to focus delivery on the council's statutory duties.								
203			Detailed work will need to ensure that risk and vulnerability is								
Щ			prioritised and careful consideration of the ability to deliver								
			the statutory minimum required.								

DEPARTMENT: Children, Schools and Families

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
Page 204		Business Plan implications Impact on other departments Equalities Implications	Children Social Care Radically reduce support for LAC/CSE/respite During 2019/20 we will review our eligibility criteria and service offer for some of our most vulnerable clients. This is likely to mean reduced therapeutic support to highly vulnerable children including looked after children and care leavers These services are mainly commissioned or spot purchased. There may be staffing implications as the current contract means that some of our own staff are employed and could be eligible for redundancy. No specific Implications These reductions may place additional burdens on universal, targeted and specialist services. This will reduce support to vulnerable and at risk children including C&YP In Need, on a Child Protection Plan, on the edge of care, Looked After C&YP, care leavers or young people with complex disabilities, young people in the youth justice system, increasing pressure on our parents/carers and universal service's capacity to manage these needs. The TOM sets out an approach to prioritisation but this level	10,545		200			High	High	SNS2
Total			of saving is likely to impact on those already most at risk and vulnerable young people at the top end of our Well Being Model		0	550	0	0			

DEPARTMENT: Community and Housing 2020/21

Panel	Ref	Notes		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
Adult S	ocial	Care										
			Service									
18/19	J	support for individuals to live at home by a combination of alarms and sensors, The service increasingly underpins packages of care provided via social work and reablement teams and can enable practitioners to be more precise with the amount of care visits required. Mascot also provides this service to a large number of self funders, as well as having contracts with Housing Associations to monitor extra care and supported living sites. A new Telecare hub is due to be installed at Mascot in late 2018 which will enable to staff to have more time and opportunity to widen the support offered and seek new commercial opportunities.		Mascot Service(Direct Provision) We are planning to maximise income generation from Telecare in a number of ways; Increase individual paying customers Review and renegotiate existing commercial contracts with Housing Associations, and seek more similar business. Compete for Telecare contracts in other boroughs. Explore commercial contracts for out of hours and concierge call handling services. Keep abreast of developments in all areas of Assistive Technology, including monitors and sensors, Telehealth, GPS, Robotics and similar. Explore benefits for ASC customers, self funders and as part of a more commercial offer to partner organisations. There are no staffing implications. This proposal fits in with the Adult Social Care plan, and Merton's Corporate Business Plan and MTFS Continued support from IT services, increased liaison with Communications Team None identified This is in line with the C&H TOM	£470k		£100			Medium	Medium	SNS2
Ċ	5						100					
Total C	mmur	nity & Housing 2020/21					100					

DEPARTMENT: CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES - SAVINGS TO BE REPLACED

	Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	C&YP	CSF2015-09	Service	Cross Cutting								
			Description	Review of CSF staffing structure beneath management	1,049	201				High	Medium	SS2
			Service Implication	Deliver for September 2018 so estimated full year effect of								
				£390k split over two years. With changes to the structure of								
				the department, the implementation of SCIS and a focus on minimal education and social care core functions we will								
				redesign our workforce across the smaller department. We								
				have reviewed our workforce following our strategy to reduce								
				agency cost and changes to team management positions.								
				Due to less experienced staff and increased inspection burdens, we revised the risk score for this saving.								
				burdens, we revised the fisk score for this saving.								
			Staffing Implications	Expect a reduction of 7 posts from a total of 65FTE.								
$\overline{}$			Business Plan	We will prioritise our core statutory education and social care								
Page			implications	functions.								
Q			Impact on other	A smaller workforce will reduce our ability to work on cross cutting issues and new developments.								
æ			departments	We will use the Council's agreed HR policies and procedures								
206			Equanties implications	for restructuring. An EA will be developed for the service								
8				change staffing proposals.								
رن			TOM Implications	The TOM refresh includes an increased focus on delivering								
				the restructure as well as flexible working and the introduction of the SCIS. The CSF workforce needs to be								
				more highly skilled and flexible. Delivery of a functioning								
				MOSAIC product is key to delivering this saving.								
L												

DEPARTMENT: CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES - SAVINGS TO BE REPLACED

CABINET 16 OCTOBER 2018

DEFA	KINENI.	CHILDREN, SCH	OOLS AND FAMILIES - SAVINGS TO BE R	EPLAC	עם			1	CABINET	16 OCTOBE	
Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
C&YP	CSF2016-02	<u>Service</u>	Children Social Care & Youth Inclusion								
		Description	Reduced costs/offer through the national centralised adoption initiative	509	78	3			High	High	SP1
		Service Implication	It is anticipated that the regional centralisation of adoption services will deliver savings through a larger commissioning base and the benefit of economies of scale.								
		Staffing Implications	Some staff may TUPE into the regional arrangements but this will not be known until later in the project								
		Business Plan implications	and will not be known until later in the project								
		Impact on other departments	Will be implications with pressures on other CSF services								
		Equalities Implications	We will need to ensure the new arrangements maintain the improvement of the adoption process and post adoption support to maintain and improve outcomes for this group of								
			vulnerable children and young people. We will use the Council's agreed HR policies and procedures for								
		TOM Implications	restructuring and will complete EAs. In line with CSF TOM								
C&YP	CSF2016-03	<u>Service</u>	Cross Cutting								
		Description	Further staff savings to be identified across the department.	811	150				High	High	SS2
		Service Implication	This is likely to impact on managing safe service and failing to meet regulatory requirements								
		Staffing Implications Business Plan	3-6 staff - we will follow our usual HR processes								
		implications Impact on other	These reductions will place additional burdens on universal								
		departments Equalities Implications	targeted and specialist services The majority of CSF's General Fund staff are delivering services for highly vulnerable children and young people. We								
		TOM Implications	will use the Council's agreed HR policies and procedures for restructuring and will complete EAs. The TOM sets out an approach to prioritisation but this level								
		TOW Implications	of saving will impact on those already most at risk and vulnerable young people at the top end of our Well Being								
Total Ci	hildren Schoo	 s and Families Savings	Model		429	0	0	0			

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DEPARTMENT: CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES - REPLACEMENT SAVINGS

	Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
C	&YP	CSF2018-01	Service	Children Social Care & Youth Inclusion								
			Description	Reduced costs/offer through the national centralised	509	30				Medium	High	SP1
			Service Implication	adoption initiative It is anticipated that the regional centralisation of adoption services will deliver savings through a larger commissioning base and the benefit of economies of scale.								
			Staffing Implications	Some staff may TUPE into the regional arrangements but this will not be known until later in the project								
			Business Plan	Certain services will cease to be provided by Merton as they								
			implications	will be outsourced to a Regional Adoption Agency.								
			Impact on other	Will be implications with pressures on other CSF services								
Ū			departments									
age			Equalities Implications	We will need to ensure the new arrangements maintain the								
$\mathbb{R}^{ }$				improvement of the adoption process and post adoption support to maintain and improve outcomes for this group of								
				vulnerable children and young people. We will use the								
208				Council's agreed HR policies and procedures for								
\simeq				restructuring and will complete EAs.								
\sim			TOM Implications	In line with CSF TOM								

DEPARTMENT: CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES - REPLACEMENT SAVINGS

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
C&YP	CSF2018-02	Service	Children Social Care & Youth Inclusion								
		Description	Reorganisation of the Children with Disability (CWD), Fostering and Access to Resources (ART) teams and a review of the Common and Shared Assessment (CASA) service.	1,290	130				Medium	High	SS1
		Service Implication	Potential loss of management oversight and increased pressures on the team managers. Potential loss of focus and input into recruitment of foster carers and/or placements as the capacity to do both roles well will be limited. Less resource available for CASA and Early Help assessments and MSCB training budget will need to be used for training around these assessments.								
		Staffing Implications	Risk of redundancy and costs of redundancy for experienced staff. Affecting three to four posts.								
		Business Plan implications	No specific Implications								
		Impact on other departments	Will be implications with pressures on other CSF services								
		Equalities Implications	We will use the Council's agreed HR policies and procedures for restructuring and will complete EAs.								
		TOM Implications	This is in line with the CSF TOM and our Child and Young Person well-being model approach.								

DEPARTMENT: CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES - REPLACEMENT SAVINGS

	Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
	C&YP	CSF2018-03	Service	<u>Education</u>								
			Description	Review Early Years : raise income or cease some services in preparation for 2020 where we'd consider withdrawing from direct provision of a childcare offer.	1,008	49				Low	Medium	SNS2
			Service Implication	We could consider a combination of both raising income and reducing some services. We will review and considder the impact of ceasing services on the service as well as service users.								
			Staffing Implications	If services are ceased this would impact on staffing. Would								
			Business Plan implications	No specific Implications								
Page			Impact on other departments	None								
(A)			Equalities Implications	This will reduce support to vulnerable children and families increasing pressure on our parents/carers and universal service's capacity to manage these needs.								
<u>1</u> 0			TOM Implications	The TOM sets out an approach to prioritisation but this level of saving will impact on those already most at risk and vulnerable young people at the top end of our Well Being Model.								

DEPARTMENT: CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES - REPLACEMENT SAVINGS

Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
C&YP		Service	<u>Education</u>								
		Description	Review schools trade offer, raise charges or consider	293	30				Medium	Low	SI1
		Service Implication	ceasing services from 2020. All CSF SLAs as well as de-delegated services with schools will be reviewed to ensure i) full cost recovery; ii) LBM charges are in line with other providers. We will also								
		Staffing Implications	examine further opportunities to trade with schools. If schools are unwilling/unable to pay for core and enhanced services this will result in approximately 2 posts deleted.								
		Business Plan implications Impact on other departments	Should funding not be secured there will be implications for service volumes and outcomes. Possible impact on child protection services if service reductions result in escalations from schools and others.								
D			We will use the Council's agreed HR policies and procedures for restructuring and will complete EAs.								
		TOM Implications	Education and Social Care services for C&YP will be reduced with higher thresholds for access. The department								
3			will continue to be reorganised to reflect downsizing. This saving is in line with TOM direction of travel to focus delivery on the council's statutory duties.								

DEPARTMENT: CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES - REPLACEMENT SAVINGS

CABINET 16 OCTOBER 2018

DEPA	KIMENI:	CHILDREN, SCHO	OOLS AND FAMILIES - REPLACEMENT S	AVINGS	<u> </u>				CARINE	16 OCTOBE	R 2018
Panel	Ref		Description of Saving	Baseline Budget 18/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	Risk Analysis Deliverability	Risk Analysis Reputational Impact	Type of Saving (see key)
C&YP	CSF2018-05	<u>Service</u>	Children Social Care								
		Description	Delivery of preventative services through the Social	1,807	45				Low	Low	SP1
		-	Impact Bond								
		Service Implication	The LA will buy into the Pan-London Care Impact								
			Partnership for the provision of a Social Impact Bond								
			(SIB) to deliver services designed to work with families to								
			keep young people out of care using the well established								
			Multi-Systemic (MST) and Functional Family Therapy (FFT)								
			methodologies. This work takes place in the context of a								
			rising population with increasing complex needs.								
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan	No specific Implications								
J		implications									
1		Impact on other	None								
		departments									
		Equalities Implications	This is a service for some of our most vulnerable children								
S			and young people.								
		TOM Implications	This is in line with the CSF TOM and our Child and Young								
)			Person well-being model approach.								
C&YP		Service	Children Social Care								
		Description	South London Family Drug and Alcohol Court	1,807	45				Low	Low	SP1
		Comice Implication	commissioning								
		Service Implication	Enable children to return home safely, thereby reducing cost of care placements. This work takes place in the context of a								
			rising population with increasing complex needs.								
			Tising population with increasing complex needs.								
		Staffing Implications	None								
		Business Plan	No specific Implications								
		implications									
			Potential impact on legal department.								
		departments									
		Equalities Implications	This is a service for some of our most vulnerable children								
			and young people.								
		TOM Implications	This is in line with the CSF TOM and our Child and Young								
	<u> </u>		Person well-being model approach.		_						
Total Cl	<u>hildren, Schoo</u>	Is and Families Savings			329	0	0	0			
Donlass	monto otili to b	a oubmitted			(100)	0	0	_			
керіасе	ments still to b	De Submitted		l	(100)	U	U				

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SUMMARY OF EQUALITIES ASSESSMENTS

SAVINGS REFERENCE	CABINET	DEPARTMENT	SAVING	оитсом
2019-20 CS01	15 October 2018	Corporate Services	Amend Discretionary Rate Relief Policy	2
2019-20 CS02	15 October 2018	Corporate Services	Concessionary Travel	2
CSF2018-02	15 October 2018	Children, Schools and Families	NB: Replaced by CSF2018 (2) and (12) in December savings	See Dec. (2) 8
CSF2018-03	15 October 2018	Children, Schools and Families	Review Early Years Service	2
CSF2018-04	15 October 2018	Children, Schools and Families	Review school trades offer	2
CSF2018-05	15 October 2018	Children, Schools and Families	Children Social Care - delivery of preventative services through the Social Impact Bond	1
CSF2018-06	15 October 2018	Children, Schools and Families	Children Social Care - South London Family Drug and alcohol court commissioning	1
CSF2018-08	15 October 2018	Children, Schools and Families	Review Early Years Service	2
CSF2018-09	15 October 2018	Children, Schools and Families	Reduce some statutory education functions	2
CSF2018-10	15 October 2018	Children, Schools and Families	Reduce support for LAC/CSE/respite	2
CH87	15 October 2018	Community and Housing	Mascot Service	1
2019-20 CS03	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Policy, Strategy and Partnerships - remove contribution	3
2019-20 CS04	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Policy, Strategy and Partnerships - reduce strategic partner grant	3
2019-20 CS05	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Registrars - reduce staffing	3
2019-20 CS06	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Revenues and benefits - reduce staffing	1
2019-20 CS08	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Insurance - reduce staffing	1
2019-20 CS11	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Amend Discretionary Rate Relief Policy	2
2019-20 CS12	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Increase in Empty Homes Premium for long term empty properties	1
2019-20 CS13	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Improved collection of Housing Benefit payments and reduce bad debt provision	1
2019-20 CS14	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Legal services - impose criminal litigation gap at 20k	1
2019-20 CS15	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Legal services - reduce civil litigation legal support by 50%	1
2019-20 CS23	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Client Financial Affairs - implement means assessed charging	2
2019-20 CS24	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	HR - realign/redesign HR services	1
2019-20 CS25	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	HR Support - charge for voluntary sector payroll	2
2019-20 CS26	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Procurement savings	1
2019-20 CS27	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Democratic services/Electoral Services	3
CSREP 2019-20 (3)	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Revenues and Benefits - Increase in income from Enforcement Services	1
CSREP 2019-20 (6)	10 December 2018	Corporate Services	Legal Services - Reduce budget allocated to employment advice and support	2

SUMMARY OF EQUALITIES ASSESSMENTS

SAVINGS REFERENCE	CABINET	DEPARTMENT	SAVING	ОИТСОМ
CSF2018-07	10 December 2018	Children, Schools and Families	Reorganisation of School Admissions, School Improvement and the My Futures teams	3
CSF2018-11	10 December 2018	Children, Schools and Families	Reduction of SENDIS early intervention service	3
CSF2018-(2) & (12)	10 December 2018	Children, Schools and Families	Children's Social Care - reduction in staffing at Bond Road	3
CSF2018-(13)	10 December 2018	Children, Schools and Families	Review of CSF admin. Structure	1
ENV1819 - 01	10 December 2018	Environment and Regeneration	Leisure and Culture - Five year extension of GLL contract	1
ENV1819 - 02	10 December 2018	Environment and Regeneration	Parking Services - Operational efficiencies	1
ENV1819 - 03	10 December 2018	Environment and Regeneration	Parking Services - support the delivery of key strategic council priorities	2
ENV1819 - 04	10 December 2018	Environment and Regeneration	Parking Services - reduction in number of pay and display machines needed	2
ENV1819 - 05	10 December 2018	Environment and Regeneration	Future Merton	1
CH35 & 36	10 December 2018	Community and Housing	Housing related Support Services Review and Procurement	2
CH39	10 December 2018	Community and Housing	Extra Care Housing contracts	2
CH55	10 December 2018	Community and Housing	Promoting independence	3
CH72	10 December 2018	Community and Housing	Community Transport	2
CH85	10 December 2018	Community and Housing	Review of external Woodland Day Care Contract	2
CH86	10 December 2018	Community and Housing	Winter pressures, increased capacity for short term placements	2
CH88	10 December 2018	Community and Housing	Homecare monitoring system	1
CH89	10 December 2018	Community and Housing	Older People Day Activities	2
СН90	10 December 2018	Community and Housing	Out of Area Placements	2
CH91	10 December 2018	Community and Housing	Supported Living/Residential Review	2
CH92	10 December 2018	Community and Housing	Mobile working	2
CH93	10 December 2018	Community and Housing	Learning Disabilities Offer	2
CH94	10 December 2018	Community and Housing	MHCT Integration - pooled funding resourcing	2



What are the proposals being assessed?	Withdraw notional rent subsidy for MVSC and Citizens Advice 2019-20 CS03
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Services / Customers, Policy and Improvement

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Sophie Ellis, A/D Customers, Policy and Improvement
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	To achieve MTFS savings it is proposed to withdraw notional rent funding for MVSC and Citizens Advice Merton and Lambeth (CAML) and charge them full market rents for the premises they occupy from 2020/21 to deliver a saving of £99k. Currently both of these organisations have Strategic Partner Grant funding until March 2019 and both organisations have applied for funding under the new funding round 2019-22. 2019-20 CS03
Page 215	MVSC provide advice and support to the 650 or so voluntary sector groups in the borough. They provide advice on starting up, funding, governance and trouble shooting. They provide practical support on mergers and consortia e.g. Merton Accord. They provide training to volunteers and trustees. They provide the only volunteer brokerage service in the borough. They provide information and advice through a regular bulletin. The provide a voice and leadership role within the sector and are the main point of contact for the Council, the rest of the public sector and businesses wanting to fund the VCS through CSR. The Citizens Advice are the main provider of information and advice services in the borough. As well as general advice they also provide a casework service for more vulnerable residents. They assisted 32,000 residents in 2017/18 and the numbers have been steadily increasing. This is via web, phone and face to face. They provided assisted casework to 8,000 people. The bulk of the CAML service is provided by
	unpaid volunteering – 240 in 2017.18. MVSC and CAML both have lease agreements with the Council for offices that the Council owns. MVSC occupies offices at Vestry Hall and are not charged any rent. CAML occupy a shop front office at 7 Crown Parade, Morden and Kellaway House at 326 London Road Mitcham and again are not charged for the premises. Corporate Services fund an internal transfer to Property Services with E&R to cover the cost of the notional rent. The budget for this is currently £99k. To achieve a saving of £99k we could charge MVSC and CAML market rents. Alternatively we could look to

	APPENDIX 9 (a)
	accommodate both organisations within the Civic Centre subject to feasibility.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Generates a £99k saving towards the MTFS.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are	The Council is the main funder for both MVSC and CAML. If the Council charged rent to both organisations for the offices they occupy there are three possible outcomes:
the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	(1) Both organisations will pay the rent using monies they receive from the Strategic Partner Grant programme. This is effectively a cut to their grant. In July 2017 Cabinet agreed to fund the Strategic Partner programme at its current level for the next 3 years. Potentially this proposal goes back on the decision made at Cabinet. Under this scenario both organisations would have to significantly reduce their services.
	(2) They find alternative funding to pay for the rent. This is highly unlikely as the funding environment for voluntary and charitable organisations is extremely challenging.
	(3) One or both organisations are forced to shut down.
Page 2	The biggest impact of a reduction in service capacity will be on service users. MVSC will not be able to provide the current levels of advice and support to the voluntary sector. CAML would how to restrict further their information and advice offer. This will also have an impact on demand for LBM services, in particular social care services, as the VCS performs a vital preventative role.
Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	Shared with E&R in that property services provide the office accommodation and CS provide the rent to E&R.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

It is likely that the services provided by these two organisations will have to reduce. MVSC would have to reduce its support offer to the voluntary sector. The voluntary sector is a major asset in Merton and provides help, support and activities across the spectrum. Often these services support Merton's most vulnerable residents with the highest needs – older people, disabled people and those with long term illnesses, families and individuals living in poverty, vulnerable children etc. There would be an impact on voluntary organisations without MVSC's support. Also, the Council needs MVSC to support and develop the voluntary sector to provide early intervention and preventative services that the Council needs but can no longer afford to provide.

The impact of a reduction in CAML's service would be significant. They would have to lose at least one paid member of staff. Paid staff provides management and support to the volunteers. They would therefore not be able to deliver the level of service because they would have to reduce the number of volunteers being managed. This would mean a direct reduction in front line advice services. Clients of CAML are more likely to be vulnerable and from the poorest parts of the borough. 55% of services users are from BAME communities and 22% of clients are from merton's two poorest wards – Cricket Green and Figges Marsh). The current location of the CAML main office in Mitcham is pivotal to provide asy access to face to face support.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ich applies	Tick which applies		Reason
(equality group)	Positiv	e impact	Potential negative impact		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age		√	√		Older residents generally have higher needs and will therefore need more advice and support from the voluntary sector. The highest proportion of VCS organisations provide services related to Health and Wellbeing. The likely outcome is a reduction in service provision to these uses.
Disability		✓	✓		Disabled residents generally have higher needs and will therefore need

		1	APPENDIX 9 (a)
			more advice and support from the voluntary sector. The highest proportion of VCS organisations provide services related to Health and Wellbeing. The likely outcome is a reduction in service provision to these
			users.
Gender Reassignment	√	√	People undergoing gender reassignment are likely to have higher support needs, require specialist advice and face discrimination. The likely outcome is a reduction in service provision to these users.
Marriage and Civil Partnership	✓	✓	Some impact for people seeking advice and support on civil partnerships and marital issues if provision reduces.
Pregnancy and Maternity	✓	✓	Some impact for people seeking advice and support on pregnancy and maternity issues if provision reduces – in particular around employment contracts.
Race	✓	✓	BAME groups are over-represented across a range of needs in relation to employment, discrimination, housing, poverty etc. The take up of advice services and voluntary sector support is therefore significantly higher for these groups. A reduction in advice capacity and support to the VCS will therefore affect these users more.
Religion/ belief ປ ວ	✓	✓	Some impact for people seeking advice on issues relating to religion / belief if provision reduces, particularly around discrimination and hate crime.
resex (Gender) No	√	✓	Some impact for people seeking advice on issues relating their gender if provision reduces, particularly around discrimination and domestic violence.
Sexual orientation	√	√	Some impact for people seeking advice on issues relating their sexual orientation if provision reduces, particularly around discrimination and hate crime.
Socio-economic status	√	✓	Service users for advice services and VCS groups are significantly higher for the east of the borough as users with lower economic status have higher needs and therefore are over-represented in terms of service demand.

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
It is likely that both MVSC and CAML would have to reduce service delivery to afford to pay for market rents. Service users from groups with protected characteristics are over-presented because they generally have higher advice and support needs.	Advice and support to help both organisations access additional (grant) funding to reduce the shortfall. Monitoring of the impact in terms of service take-up from those with protected characteristics. However, there is a possibility that both organisations would not be able to increase income sufficiently to cover the rental costs. We could explore whether both organisations could move into alternative council accommodation e.g. at the Civic Centre. This would be dependent on a feasibility study. However, this would not be ideal as the majority of service users for both organisations are from the east of the Borough.	Additional grant revenue raised to cover the cost of the rental charges	Funding would need to be secured by March 2021	Existing resources.	John Dimmer, Head of Policy, Strategy and Partnerships	Subject to Cabinet and CMT approval this proposal will be added to the Customers, Policy and Improvement Service Plan.

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
		X	

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service					
Assessment completed by	John Dimmer, Head of Policy, Strategy and Partnerships	Signature: John Dimmer	Date: 5 Dec 2018		
mprovement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Sophie Ellis, A/D Customers, Policy and Improvement	Signature: Sophie Ellis	Date: 5 Dec 2018		



What are the proposals being assessed?	Reduce the Strategic Partner Grant programme by 10% to save £78k from 2022/23 - 2019-20 CS04
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Services / Customers, Policy and Improvement

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Sophie Ellis, A/D Customers, Policy and Improvement
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	To achieve MTFS savings it is proposed to Reduce the Strategic Partner Grant programme by 10% to save £78k from 2022/23. The current Strategic Partner Grant programme funds information and advice services and also advice and support services for the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS). 2019-20 CS04
How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Generates a £78k saving towards the MTFS.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	The immediate impact of a cut to the Strategic Partner Programme will be a decrease in advice and support provision to residents and a cut in support services to the VCS itself. The biggest impact of a reduction in service capacity will be on service users. There would be a reduction in the level of advice and support to the voluntary sector. There would also be a reduction in the support available to voluntary sector organisations in terms of advice, training and representation. This will also have an impact on demand for LBM services, in particular social care services, as the VCS performs a vital preventative role.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	No, responsibility lies with Corporate Services. However, a reduction in advice and support services provided by the voluntary sector could increase demand for other departments, in particular adult social care and childrens social care.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

A reduction in funding for the Strategic Partner programme will reduce the provision of services outlined below:

Citizens Advice Merton and Lambeth (CAML) – 32,000 residents contacted CAML in 2017/18 for help and advice. Assisted residents to gain c. £2 million in benefits.

Southwest London Law Centres (SWLLC) – managed 368 cases in 2017/18, the vast majority through pro-bono legal support. NB 1:3 clients are turned away due to capacity issues.

Springfield Advice and Law Centre (SLC) – 138 cases managed in 2017/18, the majority of service users with complex mental health needs. Mainly dealing with debt, benefits and housing issues.

Terton Community Transport (MCT) – transport for 258 service users in 2017/18

Merton Centre for Independent Living (MCIL) – assisted 165 service users across 365 cases delivering 1,345 advice session in 2017/18 Merton Voluntary Services Council (MVSC) – In 2017/19 239 advice sessions delivered, 32 organisational health checks completed, 50 e-bulletins going out to 1000 VCS organisations, regular INVOLVE information sessions, 900 volunteers supported.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick whicl	h applies	Reason
(equality group)	Positiv	e impact	Potential negative impact		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age		√	✓		Older residents generally have higher needs and will therefore need more advice and support from the voluntary sector. The highest proportion of VCS organisations provide services related to Health and Wellbeing. The likely outcome is a reduction in service provision to these uses.

Disability	✓	✓	Disabled residents generally have higher needs and will therefore need more advice and support from the voluntary sector. The highest proportion of VCS organisations provide services related to Health and Wellbeing. The likely outcome is a reduction in service provision to these users.
Gender Reassignment	√	√	People undergoing gender reassignment are likely to have higher support needs, require specialist advice and face discrimination. The likely outcome is a reduction in service provision to these users.
Marriage and Civil Partnership	√	V	Some impact for people seeking advice and support on civil partnerships and marital issues if provision reduces.
Pregnancy and Maternity	√	√	Some impact for people seeking advice and support on pregnancy and maternity issues if provision reduces – in particular around employment contracts.
Race	√	V	BAME groups are over-represented across a range of needs in relation to employment, discrimination, housing, poverty etc. The take up of advice services and voluntary sector support is therefore significantly higher for these groups. A reduction in advice capacity and support to the VCS will therefore affect these users more.
Religion/ belief	√	√	Some impact for people seeking advice on issues relating to religion / belief if provision reduces, particularly around discrimination and hate crime.
©ex (Gender) ⊕ N	√	√	Some impact for people seeking advice on issues relating their gender if provision reduces, particularly around discrimination and domestic violence.
Sexual orientation	√	√	Some impact for people seeking advice on issues relating their sexual orientation if provision reduces, particularly around discrimination and hate crime.
Socio-economic status	√	√	Service users for advice services and VCS groups are significantly higher for the east of the borough as users with lower economic status have higher needs and therefore are over-represented in terms of service demand.

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Residents from the groups with Protected Characteristics have higher needs and are overrepresented in terms of take-up of advice and support from the poluntary sector. A cut in provision will therefore have a disproportionate negative impact on these groups. For example, clients of Citizens divice are more likely to be vulnerable and from the poorest parts of the borough. 55% of services users are from BAME communities and 22% of clients are from Merton's two poorest wards – Cricket Green and Figges Marsh).	A 10% funding reduction will have an impact. However, the timing of the reduction in 2022/23 allows time for the voluntary sector to prepare for this change and seek alternative funding sources. They would have 3 years to identify alternative funding either from the public sector or the private sector. The Council is supporting the Merton Giving initiative to seek funding for the voluntary sector from local businesses in Merton and High Net Worth Individuals living in the borough. Whilst this might not cover all of the £87k funding reduction it is reasonable to assume that other sources of funding might cover some of this funding decrease.	Additional funding raised from alternative sources.	Funding would need to be secured by March 2023	Existing resources	John Dimmer, Head of Policy, Strategy and Partnerships	Subject to Cabinet and CMT approval this proposal will be added to the Customers, Policy and Improvement Service Plan.

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
		X	

• stage 5: Sign off by Director/ He	ad of Service		
Assessment completed by	John Dimmer, Head of Policy, Strategy and Partnerships	Signature: John Dimmer	Date: 5 Dec 2019
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Sophie Ellis, A/D Customers, Policy and Improvement	Signature: Sophie Ellis	Date: 5 Dec 2019



What are the proposals being assessed?	Reduce the establishment in Merton Registration Service by 1 FTE
	(CS 2019-20 CS05)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Services / Customer, Policy and Improvement

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Sean Cunniffe, Head of Customer Contact
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, peletion of posts, changing criteria	Following the Home Office's decision to cease the Nationality Checking Service, Nationality Document Return service and the Settlement Checking Service it is proposed to reduce the establishment by one FTE through voluntary redundancy. If this cannot be achieved compulsory redundancy will be applied with those within the affected position. 2019-20 CS05
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Helps the Council balance the budget and reflects required resource for this work.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Merton registration Service staff.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	The Home Office dictate what services are managed through the Registration Service. We have no say on this. It is our responsibility to interpret their requirements and manage the service.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

Have analysed the workflow following the decision by the Home Office to cease and remove a number of services from the Registration Service.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick which	h applies	Reason												
Tequality group)	Positiv	e impact	Potential negative impact														Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
age	Yes	No	Yes	No													
Age																	
Noisability																	
Gender Reassignment																	
Marriage and Civil Partnership																	
Pregnancy and Maternity																	
Race																	
Religion/ belief																	
Sex (Gender)			Yes		If a volunteer cannot be established we will have to consider compulsory redundancy within a staff group entirely made up of women.												
Sexual orientation																	
Socio-economic status																	

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Compulsory redundancy of a female employee	Follow agreed HR processes for redundancies	No appeals against selection	31.03.2019	Existing	Sean Cunniffe	No

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

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8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
		X	

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ He	ad of Service		
Assessment completed by	Sean Cunniffe, Head of Customer Contact	Signature: Sean Cunniffe	Date: 21.11.2018

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ He	ad of Service	•	APPENDIX 9 (a)
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Sophie Ellis, Assistant Director of Customers, Policy & Improvement	Signature:	Date:



What are the proposals being assessed?	Reduction in Staffing within Revenues and Benefits (CS 2019-20 CS06)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Services/Resources

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	David Keppler Head of Revenues and Benefits
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals g. reduction/removal of service, peletion of posts, changing criteria petc)	Reduction in staffing within Revenues and Benefits (approximately 4 FTE) 2019-20 CS06
How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Assists with balancing the budget.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Depending on the review on staffing levels there may be an impact on the level of service provided, there could be a reduction in performance in housing benefits administration with claims taking slightly longer to process. There may be an impact on advice and support provided to residents
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	None Review of staffing structure within the section taking into account impact of universal credit, business rates retention, collection rates for all debt and welfare benefits. There will be service impacts as approximately 7% staffing reduction

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

- Reduction in staffing within Revenues & Benefits will where it can be achieved through natural wastage
- Analysis of workload through implementation and roll out of Universal Credit
- · Advice and support provided by voluntary sector

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick which	h applies	Reason
(equality group)		e impact	Poter negative	ntial	Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
<u> </u>	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age					
Disability					
Gender Reassignment					
Marriage and Civil					
Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity					
Race					
Religion/ belief					
Sex (Gender)					
Sexual orientation					
Socio-economic status			Yes		It is possible that claims for housing benefit may take longer to process or the amount of advice and support we provide reduces due to reduced resources

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Potential discriminatory practice in the selection for redundancy	None as processes and procedures already exist and it is anticipated that the saving will be achieved through natural wastage or voluntary redundancies.	Achievement of saving	2020/21	Existing	David Keppler	Not required
Monitoring of housing benefit performance to ensure claims are paid within a reasonable meframe	Monitoring of claims and identifying reductions in speed of paying initial claims	Performance indicators / daily staff work queues	2020/21	Existing	David Keppler	Not required
Ensure that any gaps in divice and support are met and delivered by voluntary sector organisations	Discussions with voluntary organisations regarding advice and support available across the borough			Existing	David Keppler	Not required

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1 OUTCOME 2 OUTCOME 3 OUTCOME 4

			APPENDIX 9 (a)
X			

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service							
Assessment completed by	David Keppler, Head of Revenues & Benefits	Signature: David Keppler	Date: 15.11.18				
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service		Signature:	Date:				



What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget savings (CS 2019-20 CS08)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate services/ Resources

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Nemashe Sivayogan
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria	Delete half an Insurance Officer post (CS 2019-20 CS08)
How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Deals with claims made against the Council
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	External claimants and internal Service Departments relating to an insurance claim.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	Our external insurance partners share this responsibility.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

Officers have considered cutting other posts within the division, but believe in the short to medium term that this post as the least impact as it is a vacant post.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick which applies		Reason
Requality group)	Positiv	e impact	Pote negative		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
N	Yes	No	Yes	No	
<u></u>				*	
Disability				*	
Gender Reassignment				*	
Marriage and Civil				*	
Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity				*	
Race				*	
Religion/ belief				*	
Sex (Gender)				*	
Sexual orientation				*	
Socio-economic status				*	

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
N/A						

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Pot	age 4: Conclusion of the Eq	uality Analysis		
le 29 36	Which of the following state Please refer to the guidance for outcomes and what they mean	ements best describe the outcom carrying out Equality Impact Assessme for your proposal	ne of the EA (Tick one box only ents is available on the intranet for f	r) urther information about these
	OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
	X			

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service						
Assessment completed by	Nemashe Sivayogan Head of Treasury and Pensions	Signature:	Date:			
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Roger Kershaw AD Resources	Signature:	Date:			



What are the proposals being assessed?	Amend discretionary rate relief policy (2019-20 CS11)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Services/Resources

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	David Keppler, Head of Revenues & Benefits
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria (etc)	Amend the discretionary rate relief policy for qualifying businesses/charities to reduce the overall amount contributed by Merton taxpayers by £75,000 per year 2019-20 CS11
How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Assists with balancing the budget.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Some charities, sports clubs, education establishments and non profit making organisations will have a reduction in or will lose all rate relief
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	None

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

• It is for the Council to determine the qualifying criteria and at what level it wishes to set for the discretionary rate relief for qualifying organisations. The existing scheme is already known to be more generous than neighbouring LA's and the proposal will bring us closer in sync with them.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick which	h applies	Reason				
equality group)		e impact	Potential negative impact		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified				
$ \omega $	Yes	No	Yes	No					
Age	100	No	Yes	i i i	The policy is discretionary and will be publicised in advance allowing organisations the opportunity to balance their own budgets accordingly. Relief can change annually, dependent on circumstances, and no amount is guarantied. All organisations are advised that relief is only awarded for a year and a review will be undertaken before the next award period.				
Disability		No	Yes						
Gender Reassignment		No		No					
Marriage and Civil		No		No					
Partnership									
Pregnancy and Maternity		No	Yes						
Race		No		No					
Religion/ belief		No		No					
Sex (Gender)		No		No					
Sexual orientation		No		No					
Socio-economic status		No	Yes						

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Some organisations will absorb the change, for example, private sports clubs, education establishments, charity shops, however it cannot be identified which organisations may reduce or stop services to residents.	Invite and consider "hardship" relief applications from organisations affected	Monitor number of hardship applications and number of claims awarded	April 19 to March 20	Existing	David Keppler	Business Rates section work plan

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4:	Conclusion	of the	Equality	Analysis
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Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4	
	X			

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ He	ead of Service		
Assessment completed by	David Keppler, Head of Revenues & Benefits	Signature: David Keppler	Date: 9.11.18

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ He	ad of Service	•	APPENDIX 9 (a)
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service		Signature:	Date:



What are the proposals being assessed?	Increase Empty Homes Premium for long term empty properties (2019-20 CS12)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Services/Resources

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	David Keppler, Head of Revenues & Benefits
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals g.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	Increase the empty home premium for long term empty properties – will an additional £97,000 council tax income 2019-20 CS12
How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Assists with balancing the budget.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Residents in the borough who own long term empty properties. A property is classed as long term empty once it has been empty and substantially unfurnished for two years. Currently the premium is 50% of the council tax and from April 2019 this premium will increase to 100%.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	None

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

- An analysis of current data shows that approximately 155 170 properties fall into this criteria and are charged the existing premium. As at the end of September 18 there were 166 properties charged the premium.
- The legislation allows a premium of 200% from April 2020 for properties empty for 5 years and 300% from April 2021 for properties empty for 10+ years.
- The change in legislation is aimed at reducing the number of empty properties.

tage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick which	n applies	Reason
(equality group)	Positiv	e impact	pact Potential Briefly explain v		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
			negative	ımpact	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age					
Disability					
Gender Reassignment					
Marriage and Civil					
Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity					
Race					
Religion/ belief					
Sex (Gender)					
Sexual orientation					
Socio-economic status					

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis
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8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

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Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
X			

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service			
Assessment completed by	David Keppler, Head of Revenues & Benefits	Signature: David Keppler	Date: 12.11.18
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service		Signature:	Date:



What are the proposals being assessed?	Improved collection of HB overpayments and reduction of Bad Debt Provision (2019-20 CS13)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Services/Resources

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	David Keppler, Head of Revenues & Benefits
What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals g. reduction/removal of service, beletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	Improved collection of HB overpayments and subsequent reduction Bad Debt Provision - 2019-20 CS13 Through continued existing approach to recovery
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Assists with balancing the budget.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Housing benefit claimants and ex housing benefits claimants.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	None

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

- An analysis of recent years data, including the total value of overpayments raised, invoices issued, payments and subsidy received and overpayments recovered from on-going benefits.
- There is no change to the existing recovery processes or procedures

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick which	h applies	Reason
Requality group)	Positiv	e impact	Potential		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
Ö			negative	ımpact	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age					
Disability					
Gender Reassignment					
Marriage and Civil					
Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity					
Race					
Religion/ belief					
Sex (Gender)					
Sexual orientation					
Socio-economic status			Yes		Housing benefit overpayments will only apply to residents on lower income or state benefits. Overpayments are generally incurred when the claimant fails to advise of a change in income or circumstances. Set levels of recovery from on-going benefit are applied using DWP levels. Payment arrangements are agreed with claimants to recover overpayments, income

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and expenditure assessments are undertaken to assist with affordability
and the council has the discretion to write off all or parts of overpayments
where circumstances are exceptional. – however, it should be noted that
this is not a new policy or approach to the recovery of this debt.

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4:	Conclusion	of the	Equality	v Analysis
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8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
X			

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service			
Assessment completed by	David Keppler, Head of Revenues & Benefits	Signature: David Keppler	Date: 14.11.18
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service		Signature:	Date:



What are the proposals being assessed?	CS 2019-20 CS14 & 2019-20 CS15
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Governance – legal

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Paul Evans
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	Reduce budget allocated to Council departments to carry out criminal and civil litigation by 50% 2019-20 CS14 and 2019-20 CS15. The proposal will reduce the resource available to carry out criminal enforcement or civil claims and departments will have to decide to manage demand or commit unfunded resource on one off cases on the merits.
How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Reduced cost
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	The Council's enforcement teams will need to decide which cases to prosecute or fund from elsewhere. Departments will need to consider funding to issue or defend proceedings on a case by case basis.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	The decision to take any legal proceedings is made by other departments of the council.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

Data from comparative council's and work volume. Enforcement case numbers.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick which applies		Tick which applies		Reason		
(dequality group)	Positive impact Potential negative impact			Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified			
ge	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Age 44		Х		Х	There is no identified impact as legal resource will continue to be available.		
G isability		Х		Х			
Gender Reassignment		Х		Х			
Marriage and Civil		Х		Х			
Partnership							
Pregnancy and Maternity		Х		Х			
Race		Х		Х			
Religion/ belief		Х		Х			
Sex (Gender)		Х		Х			
Sexual orientation		Х		Х			
Socio-economic status		Х		Х			

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
n/a						

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

tage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis							
Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only) Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal							
OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4				
X							

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service					
Assessment completed by	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:		
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:		



What are the proposals being assessed?	Facilities Management – Client Financial Affairs (CS2019-20 CS23)
	NB: Proposed new budget savings for Infrastructure & Technology division.
	Savings reference numbers CS16, 17,18,19,20,21, & 22 are new savings in 2020/21 to 2022/23 financial years, which relate to proposed operational changes in how some current services will be delivered in the future. These have been assessed as not having any potential equalities impact implications.
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Services – Infrastructure & Technology Division

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Mark Humphries - Assistant Director Infrastructure & Technology
What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	CS25 – Implement a 'means assessed' charging scheme for Appointeeships undertaken by the Client Financial Affairs team., - 2019-20 CS23
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Reviewing the current arrangements for how this service could be delivered in the future will ensure that we continue to provide an efficient and cost effective solution in order to meet the requirements of the Council's wider MTFS.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	I&T07 – External clients currently receive a free service irrespective of the value of assets they have, and therefore the proposal is to introduce a graduated charging mechanism based on the value of the individual client's assets and their ability to pay for the appointeeship services provided.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	No

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

Following a detailed analysis of information available on the CFA team's client database, in respect to factors such as age, gender and ethnicity, it has been determined that no one particular client group would be negatively impacted by this proposal. This is due to the fact that the proposed charges will be means tested and based purely on the value of an individual's assets and their ability to pay.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick which	h applies	Reason		
(equality group)	Positiv	e impact	Potential		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified		
Ň			negative	impact			
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Age		Χ		Χ	None.		
Disability		X		X	None.		
Gender Reassignment		X		Х	None.		
Marriage and Civil		X		Х	None.		
Partnership							
Pregnancy and Maternity		X		Χ	None.		
Race		X		Х	None.		
Religion/ belief		X		Х	None.		
Sex (Gender)		X		Х			
Sexual orientation		X		Х	None.		
Socio-economic status		Х	Х		The proposal to 'means test' client's assets may disadvantage some particular individuals who have been prudent and have savings set aside. However, this is also an issue because those clients that theoretically could afford to pay are currently receiving a free service and therefore being subsidised by the authority.		

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

There may be a negative impact for disability and socio-economic reasons

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

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8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.

Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.

Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.

Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources ?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
There may be a negative impact for disability and socio-economic reasons	We will adopt a means tested approach to implementing charges based on the client's ability to pay.	As part of existing management and monitoring arrangements of each individual clients financial resources	As an part of the new charging arrangement	Existing team resources	Jacky Greenfield	Yes

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 6: Reporting outcomes

10. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome	2	Assessment

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service							
Assessment completed by Mark Humphries – Assistant Director Infrastructure & Technology Signature: Mark Humphries Date: 26/11/18							
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Caroline Holland	Signature:	Date:				



What are the proposals being assessed?	Aligning the service to make the necessary savings 2019-20 CS24
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Services/HR

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Kim Brown – HR Lead
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals G .g. reduction/removal of service, peletion of posts, changing criteria G .c)	To realise the savings there will be a restructure and realignment of the service to meet customers needs. The proposal includes the deletion of vacant posts and there are no risks of redundancy 2019-20 CS24
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Assists with Council achieving a balanced budget and at the same time ensure services are delivered.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Schools, the workforce, members and the London Boroughs of Sutton and Kingston. Provides the ability to deliver services. A reduction in reports.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	N/A

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

List the type of evidence: data in relation to customer numbers, analysis of vacant posts and the impact this would have on service delivery. What impact has this evidence had on what you are proposing? It demonstrates that the service can be delivered but in relation to service level agreements we must be clear and define the service and expectations.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick which applies Positive impact		Tick whic	h applies	Reason
dequality group)			Potential negative impact		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
•	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age					
Disability					
Gender Reassignment					
Marriage and Civil					
Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity					
Race					
Religion/ belief					
Sex (Gender)					
Sexual orientation					
Socio-economic status					

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

	tage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis								
ge 2 9.58	Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only) Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal								
	OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4					
	X								

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service								
Assessment completed by	Kim Brown HR Lead	Signature:	Date:22/11/2019					
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:					



What are the proposals being assessed?	Charge for Voluntary sector payroll 2019-20 CS25
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Services/HR

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Kim Brown – HR Lead
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, eletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	Resources need to be allocated to provide this service and as HR are required to make savings this is not sustainable. The sector will be charge for the delivery of the payroll service and SLAs will be drafted for each organisation. 2019-20 CS25
How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Assists with Council achieving a balanced budget and at the same time ensure services are delivered.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Voluntary groups
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	N/A

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

List the type of evidence: data in relation to customer numbers, associated costs.

What impact has this evidence had on what you are proposing? It demonstrates that organisation needs to charge for the service if this does not happen it will impact on other services where customers are charged such as the Schools.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Positive impact		Tick which applies Potential negative impact		Reason			
(equality group)					Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified			
	Yes	No	Yes	No				
Age								
Disability								
Gender Reassignment								
Marriage and Civil								
Partnership								
Pregnancy and Maternity								
Race								
Religion/ belief								
Sex (Gender)								
Sexual orientation								
Socio-economic status			Х		Voluntary groups provide services to residents in the East of the borough that may be passed to service users – although this may be negligible.			

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Voluntary groups provide services to residents in the East of the borough that may be passed to service users	The organisations can buy- in to community accountancy services offered through Merton Voluntary Services.	Buy back of service from HR or buy from Community accounting service.	April 2019		Kim Brown	Yes

9	Stote that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is
	Important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

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8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4	
	X			

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service							
Assessment completed by	Kim Brown HR Lead	Signature:	Date:22/11/2019				
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:				



What are the proposals being assessed?	Procurement savings - Review of contract arrangements 2019-20 CS26
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Services/HR

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Kim Brown – HR Lead
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, eletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	Review contract arrangements and seek to realise savings through negotiation 2019-20 CS26
How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Assists with Council achieving a balanced budget and at the same time ensure services are delivered.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	External provider
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	Other boroughs

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

List the type of evidence: data in relation to customer numbers, associated costs.

What impact has this evidence had on what you are proposing? It demonstrates that savings may be realized through reviewing contract arrangements.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick which applies Tick which applies		n applies	Reason	
requality group)	Positiv	e impact			Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age					
Disability					
Gender Reassignment					
Marriage and Civil					
Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity					
Race					
Religion/ belief					
Sex (Gender)					
Sexual orientation					
Socio-economic status					

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Si	tage 4: Conclusion of the Equ	ality Analysis		
² age 265	Which of the following state Please refer to the guidance for o outcomes and what they mean fo	ments best describe the outcor carrying out Equality Impact Assessm or your proposal	me of the EA (Tick one box only nents is available on the intranet for for) urther information about these
	OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service				
Assessment completed by	Kim Brown HR Lead	Signature:	Date:22/11/2019	
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:	



What are the proposals being assessed?	2019-20 CS27
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Governance

Stage 1: Overview				
Name and job title of lead officer	Paul Evans			
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria	Reduce management cost by merging the democratic services team with the elections team and deleting one head of service post. 2019-20 CS27			
How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Increase internal efficiency			
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Proposal to merge democratic services and elections team under one manager. will impact on two teams which currently have 2 team manager roles. No perceived external impact on support to councillors or the electoral process. Risk of reduced availability of support for scrutiny and the elections team at a senior level.			
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	The responsibility is not shared.			

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

There is no identified impact on any protected characteristic.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick wh	ich applies	Tick which	h applies	Reason
tequality group)	Positiv	e impact	Poter negative		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
age	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age		Х	х		Deletion of a post could impact on protected groups age and sex
D isability		Х		Х	
Gender Reassignment		Х		Х	
Marriage and Civil		х		Х	
Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity		Х		Х	
Race		Х		Х	
Religion/ belief		Х		Х	
Sex (Gender)		Х	Х		
Sexual orientation		Х		Х	
Socio-economic status	-	Х		Х	

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
	HR policies will mitigate					

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

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U	Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis
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Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
		x	

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service				
Assessment completed by	Paul Evans	Signature:	Date:22/11/2018	
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Paul Evans	Signature:	Date:22/11/2018	



What are the proposals being assessed?	Increase in Enforcement Income (CSREP 2019-20 (3)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Services/Resources

Stage 1: Overview				
Name and job title of lead officer	David Keppler, Head of Revenues & Benefits			
What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria (etc)	Increase in income from Enforcement Service to be achieved through the increase in number of warrants being generated from ANPR contraventions - CSREP 2019-20 (3)			
How does this contribute to the puncil's corporate priorities?	Assists with balancing the budget.			
9. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	This will have limited impact on external customers. The proposals assist the Council with making a balanced budget.			
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	None			

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

• Increase in income from Enforcement Service – following the implementation of ANPR there has been an increase in the number of warrants issued following road contraventions. No impact on external customers or protected characteristics.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Rrotected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick which	h applies	Reason			
dequality group)	Positive impact		Potential		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified			
			negative	impact				
	Yes	No	Yes	No				
Age								
Disability								
Gender Reassignment								
Marriage and Civil								
Partnership								
Pregnancy and Maternity								
Race								
Religion/ belief								
Sex (Gender)								
Sexual orientation								
Socio-economic status								

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

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8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
X			

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service							
Assessment completed by	David Keppler, Head of Revenues & Benefits	Signature: David Keppler	Date: 15.11.18				
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service		Signature:	Date:				



What are the proposals being assessed?	CSREP 2019-20 (6)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Governance – legal

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Paul Evans
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	Reduce budget allocated to employment advice and support CSREP 2019-20 (6) The council uses considerably more employment support than comparative council's and a reduction in 50% of this should not have an impact.
How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Reduced cost
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Departments will need to consider funding to use legal employment advise and support. Potential staff reduction if capacity isn't required by other partners.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	The decision to take any legal proceedings is made by other departments of the council.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

Data from comparative council's and work volume. Employment advice resource used.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick wh	ich applies	Tick which	n applies	Reason
Te quality group) ນີ້	Positiv	e impact	ct Potential negative impact		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
ge	Yes	No	Yes	No	
√ge		Х	Х		Potential impact from staff reduction
Disability		Х		Х	
Gender Reassignment		Х		Х	
Marriage and Civil		Х		Х	
Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity		Х		Х	
Race		Х		Х	
Religion/ belief		Х		Х	
Sex (Gender)		Х	х		Potential impact from staff reduction
Sexual orientation		Х		Х	
Socio-economic status		Х		Х	

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Potential impact due to possible staff reduction	Follow HR policies					

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemente	d; therefore it is
important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.	

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7	Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis
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Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
	X		

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service							
Assessment completed by	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:				
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:				



What are the proposals being assessed?	CSREP 2019-20 (6)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Governance – legal

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Paul Evans
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria (etc)	Reduce budget allocated to employment advice and support CSREP 2019-20 (6) The council uses considerably more employment support than comparative council's and a reduction in 50% of this should not have an impact.
How does this contribute to the puncil's corporate priorities?	Reduced cost
9. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Departments will need to consider funding to use legal employment advise and support. Potential staff reduction if capacity isn't required by other partners.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	The decision to take any legal proceedings is made by other departments of the council.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

Data from comparative council's and work volume. Employment advice resource used.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

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Brotected characteristic	Tick wh	hich applies Tick which applies		h applies	Reason			
equality group)	Positiv	e impact	Pote	ntial	Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified			
Φ. , , ,			negative	impact				
27	Yes	No	Yes	No				
O nge		х	Х		Potential impact from staff reduction			
Disability		Х		Х				
Gender Reassignment		Х		Х				
Marriage and Civil		х		Х				
Partnership								
Pregnancy and Maternity		Х		Х				
Race		Х		Х				
Religion/ belief		Х		Х				
Sex (Gender)		Х	Х		Potential impact from staff reduction			
Sexual orientation		х		Х				
Socio-economic status		х		Х				

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Potential impact due to possible staff reduction	Follow HR policies					

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

ອ tage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis	
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Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
	X		

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service							
Assessment completed by Add name/ job title Signature: Date:							
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:				



What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget savings CSF2018-02 & CSF2018-12				
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	CSF/Children's Social Care				

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Paul Angeli (AD Children's Social Care/Youth Inclusion)
What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service,	These savings relate to the financial year 2018-19 The LA will delete a management post in the Children with Disabilities Team. This deletion will require a small restructuring of the team and lead to an increased responsibility for the team manager in this team. This will allow us to secure £50,000 savings.
deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	There will be a reduction of 3 family workers and one family group co-ordinator at Bond Road Family Centre. This will allow us to secure £127,000 savings. This will require deletion of posts. The reduction will in effect lead to a reduction of provision to vulnerable children between the ages of 5 and 11. The service works with children in need and subject to child protection plans. The proposals reduce the capacity of the service to work with about 60 families. It will also lead to a reduction of about 25-30 Family Group Conferences in 2018-19.
	As part of our Early Help offer we administer and provide support to schools and other agencies who complete early help assessments. There will be re grading and reduction in support for early intervention assessments. There will be a re grading of the current post to a social work grade and the administrative staff member will be changed to be part time. This will secure savings of £25,000.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	This proposal contributes to the corporate priority of setting a balanced budget, while prioritising services to children and families in line with our Wellbeing Model.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers,	Proposals to reduce management oversight of cases in Children With Disabilities: will have an impact on the staff in the disabilities service as they will have less access to managerial support.
communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Proposal to reduce Bond Road capacity by reducing Family Support Workers will impact on users of the centre. These are children in need and subject to child protection plans between the ages of 5 and 11. This reduction will lead to an overall drop in service provision to approximately 40 families or about 60-80 children in the year. It constitutes an overall drop in service of about 10%. As this is a service targeted to

	ADDENDIV 0 (a)
	some of the more vulnerable families in the borough, the reduction in capacity will necessarily impact on some of these. The service will continue to try to identify and prioritise access to services for those families that are most vulnerable.
	The reduction in resources for early assessment may potentially result in an impact on partners. The role has a promotional role in driving early assessment and early help and the change in the posts' capacity may lead to less use of CASA and a reduction in access to early help over time.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	The CWD works closely with colleagues from SENDIS, Health and Social Care. Delivery of services for children with disabilities is a shared council function and is part of SENDIS. Overall responsibility for delivery remains with the department.
	Bond Road: These services are not shared with any other departments. Colleagues in Health, Education and Social Care will be impacted through the reduction in capacity to provide a service to families they are working with. Health and Education services refer in to Bond Road. Responsibility sits with Children's Social Care.
	The CASA post is based in Children's Social Care and works extensively with partners working with children. These include schools, children's centres, early years settings, health and the voluntary sector.

What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

We have information about caseloads and the ratios of staff to managers in the service. Children with Disabilities are known evidentially to be some of the most vulnerable children in our system.

We have data available from our review of Bond Road. This has provided an insight into the impact of the reduction in posts.

We have data about CASA use from 2017-18 and we are able to understand a potential impact on use.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick which applies Positive impact		Tick which applies Potential negative impact		Reason
(equality group)					Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age		*	*		Vulnerable children and families in need of services will be impacted by these changes as there will be fewer resources for this group of children and their parents. In the case of Bond Road this will impact specifically on the age group 5-11 years.
Disability		*	*		The proposals relate to children with disabilities. We anticipate a small impact as the reduction in capacity is managerial.
Gender Reassignment					
Marriage and Civil Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity					
©Race					
Religion/ belief					
Sex (Gender)		*	*		Women who are the main users of Bond Road and CSC services generally will be impacted. This will be a minor impact as service re design should support access to services through for instance group work.
Sexual orientation					
Socio-economic status		*	*		This work tends to be with the most vulnerable socio-economic groups and therefore the reduction in services will be felt disproportionately by them.

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
There will be some impact on the oversight of children with disabilities	Y	On going performance management and auditing of the service will be required.	On Going	Existing resources	Gordon Murray	Υ
There will be a negative impact on provision for young children and their families subject to a child protection plan	Y	Review of Bond Road underway to review service configuration and eligibility criteria. The impact will be minimised by service design that means that the most vulnerable continue to receive a service and group work delivery is explored.	Oct 2018	Existing resources	Gordon Murray	Y
There will be a loss of 1 Family Group Co Ordinator and this will mean less families will be able to access this service. It could lead to more children at risk of entering care.		We will role out a family finding model and train more staff in effectively helping families to develop resources to replace the FGC provision.	April 2019	Existing Resources	Gordon Murray	Y
As above	Y	Early Help review to identify how children in need and subject to a Child Protection Plan can access children's centres provision.	Nov 2018	Existing resources	Gordon Murray	Υ
There will be some gaps in the support available for CASA delivery.	Y	Work to take place with partners and MSCB so CASA is promoted as part of early help and safeguarding of children.	Jan 2019	Existing Resources	Paul Angeli	Y

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4:	Conclusion	of the E	Equality	/ Analy	ysis
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8.	Which of the followin	g statements bes	t describe the outcon	ne of the EA	(Tick one box only))
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Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
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Assessment completed by	Paul Angeli AD CSC &YI	Paul Angli	Date: 17/11/18
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Rachael Wardell DCS CSF	Signature: Signature:	Date: 22/11/2018
		SANDardell	



What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget savings CSF 2018-07
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	CSF/Education

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Jane McSherry (AD Education)
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your Uproposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	There will be a reduction in posts across School Admissions, School Improvement and the My Futures teams. These deletions will require restructuring in each of the teams. The reductions in the School Admissions and School Improvement teams will increase the workload of the remaining staff and in one team increase the role and responsibility of a team manager. The reductions in the My Futures team will in effect lead to a reduction of provision to vulnerable young people between the ages of 15 and 19. The service works with young people at risk of being or who are NEET (Not in Education Employment and Training. The proposals reduce the capacity of the service to work with about 40 young people. The above proposals will allow us to secure £70,000 savings.
	The proposal includes a reduction in the contribution the Council makes to the Safeguarding Partnership. It is hoped that other contributing partners who currently make a much smaller contribution will make up the shortfall but otherwise there will need to be a reduction in the support that is offered across the partnership which may impact on the training offer. This will secure savings of £30,000.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	This proposal contributes to the corporate priority of setting a balanced budget, while prioritising services to children and families in line with our Wellbeing Model.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Schools, service users and partners will be directly impacted by different parts of this proposal. Work will need to be undertaken to ensure that risk and vulnerability are prioritised and careful consideration is needed to ensure that we continue to deliver at least the statutory minimum requirement in relation to vulnerable NEET adolescents particularly. The service will continue to try to identify and prioritise access to services for those families that are most vulnerable.
	The reduction in contribution to the Safeguarding Partnership will result in an impact on partners who will need to contribute more to offset the potential loss of support needed across the partnership.

4. Is the responsibility shared wit	h
another department, authority or	
organisation? If so, who are the	
partners and who has overall	
responsibility?	

The My Futures team works closely with the YOT, SENDIS and other social care teams in relation to vulnerable young people who are either vulnerable to or are NEET. It could have a negative impact on higher level threshold services.

School Improvement and admissions teams are not shared with other departments.

The Safeguarding Partnership is a joint partnership between the Council, Police and Health as the statutory partners and has close links with schools.

Stage 2: Collecting evidence/ data

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

We have substantial data sets, which include information about young people's primary needs, the type of referrals received by the team and from whom and tracking of young people who are NEET or at risk of being NEET. The team works closely with other services including schools, YOT, social care to ensure that young people are provided with appropriate advice, support and guidance in order to access the right course, apprenticeship of work opportunities with training. The savings will impact on the ability of the team to work as effectively with a range of young epople.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick wh	ich applies	Tick which	n applies	Reason		
(equality group)	Positive impact Potential		ntial	Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified			
			negative	impact			
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Age		*	*		Vulnerable young people at risk of or who are NEET in need of services		
					will be impacted by these changes as there will be fewer resources for this		
					cohort this will impact specifically on the age group 15-19 years.		

				ADDENDIY 0 (a)
Disability	*	*		The proposals relate to NEET young people of whom a significant minority are children with SEND. We will try to mitigate this risk by prioritising this group and reducing service aimed at earlier intervention across the cohort.
Gender Reassignment			*	
Marriage and Civil			*	
Partnership				
Pregnancy and Maternity			*	
Race			*	
Religion/ belief			*	
Sex (Gender)	*	*		There are more male young people in the high risk NEET groups We will try to mitigate this risk by prioritising this group and reducing service aimed at earlier intervention across the cohort.
Sexual orientation			*	
Socio-economic status	*	*		This work tends to be with the most vulnerable socio-economic groups and therefore the reduction in services will be felt disproportionately by them.

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Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

Nhis action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
There will be a negative impact on provision for young people who are at risk of or who are NEET	Y	We will prioritise those young people who are most vulnerable or at risk for other reasons e.g. SEND, high risk male NEET	On Going	Existing resources	Keith Shipman	Y

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

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Please refer to			EA (Tick one box only) ailable on the intranet for further info	ormation about these				
OUTCO	OME 1 O	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4				
			*					

	Assessment completed by	Jane McSherry, Assistant Director of Education
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C	Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	
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Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget savings CSF 2018-11
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	CSF/Education

Stage 1: Overview					
Name and job title of lead officer	Jane McSherry (AD Education)				
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your Uproposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	The LA will delete posts within the SENDIS 0-25 Early Intervention Team which includes Short Breaks assessment and delivery. This deletion will require a restructuring of the team and will lead to a reduction in the offer to vulnerable children with SEND and their families. The service works with children and young people from 0-25 to provide early intervention and support regarding the SEN and disabilities pathways and these CYP predominantly have complex SEND. This will impact on approximately 130 children and families. This will allow us to secure £47,000 savings.				
	We are proposing to implement an online EHCP Hub which will provide a better standard of service to customers and reduce the unnecessary spend on printing and postage. This will secure savings of £25,000.				
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	This proposal contributes to the corporate priority of setting a balanced budget, while prioritising services to children and families in line with our Wellbeing Model.				
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	The SENDIS 0-25 Early Intervention Team works with resident families who have children born with complex SEND and those entering the borough from elsewhere in the UK and oversees who are of statutory school age where it is clear that the Child has SEND but no assessment in place. They liaise with schools and other professionals to ensure that children are able to access appropriate education. They also assess families for short breaks and support health professional with their complex pathway planning. Reducing this team will impact on service users as we will need to prioritise those at highest risk of not engaging with education who are of statutory school. This is likely to impact on younger children and their families.				
	It is likely this will also impact on other services both internal to the Council e.g. children's social care, Early Years' service family support as well as external partners e.g. health as there will be less early help resource to offset risk. This constitutes a 30-50% reduction in the service.				

	ADDENDIY 0 (a)
	The EHCP Hub will provide a web-based hub which will be a more flexible and accessible resource for parent/carers and for other services both internal and external to the Council. It will also make it easier for all relevant stakeholders to monitor and track the progress of the assessment and improve timeliness.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	The SENDIS 0-25 Early Intervention Team works closely with colleagues in health and social care. Delivery of services for children with SEND is a shared council function. Overall responsibility for delivery remains with the department.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

We have substantial data sets which include information about children's primary needs, the type of referrals received by the team and from whom. Referrals can come from a variety of sources including: health professionals (including health visitors and pediatricians); schools, social workers and the families themselves. The team work with families who have arrived from oversees and who need support with translators etc.

Assessments for short breaks would include information to identify need, vulnerability and risk, this assessment and monitoring of enables the team to ensure the package of support provided meets needs and represents the best use of Council resources. The savings will impact on the ability of the team to work as effectively with a range of families.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick which applies Positive impact Potential negative impact		h applies	」Reason APPENDIX 9 (a)		
(equality group)					Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified	
	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Age		*	*		Vulnerable children and families in need of services will be impacted by these changes, as there will be fewer resources for this group of children and their parents. The service covers children and young people with SEND from 0-25	
Disability		*	*		The proposals relate to children with SEND. This will impact on children and their families and partners.	
Gender Reassignment				*		
Marriage and Civil Partnership				*		
Pregnancy and Maternity				*		
Race						
Religion/ belief				*		
Sex (Gender)		*	*		There are more male that female children and young people presenting with SEND	
Sexual orientation						
Socio-economic status		*	*		This work tends to be with the most vulnerable socio-economic groups and therefore the reduction in services will be felt disproportionately by them.	

7. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
There will be a negative impact on provision for children and young people with SEND and their families	Y	The impact will be reduced by targeting those most at risk of missing their statutory education	Ongoing	Existing resources	Karla Finikin	Y

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality	Analysis		
Which of the following statements Please refer to the guidance for carryin outcomes and what they mean for your	g out Equality Impact Assessr		
OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
		*	
tage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head	of Service		
ssessment completed by		Jane McSherry, Assistant	Director of Education
nprovement action plan signed off by	Director/ Head of Service		



Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget savings CSF2018-13: Review of CSF Admin Structure		
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	CSF/Children's Social Care/Youth Inclusion and Education.		

Stage 1: Overview						
Name and job title of lead officer	Rachael Wardell, Paul Angeli Jane McSherry.					
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals g.g. reduction/removal of service, geletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	With changes to the structure of the department, the implementation of MOSAIC and a focus on reduced education and social care core functions we will redesign our administrative workforce across what will be a smaller directorate while dealing with increasing demands. CSF has various business, finance and performance support functions across a number of numerous services. These functions are carried out either by dedicated business support staff or are integrated within other roles. The aim of the review is to understand whether the current set up is efficient, cost effective and delivers good value to the department. The review will cover all roles which carry out functions related to business, finance and performance support. The work will cover roles across both divisions (Education and Social Care & Youth Inclusion), although it is recognised that a review has recently been completed for SC&YI. The findings and outcomes of this review will be taken into consideration, so as not to duplicate this work. However, further changes are not ruled out. A reduction of 10-12 posts from a total of 65FTE is anticipated.					
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	 This proposal contributes to the councils' corporate priorities in ensuring we manage our resources to provide value for money, high standards of governance, financial and budget management. The desired outcomes of the review are: More joined up provision of performance information and data across the department Reduced duplication of work Increased efficiency and effectiveness of the business, finance and performance support functions 					

	across CSF services APPENDIX 9 (a)
	Release capacity for other work or deliver financial savings
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Less resource and flexibility to meet increasing demands may lead to a risk of decreased timeliness of response to customers and potentially reduced support for vulnerable children and young people, although the primary impact is likely to be (initially) on colleagues and partners who will have to undertake more 'self service' and may experience reduced response times.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	This is wholly a Children's Schools and Families workforce.

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What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

We know the staff in this cohort likely to be affected by any reduction in the number and distribution of business support roles. Understanding of equality and diversity impact of any proposal to reduce the numbers of posts forms part of the HR process of service redesign.

We have not been able to identify and quantify the predicted impact on colleagues, external stakeholders and service users, as the underlying

We have not been able to identify and quantify the predicted impact on colleagues, external stakeholders and service users, as the underlying principle is to seek to be more efficiently organised, rather than to reduce any service provision, but an evaluation of impact forms part of the review.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

					APPENDIX 9 (a)	
Protected characteristic	Tick which applies Positive impact		Tick which applies Potential negative impact		ALL LINDIX 3 (a)	
(equality group)						
	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Age				*		
Disability				*		
Gender Reassignment				*		
Marriage and Civil				*		
Partnership						
Pregnancy and Maternity				*		
Race				*		
Religion/ belief				*		
Sex (Gender)				*		
Sexual orientation				*		
Socio-economic status				*		

7. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

his action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

regative impact/ gap in formation identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

			APPENDIX 9 (a)
OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
*			

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service					
Assessment completed by	Rachael Wardell, Director CSF	Signature:	Date: 23-11-2018		
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Rachael Wardell, Director CSF	Signature: 248Wardell	Date: 23-11-2018		

Equality Analysis – ENV1819 - 01 – Leisure & Culture Development Team



Guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet.

What are the proposals being assessed?		To make Leisure Centre Contract Savings at the time of the opening of the new Morden Leisure Centre (MLC) and the demise of the existing Morden Park Pools (MPP) by way of a Change to the existing Leisure Management Contract with Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL) (ENV1819 – 01)		
Which Department/Division has the responsibility for this?		Environment & Regeneration – Public Space Division		
Stage 1: Overview				
Name and job title of lead officer		Christine Parsloe, Leisure & Culture Development Manager		
1. That are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. deletion/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	Outcome: To achieve leisure management contract savings Aims: To open a new MLC, close & demolition the existing MPP Proposals: 1) The new Morden Leisure Centre (MLC) is due to be completed in the Autumn of 2018 and this will result in a Deed of Variation with the contractors Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL) to discontinue operation of the existing Morden Park Pools (MPP) and move to operate the new MLC. In doing this we expect to be making savings on the contract sum.			
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	9			
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Customers, community organisations, schools, other departments, stakeholders etc. as we open a new leisure centre and close the existing MPP. The main terms of the contract pricing structures, membership, etc. will not change, rather a new suite of leisure opportunities will be provided generating a saving on the leisure management contract.			
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so: Who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	No			

6. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment? List the data, results of consultation, research and other sources of evidence reviewed to determine impact on the protected characteristics (equality groups). Where there are gaps in data you may have to address this by including it in the action plan.

Type of evidence

The range and type of facilities to be included in the new MLC has already been fully considered and consulted upon with the community through formal and informal consultations, planning applications and will continue to occur as the plans and designs implemented. This will include local interest groups, disability organisations, schools, those from ethnic minority communities and faith groups.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

7. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Equality group	Positive	impact		ential e impact	Reason
Pag	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age Disability	$\sqrt{}$				The facility mix for sports & leisure opportunities will be increased for all.
Disability	$\sqrt{}$				The service contract will remain as is in making this saving.
Gender Reassignment	$\sqrt{}$				
Marriage and Civil	$\sqrt{}$				
Partnership					
Pregnancy and	$\sqrt{}$				
Maternity					
Race	V			V	
Religion/ belief	$\sqrt{}$			$\sqrt{}$	
Sex	$\sqrt{}$				
Sexual orientation	V			V	
Socio-economic status	$\sqrt{}$			$\sqrt{}$	

8. How do you plan to mitigate the negative impact that has been identified above? Also describe how you will promote equality through the policy, strategy, procedure, function or service?

No negative impact identified above.

Stage4: Decision

Outcome 1 - √	Outcome 2 -	Outcome 3	Outcome 4
	uired: when the EIA has not identified any negative impact and all opportunities to ddressed.	and the evidence show that you have taken a advance equality and If this conclusion is re	strates that the proposals are robust ws no potential for discrimination and II appropriate opportunities to foster good relations between groups. ached, remember to document the ne information that you used to make
Outcome 2 – Adjustments to	remove negative impact identified by the ality. List the actions you propose to take to n.	advance equality. It can mitigate the potential lawful under the Equa some circumstances, putting in place single for it. It is both lawful a equality duty to consider	teps to remove barriers or to better an mean introducing measures to negative effect. Remember that it is ality Act to treat people differently in for example taking positive action or e-sex provision where there is a need and a requirement of the general der if there is a need to treat disabled luding more favorable treatment
potential for negative impact of In this case, the justification in be in line with the PSED to have	proposals despite having identified some or missed opportunities to promote equality. needs to be included in the EA and should ave 'due regard'. List the actions you is in the Action Plan. (You are advised to	This means a recommodespite any negative of advance equality, profit does not unlawfully believe discrimination objectively justified, it record what the object your proposals, and h	nendation to adopt your proposals, effect or missed opportunities to vided you have satisfied yourself that discriminate. In cases where you is not unlawful because it is is particularly important that you tive justification is for continuing with low you reached this decision. This is we that you have paid 'due regard' to relity Duty

APPENDIX 9 (a)

Outcome 4 – Stop and rethink: when your EA shows actual or potential	If a policy shows unlawful discrimination it must be
unlawful discrimination.	removed or changed.
110101	Include information as to why you suggest going ahead with
with full reasoning to continue with your proposals?	your proposals despite negative impact being identified.

Stage 5: Making adjustments - Improvement Action Pan

10. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the assessment and analysis and outlines the action to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified.

Risks or improvements identified in the EIA	Action required	Performance measure & target(s)	By when	Uses existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Progress
No negative impacts identified,						

Have you incorporated these actions into your divisional service plan or team plan? Please give details of where they have been included.

Included as part in the existing Leisure & Culture Development Team's transformation and service plans.

11. How will you share lessons learnt from this assessment with stakeholders and other council departments?

We will share any learning from this with others through one to one support, advice and guidance as appropriate and time allows.

Stage 6: Monitoring

The full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

How will you monitor the impact of the proposal once it has been implemented?

Monitoring will be done through the leisure management contract monitoring processes within existing business practices

How often will you do this?

Quarterly through formal meetings, otherwise through day to day working and business operations.

Stage: 7 Reporting outcomes (Completed assessments must be attached to committee reports and a summary of the key findings included in the relevant section with in them)

Summary of the assessment > What are the key impacts – both negative and positive? > What course of action are you advising as a result of this passessment? > Gre there any particular groups affected more than others? Doyou suggest to proceeding with your proposals although a negative impact has been identified? Stage 8: Sign off by Head of Service

Assessment completed by: Name/Job Title	Christine Parsloe Leisure & Culture Development Manager	Signature: C A Parsloe	Date: 24 Sept 2018
Improvement action plan signed off by Head of Service	Anita Cacchioli, Head of Public Space Division	Signature: A Cacchioli	Date: 24 Sept 2018
Department	Environment & Regeneration		



Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	A review of the Permits section of Parking services and a review of the staffing levels of this team as a result of process efficiencies to be delivered following the procurement of a new permits system, capable of delivering online self service for customers (ENV1819 - 02)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Parking Services, Environment and Regeneration

Stage	1:	Overview
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Name and job title of lead officer

Ben Stephens, Head of Parking

What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, eletion of posts, changing criteria etc)

The Permits team are responsible for fulfilling customer orders for permits for use within the Controlled Parking Zones (CPZ), Providing appropriate staff with permits for use in the course of their statutory duties, Co-ordinating permit requests and orders with the implementation of new CPZ's, and processing requests for bay suspensions and dispensations for utility, domestic removal and filming requests

The Permits team consists of 1 Supervisor (ME11), and 6.5 admin assistants (ME7). There are also 2 additional admin assistants (ME7) on fixed term contracts, currently employed in the permits team, as a result of increased customer contact resulting from the introduction of the Diesel Levy.

Parking Services are currently in the process of procuring a new permits system as the current system supplied by Imperial Civil Enforcement Solutions (Imperial) has been in place for some years now, and is a dated system by todays standards.

The new system to be introduced will enable Parking Services to provide a virtual permit solution to customers, as well as allowing customers to self serve on a number of matters e.g. advising of a change in vehicle, thus reducing the number of activities currently undertaken by staff, and therefore reducing the amount of customer contact currently experienced by this team.

It is parking services intention to reduce the staffing levels of the permits team by 2 FTE administrative assistant roles from 1 April 2019, and then following the introduction of the new permits system, a further 2

	APPENDIX 9 (a)
	FTE administrative roles from 1 April 2020.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	The introduction of a new permits system supports the councils priorities in encouraging a customer channel shift away from customer contact to online self service. The reduction in staffing levels would support the councils financial priorities and ensuring that we are receiving value for money and being as cost efficient as we can.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	As the new permits solution will enhance the service for our customers while reducing the need for them to contact us, this proposal would only affect staff.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	The responsibility for this is not shared with other departments or teams.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

It is unlikely that this proposal would impact on any of the equality groups.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick which applies Tick which applies Positive impact Potential negative imp		Tick which applies		Reason		
Tequality group)				Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified			
age	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Age							
D isability							
Gender Reassignment							
Marriage and Civil							
Partnership							
Pregnancy and Maternity							
Race							
Religion/ belief							
Sex (Gender)							
Sexual orientation							
Socio-economic status							

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

Any reduction in staffing levels will involve statutory consultation with the staff affected with support and guidance provided to them by HR and their Unions throughout the process.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

X	Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.
	Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.
Page 30	Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.

Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

tage 6: Reporting outcomes

40. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 1 Assessment

The Council are currently seeking to channel shift customer contact to more online, self service avenues.

The introduction of a new permits system will present an opportunity for the parking services team to provide customers with a faster, self-serve service, resulting in a reduction in the amount of customer contact to the permits team.

A reduction in the amount of customer contact to the permits team will of necessity result in a review of the staffing levels required for this area, with a proposed reduction of 2 Administrative Assistant (ME7) roles from 1 April 2019, and a further reduction of an additional 2 Administrative Assistant (ME7) roles from 1 April 2020.

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service				
Assessment completed by	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:	
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:	



Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	A review of the charges levied by Parking Services for on street pay and display charges, off street pay and display charges and permit charges to help deliver key strategic council priorities including public health, air quality and sustainable transportation. (ENV1819 -03)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Parking Services, Environment and Regeneration

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Ben Stephens, Head of Parking
1 What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, eletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	There has been no increase in the cost of parking, either on-street, off-street or in relation to the cost of the varying types of permits issued by Parking Services for 9 years. As a result of the high demand for parking in town centres in conjunction with the high levels of air pollution, it has become imperative that a review is undertaken of the charges levied with the aim of rationalising the cost of parking, while also encouraging residents and visitors to use more sustainable forms of transport.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	While there are an extensive list of benefits accrued from parking management, and how they contribute towards the councils corporate priorities, the external nature of these benefits ensures that they are diffuse in impact and difficult to quantify, however, the main benefits which parking schemes actively seek to deliver, and which have been identified through research are: 1. Reduced congestion 2. Improved road safety
	3. Improved air quality
	4. Ensurance of good access and accessibility
	5. Promotion of the local economy
	6. Maximisation of the productive use of land resource
	7. Promotion of health and wellbeing through travel choice
	8. Providing funding for parking and wider transport scheme improvements
Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are	Any increase in the cost of parking, either in terms of pay and display parking or permit parking, will impact on residents of the borough, businesses within the borough, and visitors to the borough, across all socio-

the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	economic groups. APPENDIX 9 (a)
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	The management of on and off street parking is the responsibility of Parking Services, and actions taken by Parking services contribute towards the Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) which is the responsibility of the Regulatory Service Partnership team.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

The Council acknowledges that convenient parking should be provided for residents to enable them to park near their homes, where practicable, and parking provision is also necessary to meet the needs of people who have no other alternative other than to use their vehicle e.g. individuals with disabilities. There are also areas where public transport is either not available or no very convenient.

Local authorities are not permitted to use parking charges solely to raise income. When setting charges, a local authority must instead focus on how the charges will contribute to delivering the Council's traffic management and key sustainability objectives.

The November Cabinet report set out in detail the traffic management approach to parking charges, specifically the contribution appropriate tariffs can make in contributing to the objectives set out in the Public Health Agenda, and Air Quality Action Plan. Mayor Transport Plan and the council Local Implementation Plan.

Building on these principles, a number of key factors were considered in the review of on and off-street parking and permits, which included:

- Ease of access to public transport:
- Air Quality hotspots
- Pāge Areas of high congestion
- (بزن) **Enforcement requirements**

The review also considered the relative cost of owning a car and also transport cost. A recent RAC survey set out cost of car ownership. There are a number of instances where charges have been reduced or removed totally, particularly in respect of Electric Vehicles, and evening parking when demand in some car parks is low. But in the context of owning and running a car in London, the challenges facing London and benchmarking data the charges remain affordable, even if some charges in isolation may been seen as significant.

There is a significant difference in transport infrastructure and accessibility dependent on where a resident lives within the Borough. For example Wimbledon is considered to be better served, Colliers Wood and South Wimbledon, which in turn is better served than for example in Mitcham. This is presented in the form of a 'Public Transport Accessibility Levels' as set out by TfL and formed part of the review.

It is therefore easier in principle for a person living in Wimbledon Town Centre to use alternative sustainable or active modes of transport, compared to residents in the east of the borough, where the 'need' to own a car could be argued as being higher. It is of course accepted that in some cases cars are needed for special purposes, particularly those with physical mobility issues. But in a high number of cases using public transport or active transport is a very viable option, which drivers 'choose' not to use.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick which applies		Reason
(equality group)	Positiv	e impact	Potential		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			negative	impact	l systam mystam signa a para material signa a
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age	Х				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality
					groups.
Disability	Χ		X		Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality
					groups.
					Negative Impact: Any increase in parking charges has the potential to
					negatively impact on those with a disability as they are more likely to have
					less income. However, any increase in charges is offset by eligibility for a
					Blue Badge which provides free on street parking at many locations,
					including on single and double yellow lines.
Gender Reassignment	X				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality
					groups.
Marriage and Civil	X				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality
B artnership					groups.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Χ				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality
ω					groups.
ω Bace	X				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality
					groups.
Religion/ belief	X				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality
					groups.
Sex (Gender)	X				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality
					groups.
Sexual orientation	X				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality
					groups.
Socio-economic status	X		X		Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality
					groups.
					Negative Impact : Any increase in parking charges has the potential to
					negatively impact on those on lower incomes, however in mitigation, it is
					recognised that the poorer areas of the borough do not have as good
					transport links as the more affluent areas of the borough, and in
					recognition of this, any increases in these areas would be less.

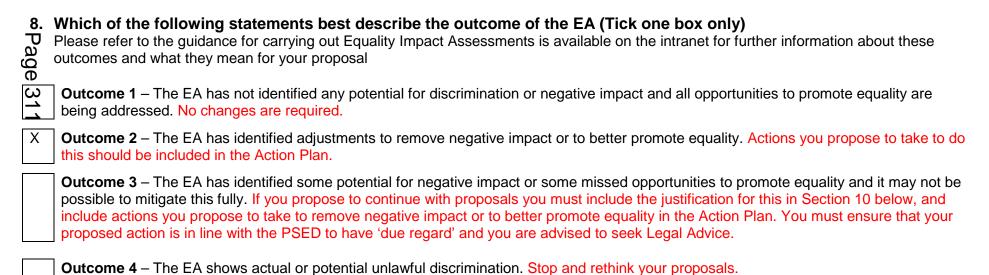
APPENDIX 9 (a)

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

Disability - Negative Impact - Blue Badge holders are allowed to park for free on-street, providing their blue badge is on display, and resident blue badge holders are issued with a free annual visitors permit for use by their visitors and carers.

Socio-economic status – Negative Impact - There is a significant difference in transport infrastructure and accessibility dependent on where a resident lives within the Borough. For example Wimbledon is considered to be better served than, Colliers Wood and South Wimbledon, which in turn is better served than for example in Mitcham. As such it is easier in principle for a person living in areas of very good transport to use alternative sustainable modes of transport, compared to other areas where accessibility is less good, where the 'need' to own a car could be argued as being higher. The cost of a first permit issued to an address in Mitcham, Haydons Road or Raynes Park would range from £70 - £90 (excluding the diesel levy), compared to the cost of a first permit issued to an address in Wimbledon would range from £110 - £150 (excluding the Diesel levy). The current charge for the first permit in a household is £65.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis



Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Economic – Disability Page 312	Any rise in permit prices is mitigated by the Blue Badge scheme for disabled persons, providing them with free parking at on street locations. Blue Badge holders also receive 1 free annual visitors permit for their guests and carers to use.	Customer feedback	01/10/2 018	Existing	Ben Stephe ns	
Economic – Socio Economic	While there will be an increase in the cost of permits issued to residents in the less advantaged areas of the borough, those residents in the poorest areas will pay less for their permits in comparison to residents in more advantaged areas with better transport links	Customer Feedback	01/04/2 018	Existing	Ben Stephe ns	

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

10. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 2 Assessment

- There has been no increase in the cost of parking, either on or off street in the last 9 years. As a result of recent government findings relating to air pollution and the negative impact air pollution has to life expectancy, it is incumbent upon enforcing authorities to take steps to encourage residents and businesses to seek to utilize more sustainable forms of transport, and to encourage residents and businesses to choose less polluting
- Enforcing authorities have very few means by which they can influence a residents choice of travel, however, the pricing structure of permits is one means by which an authority can influence this.
- While an increase in the cost of on and off street parking and permits could impact economically on the most disadvantaged residents within the borough, the proposal to band the cost of permits, offering a lower price to those living in the most disadvantaged areas of the borough, would mitigate an impact on the required price increase to these residents.

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Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service				
Assessment completed by	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:	
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:	



Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	Parking Services are proposing a review of the number of Pay and Display machines on and off street, with the aim of rationalising their numbers and locations and becoming a cash free borough over the next 4 years. (ENV1819 – 04)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Parking Services, Environment and Regeneration

-	
Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Ben Stephens, Head of Parking
What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria (etc)	Parking Services are reviewing the cost and operation of on and off street pay and display machines with the intention of becoming a cashless parking borough over the next 4 years. The removal of these machines will planned and considered so that any proposed machine removals can be managed and monitored so as not to impact on the current provision of pay and display parking.
	Currently, there are 426 pay and display machines in operation serving the on and off street pay and display locations throughout the borough. Pay and display tickets can only be purchased using coins as these machines do not accept notes or debit/credit cards, and the machines do not give change.
	The initial phase of this removal will aim to remove between 50 – 70 machines, all of which are machines which are under used, or in locations where it can be rationalised for one machine to serve a number of pay and display locations within its proximity, as opposed to the current practise of one machine per location. In these instances, and in the off street parking locations, the rationalisation of this may involve relocating machines so they are accessible for all customers and equidistant to the locations they serve.
	Many of the pay by phone providers work in conjunction with local businesses and retailers, facilitating payment for on street parking via services such as allpay, for those motorists who do not have a smartphone or mobile phone, or would simply prefer to pay cash. Retailers benefit from this as they receive a percentage of the parking fee paid, and this in turn feeds into the local economy.

	APPENDIX 0 (a)
	There are a number of costs involved in maintaining the on and off street pay and display machines including and not necessarily limited to their maintenance, ensuring they are stocked with pay and display tickets, ordering new chips for them following any change in tariffs, accidental damage, deliberate damage by those seeking to steal the money inside the machines, staff costs, and the costs levied by the company that undertake the regular collections from each of these machines.
Page 316	In addition, there are further costs involved in installing new machines during the implementation of new Controlled Parking Zones (CPZ).
	A review of machine usage has identified a number of locations where the weekly cash collection is less than £25 per week.
	Currently the London Borough of Merton operate a pay by phone service, allowing customers to pay for on and off street parking using an app on a smart phone, or by calling the service provider direct from their mobile phone and using their automated phone service. A recent review of the usage of this service has shown that there is currently a 50/50 split between customers using this service, and those still using coins to purchase time, with the average value of the pay by phone transactions being significantly higher than the average cash transaction.
	There have been a number of thefts and attempted thefts from some existing machines, and as a result of this a number of pay and display machines have been closed down, and site notices erected at these locations advising that these locations are now pay by phone only. These signs direct those seeking to pay with coins to alternative locations.
	While there will be increased transactional costs as a result of increased usage of the pay by phone service, this will be offset by the savings identified above.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	The removal of pay and display machines will contribute to the councils corporate priorities in that it will reduce the authorities expenditure.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	The removal of Pay and Display machines will effect residents and visitors to the borough. In addition, the removal of the pay and display machines will impact on staff in that with less pay and display machines in operation, there will be less need for officers to maintain and service them.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	While the maintenance and upkeep of the pay and display machines falls within the remit of parking services, when planning CPZs, the Traffic and Highways team identify locations where pay and display bays will be installed.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

Research undertaken by Deloittes shows that 82% of the UK population currently own a smartphone, and 95% of UK households own a mobile phone.

It is accepted that there is still a proportion of the population that do not own mobile phones, and as the research undertaken by Deloittes shows, smart phone ownership being approx. 54% of the population aged between 54 and 65.

The removal of pay and display machines and the provision of pay and display parking is highly dependent on customers being able to book and pay for their parking either using a smart phone app, or by having the ability to call the service provider from the parking location. For on street to the cations, most pay by phone service provider's work in conjunction with small, local businesses, allowing those without smartphones or mobile phones to pay for their parking at a local shop, similar to the all pay system.

As a result of thefts in 2017/18, a number of on street pay and display machines were closed, and signage at these locations advises customers that they can only use pay by phone parking at these locations, and if they are seeking to make coin payments, they are directed to alternate pay and display locations. To date, Parking Services have not received any complaints about this.

With this in mind, Parking Services are in the process of reviewing the provision and location of pay and display machines in our car parks, with it being expected a series of works will be undertaken to relocate machines while we seek Disabled Parking Accreditation.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

Protected characteristic	Tick which applies Positive impact		Tick which applies Potential negative impact		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified			
(equality group)								
	Yes	No	Yes	No				
Age			Х		Those aged 54 and over are less likely to own a smartphone or mobile phone			
Disability				Х	Blue Badge holders are already entitled to parking benefits at on street locations and are not required to pay for their parking			
Gender Reassignment			X		Those aged 54 and over are less likely to own a smartphone or mobile phone			
Marriage and Civil Partnership			X		Those aged 54 and over are less likely to own a smartphone or mobile phone			
Pregnancy and Maternity			Х		Those aged 54 and over are less likely to own a smartphone or mobile phone			
Race			Х		Those aged 54 and over are less likely to own a smartphone or mobile phone			
Religion/ belief			Х		Those aged 54 and over are less likely to own a smartphone or mobile phone			
Sex (Gender)			Х		Those aged 54 and over are less likely to own a smartphone or mobile phone			
exual orientation			Х		Those aged 54 and over are less likely to own a smartphone or mobile phone			
Bocio-economic status ယ			Х		Those aged 54 and over are less likely to own a smartphone or mobile phone			

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

As identified above, the removal of on and off street pay and display machines is most likely to impact on those aged 54 and over, as they are least likely to own a smart phone or a mobile phone. The majority of pay by phone suppliers recognise this, and they work in partnership with local businesses and other suppliers, such as all pay, allowing customers without access to a mobile phone to enter a local business and pay with cash for their parking there.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.

Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.

Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.

Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Lack of smartphone/mobile phone ownership	Provision for cash payments with local retailers/businesses	Customer feedback	01/04/2 020	Exiting	Ben Stephe ns	

Thote that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

¹Stage 6: Reporting outcomes

10. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 2 Assessment

- The continued maintenance and use of on street pay and display machines is becoming less cost effective as mobile solutions are being used more frequently and customer uptake shows that there is a growing trend for customers wanting to pay for their parking via a mobile device, instead of paying by cash.
- On street machines require regular cash collections and there has been an increase in the number of thefts and attempted thefts from pay and display machines across London.
- Provision can be made for those without mobile phones or smart phones to pay for their parking at local retailers and shops

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service						
Assessment completed by	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:			
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:			

Equality Analysis



Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	Increased council income from highways advertising on bus stops and council information panels (ENV1819 – 05)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	E&R / Sustainable Communities

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Tara Butler, Deputy FutureMerton manager
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals g.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	Proposing to re-procure the highways advertising contract during 2019-20 and raise income to the council. Highways advertising takes place on bus stops and council information panels across Merton (not Transport for London roads). The new contract will also be responsible for maintaining the bus stops and advertising panels, reducing the council's outgoings and liabilities for street furniture.
How does this contribute to the wouncil's corporate priorities?	Increased resilience by increasing income and reducing the council's liabilities for maintaining bus stops on the council's public highway
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Proposal will benefit the council by increasing income from corporate advertising and reducing the council's liabilities
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	No

Stage 2: Collecting evidence/ data

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

Considered the impact of re-procuring the highways advertising contract on people with protected characteristics. Conclusion that there will be no harm and that the end result (having a new highways advertising contract) is likely to be a benefit from (a) advertising opportunities for council services that are focused on helping people with protected characteristics (e.g. council initiatives directed towards older or school aged people); these advertising opportunities would be widely visible in the public realm. (b) increased income to the council making the council more financially resilient.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

8. From the evidence you have consider positive impact on one or more protect. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	cted characteristic		h applies	Reason	
(equality group) Positive impact negative impact			Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age	Х				Increased visibility of council services via highways advertising including those that benefit people of different ages (e.g. social services for older people; "start-well")
Disability	Х				Increased visibility of council services via highways advertising including those that benefit people with disabilities
Gender Reassignment	Х				Increased visibility of council services via highways advertising including those that promote cohesive communities or target hate crime (e.g. Safer Merton services)
Marriage and Civil Partnership					Neutral / no positives or negatives
Pregnancy and Maternity	Х				Increased visibility of council services via highways advertising that benefit people that are pregnant (e.g. services that have been commissioned by the council's Public Health team)
Race	Х				Increased visibility of council services via highways advertising that benefit

		ADDENDIY 0 (a)
		people of different heritage (e.g. services that target the improvement of health issues which are more prevalent in people with particular heritage)
Religion/ belief	X	Increased visibility of council services via highways advertising including those that promote cohesive communities or target hate crime (e.g. Safer Merton services)
Sex (Gender)	X	Increased visibility of council services via highways advertising including those that promote cohesive communities or target hate crime (e.g. Safer Merton services)
Sexual orientation	X	Increased visibility of council services via highways advertising including those that promote cohesive communities or target hate crime (e.g. Safer Merton services)
Socio-economic status		Increased visibility of council services via highways advertising including those that promote cohesive communities or target hate crime (e.g. Safer Merton services)

7. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact APPENDIX 9 (a)

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

	age 4: Conclusion of the Equ	uality Analysis		
ge 9 26	Which of the following state Please refer to the guidance for outcomes and what they mean f	ements best describe the outcom carrying out Equality Impact Assessme for your proposal	ne of the EA (Tick one box only ents is available on the intranet for f	') Further information about these
	OUTCOME 1)	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
	x			

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service			
Assessment completed by	Tara Butler / Deputy FutureMerton manager	Date: 21 November 2018	
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:

Equality Analysis



Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	CH 35/36 Housing Related Support Services Review and Procurement
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Community & Housing

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Steve Langley, Head of Housing
ס	
What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	Housing Related Support (HRS) is a non-statutory support service for vulnerable Adults and young people. HRS superseded the previous Supporting People (SP) funding regime, introduced in 2003. There are 16 HRS funded organisations schemes operating within Merton, providing services through around 32 contracts. These services are a range of accommodation based and floating support type services. The 2018/19 HRS budget is £1.86m. The HRS programme funds support services for vulnerable adults and young people to enable them to sustain their tenancies and maximise independence. Services also include assistance in finding and settling into a new home following a crisis such as homelessness or a period in hospital or residential care.
	The current contracts have evolved from the original SP funding regime without recommissioning or effective performance evaluation. This situation combined with recent legislative and regulatory changes mean that contracts are not in line with best practice. The current operating system cannot be demonstrated to be meeting the relevant regulatory and statutory guidance, needs of service users, or delivering value for money.
	The purpose of the project is to review existing service provision, identify gaps and utilise the data to inform a new set of contract specifications to support the re-procurement of services aligned with the Council's Community and Housing strategic priorities. The objective of the project is to deliver successful procurement of contracted services that demonstrate effective outcomes for service

	APPENDIX 0 (a)
	users, effective performance management framework and value for money services.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	The HRS project proposals will support the Councils' performance of its statutory duties under the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 (HRA 2017) and Care Act 2014 by maximising the resources to prevent homelessness and demand on statutory services, by enabling vulnerable people to sustain their accommodation. The proposals also contribute to the corporate priority of reviewing its processes to improve them and provide value for money.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc. Page 3228	The Housing Related Support (HRS) programme funds support services for vulnerable adults and young people to enable them to remain living independently in their own homes. Services also include assistance in finding and settling into a new home following a crisis such as homelessness or a period in hospital or residential care. Stakeholders in include current and potential future service providers. There are currently 16 providers delivering services through multiple contracts for over 1000 service users. The providers relevant to delivery of services to the groups affected by the proposals) are: Ability HA Anchor Trust Central & Cecil Comfort Care Evolve HA Hanover HA Hestia Hsg & Support Housing for Women Clarion Housing Kingston Churches HA Spear Metropolitan Care Millat Asian HA LBM Supported Living Sanctuary Housing Wimbledon YMCA Current and potential future users of HRS funded services are:
	People with mental health needs (accommodation and non-accommodation)

	Older people (accommodation and alarm call teleservices) Single homeless Young people at risk People with learning disabilities Frail elderly People with physical disabilities Teenage parents Women at risk of domestic violence Generic floating support The benefits to service users will be that services will be targeted at those that HRS was intended to support, with a focus on clearer objectives, outcomes and transforming lives. The new programme will ensure that services do not become 'silted up' by limited move-on which restricts access to those potential service users that need services but are unable to access them
	access to those potential service users that need services but are unable to access them.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or ganisation? If so, who are the artners and who has overall esponsibility?	Stakeholders may include other services including Adult Social Care, Children Schools and Families Directorate, Care Looked After Team and external voluntary organisations who may refer potential service users to the service.

Stage 2: Collecting evidence/ data

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

BAME Groups

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The HRS service is available to adults of all ages, gender, race, belief, disability and sexuality. In terms of ethnicity it would be expected that the profile of service users broadly reflects Merton's ethnicity data profile. Current service user equalities and diversity reporting has not been required under existing contracts, however under the new contract procurement arrangements providers will report on equalities data as part of the wider service performance monitoring. This will enable the Council to assess the data, identify any trends and take the appropriate steps to ensure that the services are meeting the needs of the population. Ensuring that reasons

for any under or over-representation of specific groups in the services is understood and is subject to further evaluation will be key to ensuring the service focuses on delivering effective outcomes for service users, and maintains a strategic focus on emerging trends in Merton.

Older Persons

Merton has 22,350 people aged 65-84 years old (10.7% of the total population). By 2025 this is predicted to increase to 24,350 (11.2%). An estimated 3,650 people aged 85 years and over (1.7% of the total population) currently live in Merton. By 2025 this is predicted to increase to almost 3,950 (1.8%).

Of the current beneficiaries of the service approximately 65% are in older person's services category (655). These services represent around 9% of the £1.85m HRS budget, reflecting the very limited need for HRS services from this group. This low level of service demand reflects the fact that all of these service users are residents of housing associations, many of which provide services for their older residents as part of their own landlord functions, through housing management, tenancy sustainment and support services. HRS funds elements of the Associations' warden alarm call systems and warden or visiting support worker costs.

addition the Associations are able to claim IHM funding for enhanced housing management services for vulnerable or older persons. It is therefore not expected that these demographic projections will have a significant impact on the need for HRS service because the needs of older persons are met through existing services. More significant needs are likely to arise in the areas of ealth and adult social care needs of an increasing older population. Were the need for HRS older persons to increase in future the service delivery and funding model would be reviewed and appropriate changes made to ensure future needs were met.

Young People

Young people and teenage parents are the other age related service category groups potentially affected by the proposed changes. There are 34 accommodation units funded in these categories. Although 28 accommodation units are designated as young persons' accommodation other HRS services have young people within their service user profiles. 6 units of accommodation are designated as the teenage parents' scheme.

The funding for the 34 units of accommodation represents just over 6% of the HRS budget. This low level of service demand reflects the fact that these service users are residents of housing associations, which provide services for their residents as part of their own landlord functions. Associations are able to claim IHM funding from the Council for enhanced housing management services for people with support needs. It is not expected that the proposed changes will adversely affect this service user group.

Since 2006 there has been a decline in under 18's conceptions from 41.1 per 1000 to 16.5 per 1000 in 2016. This is lower than

London (17.1) and England (18.8). Merton has the 16th lowest numbers of under 18 conceptions in London with 49 teenage pregnancies. Were the need for HRS support specifically for young people and teenage parents to increase in future, the service delivery and funding model would be reviewed and appropriate changes made to ensure future needs were met.

Women

On of the services subject to procurement is the Women's Refuge. Research data shows that:

- 1 in 20 people in Merton are affected by DVA
- The annual direction of DVA reports to the police is upwards with 1483 reports made during 2015/16
- The majority of victims are White European with incidents mainly occurring within the family home
- Merton sees peak referrals during the months of August and December with Saturdays being the peak reporting day
- Above 20% of all DVA calls has been influenced by the presence of alcohol and 2% of all calls feature drugs as an influencing factor
- The victim split in Merton varies from the national average with some 35% of reports coming from male victims

BRS review proposals will ensure that there is no reduction in bedspace provision and will seek to increase this where possible, epending of successful tender. The Council will continue to follow best practice and guidance eg London Councils' briefings and the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) Review guidance. ω

Consultation

Consultation was carried out with Providers through market engagement events, one to one meetings and circulation of outline proposals and updates. Through the consultation and engagement activities Providers were able to set out their issues, perspectives, aspirations, and suggestions for improved service delivery for service users. This co-working with Providers was central to producing this EIA and the new contract specifications.

Consultation was also carried out with the following internal staff; Head of Strategy & Partnerships, C&H Directorate; Housing Strategy Manager; Public Health Team; Looked After Children's Team; Head of Older People and Disabilities; Head of Revenues & Benefits. This valuable input from across the Council ensured a focus on the diverse needs reflected in the local population and these Merton-wide perspectives informed the drafting of the EIA and new contract specifications.

Evidence Base

- HRS Providers' consultation event 08/08/18. Domestic Violence & Abuse (DVA) Market Warming event 17/10/18.
- HRS Consultation circular sent to providers 22/10/18.
- Service category provider workshop feedback 08/08/18. DVA consultation group 17/10/18. Feedback from consultation circular 22/10/18.
- Individual meetings with provider organisations August to October 2018.
- Performance monitoring workbooks and bespoke customer profile reports submitted by providers.
- Merton data on DVA trends.
- Joint Needs Strategic Assessment The Merton Story health and wellbeing in Merton in 2018.
- Paying for supported housing: House of Commons Briefing Paper Number 6080 (W. Wilson, 2018).
- London Councils Refuges Roundtable Background Briefing: 17/07/18.
- Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) Roundtable: DVA Services Review and Future Funding 08/10/18.
- Funding Supported Housing: Policy Statement and Consultation (Department for Communities and Local Government, Department for Work and Pensions, 2017).
- Developing your local housing offer for health and care: Targeting outcomes (Housing LIN, CIH 2016).
- Supported housing: Understanding need and supply (NHF, 2015).
- Safeguarding Adults: A National Framework of Standards for good practice and outcomes in adult protection work (ADSS, 2005).

A key issue identified as part of the review was lack of information in respect of current and recent service user profiles to assist with evaluation of service impact, access and outcomes. Under the new contract arrangements data will be collected and reviewed by the Council.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	eristic Tick which applies Tick which applies		h applies	Reason	
(equality group)	Positiv	e impact	negative impact		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age Page 333	~		•		Services to be re-procured under a new performance management framework with a focus on delivering effective customer outcomes. Final funding model may result in ending of funding for generic older persons services, which could be funded through residents' service charges and Intensive Housing Management (IHM), or where appropriate support services are available through other community support services. Providers of designated young people's services may have their funding reduced, where services being funded do not reflect the purpose for which HRS was provided. Reduction in funding could also result where the required support is able to be funded through Intensive Housing Management (IHM), or where appropriate support services are available through other community support services.
Disability	√		√		Services to be re-procured under a new performance management framework with a focus on delivering effective customer outcomes. Final funding model may result in ending of funding for generic older persons who are more likely to have a disability.
Gender Reassignment	√			✓	Services to be re-procured under a new performance management framework with a focus on delivering effective customer outcomes, and should enable more frequent throughput enabling a wider range of people to access the service over time.
Marriage and Civil Partnership				✓	Services are for single person households. Services to be reprocured under a new performance management framework with a focus on delivering effective customer outcomes, and should enable more frequent throughput enabling a wider range of people to access the service over time.
Pregnancy and Maternity	√			√	Services to be re-procured under a new performance management framework with a focus on delivering effective customer outcomes, and

			APPENDIY 0 (a)
			should enable more frequent throughput enabling a wider range of people to access the service over time.
Race	✓		Services to be re-procured under a new performance management framework with a focus on delivering effective customer outcomes, and should enable more frequent throughput enabling a wider range of people to access the service over time.
Religion/ belief	✓		Services to be re-procured under a new performance management framework with a focus on delivering effective customer outcomes, and should enable more frequent throughput enabling a wider range of people to access the service over time.
Sex (Gender)	✓		Services to be re-procured under a new performance management framework with a focus on delivering effective customer outcomes, and should enable more frequent throughput enabling a wider range of people to access the service over time. One of the services is a Women's Refuge and there is a potential impact in that under the procurement process an alternative provider could be contracted and funding could reduce.
Sexual orientation ດ ດ ວ ວ	✓		Services to be re-procured under a new performance management framework with a focus on delivering effective customer outcomes, and should enable more frequent throughput enabling a wider range of people to access the service over time.
-Socio-economic status	✓	√	Overall recipients of HRS services are more likely to feature in lower socio-economic groups.

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

Introduce provider equalities monitoring data in new contract and monitoring framework.

Annual review of provider equalities data and report on findings.

HRS to fund qualifying OPS services where there is evidence of likely detriment or failure to sustain a tenancy.

Ensure procurement of services does not result in reduced bedspaces for women that are victims of domestic violence and abuse

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only) Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required. X Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan. Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice. Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
In order to enable the Council to effectively monitor the equalities impact of the HRS service Providers will submit equalities monitoring	New contracts to require providers to produce equalities monitoring data.	New contract specifications incorporate requirement for annual equalities monitoring report submission.	12/2018	Existing	Steve Langley	Yes
Provider submission of equalities monitoring data will hable the Council to assess equalities data relating to the impact of, usage or barriers to services for different groups.	Review of provider equalities data and report on findings. Assess service impact, usage and access to services.	Annual review of impact of service, usage and access for different groups.	03/2020	New – subject to agreed resource allocation for new HRS service.	Steve Langley	Yes

	T		1	Α	PPENDI)	X 9 (a)
Final funding model may result in ending of funding for generic older persons services. This group is more likely to have a disability	In exceptional cases where there is evidence of likely significant detriment to an individual, or a likely demand on statutory services if HRS was not provided, HRS would be able to fund targeted visiting support on an ad hoc basis.	Assessment of HRS referrals on behalf this client group and records of referral outcomes.	03/20	Existing	Steve Langley	Yes
Final contract configuration could result in reduced funding for the Women's Refuge. Page 337	HRS proposal will ensure that there is no reduction in bedspace provision and will seek to increase this where possible, depending of the successful tender. The Council will continue to follow best practice and guidance eg London Councils' briefings and Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) Review guidance.	Service profile resulting from procurement of contracts will be assessed	03/20	Existing	Steve Langley	Yes
Overall recipients of HRS services are more likely to feature in lower socio-economic groups.	These services will be targeted at the service users that HRS was intended to support, with a focus on clearer objectives and outcomes that will benefit service users overall. This should enable a wider range of people to access the service.	Review of performance metrics and throughput.	03/20	Existing	Steve Langley	Yes

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 6: Reporting outcomes

10. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome add Assessment

Overall Benefits of the Proposals

The services are to be re-procured under a new performance management framework with a focus on delivering effective customer outcomes, and should enable more frequent throughput enabling a wider range of people to access the service over time.

The HRS review has highlighted a number of areas where service quality, access and value for money can be improved. Although financial savings are anticipated as a product of the change process, this does not mean a reduction in delivery of services that HRS was intended to fund. The new service with an improved performance management framework will enable better services to be elivered to a wider section of the community. These services will be targeted at the service users that HRS was intended to support, with greater emphasis on making a difference and transforming lives. This will be achieved by defining clearer objectives and succomes that providers will be required to deliver against. The new programme will ensure that services do not become 'silted up' by limited move-on which restricts access to those potential service users that need services but are unable to access them. The new framework will increase the potential for more services users to receive targeted support, at the time they need it, and for the appropriate duration. Where outcomes have not been achieved within a reasonable timeframe the review process will assist in identifying different interventions to be delivered, or alternative service provision. New service access and exit processes will ensure better throughput of service users with clearer focus on delivering tangible outcomes to enable them to sustain accommodation and maximise independence.

This new approach combined with improved equalities reporting will enable the Council to assess how the service is meeting the needs across a wide range of groups in the community.

Disability

Potential impact identified is that the final funding model may result in ending of funding for generic older persons services. This group is more likely to have a disability. Providers charge either all or part of support costs to residents. Reduction in HRS funding may lead to providers increasing charges to residents.

The support services that older persons generally receive are either services not intended to be funded by HRS or should be payable by residents through their services charges. Many providers deliver their own tenancy support, concierge services, and or contract

support services through the not for profit sector to support older persons. Voluntary support and preventative health services are also available for older persons. Intensive Housing Management (IHM) funding is available to providers and covers support services including some services that HRS funds. The availability of this funding will be communicated to providers. In exceptional cases where there is evidence of likely significant detriment to an individual, or a likely demand on statutory services if HRS was not provided, the Council would be able to fund targeted visiting support on an ad hoc basis.

Age

Potential impacts identified are that the final funding model may result in the reduction or ending of funding for generic older persons services, and that providers of designated young people's services may have their funding reduced.

The support services that older persons generally receive are either services not intended to be funded by HRS or should be payable by residents through their services charges. Many providers provide their own tenancy support, concierge services, and or contract support services through the not for profit sector to support older persons.

Intensive Housing Management (IHM) funding is available to providers and covers support services including some services that HRS funds. The availability of this funding will be communicated to providers. In exceptional cases where there is evidence of likely significant detriment to an individual, or a likely demand on statutory services if HRS was not provided, the Council would be able to fund targeted visiting support on an ad hoc basis.

wirrent support to young people's services includes floating support and a 6-unit service is designated for teenage parents. However the services delivered are similar services to the other services delivered by the provider and there is no expectation that the service will cease to be available.

Where there is evidence of a future increase in need for additional HRS support services the Council would consider enhanced targeted visiting support for service users. Evaluation of current usage and funding under the HRS service will enable appropriately priced contract Lots to be subject to the Tender process. The procurement process is not expected to impact on the availability of the units for this customer group

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service					
Assessment completed by	Shawn Scott, Project Manager	Signature:	Date: 02/11/2018		
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Steve Langley, Head of Housing	Signature:	Date: 02/11/2018		

Equality Analysis



What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget saving CH39 Extra Care Housing contracts
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Community and Housing, Adult Social Care

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	John Morgan, Assistant Director of Adult Social Care
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	The proposal was set out as part of the 2014 medium term savings plan for the department with a target of £450k. This was later reduced to a target of £100k following an assessment of the impact this would have on the services. Further work has been undertaken since then, including discussions with the two extra care housing providers and a refresh of the data regarding the social care eligibility of the residents of the two schemes and this found that higher proportion of residents have an eligible social care need that are met by this contract.
Page 340	As a result of that further work, it has been established that the original and revised targets are no longer attainable. The majority of the contract costs now relate to the delivery of eligible social care. The current contracts are also subject to re-procurement. The target has therefore been reduced to £57k. The changes will be targeted on contract efficiencies and non-statutory support hours; eligible social care needs will not be affected. Providers will seek alternative resources to provide this support. We will ensure that new specification requires providers to seek other
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	support for residents. Impact will be reviewed as part of each service users annual review
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	The 66 residents of the two schemes (Pantiles House and Trellis House) of which 54 are Merton social care service users.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	The two providers (subject to re-procurement)

Stage 2: Collecting evidence/ data

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

The proposal is based on discussions with the two providers regarding what efficiencies could be achieved without affecting the care provided to eligible service users.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	Tick which applies				Reason
(equality group)	Positiv	e impact	Pote	ntial	Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
ω			negative	impact	
4	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age		✓	✓		The schemes are for those aged 55+
Disability		✓	✓		The schemes support older people with disabilities
Gender Reassignment		✓		✓	
Marriage and Civil		✓		✓	
Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity		✓		✓	
Race		✓	√		Majority of the customers are whitehowever staff are trained to cater for all groups irrespective of their ethnic background. White (51); Black or Black British (8); Asian or Asian British (5) and Mixed (2)
Religion/ belief		✓	✓		The changes might support to attend religious events
Sex (Gender)		√	✓		Facilities at both schemes are designed to cater for all customers irrespective of their gender. Staff are trained to support all genders however staff support of a specific gender is available if required as per the care plan or requested by a customer. Currently there are 43 females and 23 males.
Sexual orientation		✓		✓	
Socio-economic status		✓	✓		Those with lower incomes have less opportunity to seek their own support

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

The changes will be targeted on contract efficiencies and non-statutory support hours. Eligible social care will not be affected. Providers will seek alternative resources to provide this support. We will ensure that new specification requires providers to seek other support for residents. Impact will be reviewed as part of each service users annual review.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.

Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.

Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.

Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Service Users will have reduced access to support that is outside of their statutory care needs	Working with providers to identify alternative sources of support	Contract monitoring	March 2020	Existing	John Morgan	yes

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

stage 6: Reporting outcomes

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ω coo. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 2 Assessment

The proposal will be achieved through contract efficiencies and reductions in support hours that are beyond the council's statutory duty to meet eligible need. These support needs can be met in other ways, such as contact with the voluntary sector and by accessing mainstream services.

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service					
Assessment completed by	Richard Ellis, Interim Head of Strategy & Partnerships	Signature: Interim Head of Commissioning	Date: 31 10 18		
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	John Morgan, Assistant Director of Adult Social Care	Signature: John Morgan	Date: 31/10/18		



What are the proposals being assessed?	CH55 –Promoting Independence
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Community and Housing, Adult Social Care

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	John Morgan, Assistant Director Adult Social Care
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	The aim of this proposal has been to support people to remain independent and well. To support them to achieve their desired outcomes by enabling them to remain in their own homes, close to their friends, families, support networks and local communities. This proposal has been achieved by a number of initiatives that help people maintain their wellbeing, to access early help and to recover when they become unwell or temporarily lose independence. There has also been an ongoing focus on supporting people to achieve their desired outcome to stay in their own homes and to reduce dependency on residential care.
Page 344	 The work includes: Increased access to home care re-ablement for eligible residents on discharge from hospital, Belter co-ordination around Reablement with our community health provider improving assessment practice and support planning, working with the voluntary sector to provide earlier interventions (eg Fresh Start project focussing on people with low level hoarding issues/ wellbeing grant programmes as part of the wider prevention agenda). Re launching the Strategic Grants programme (in collaboration with the voluntary sector) There was a small drop in the number of people supported with care packages by Adult Social Care between March 2017 and March 2018 from 2,941 to 2,861. The movement between years for each care group was: Older People -4.1%, Learning Disability +4.1%, Physical Disability no change, Mental Health +6.7%. Long stay nursing placements fell by 6%, long stay residential placements fell by 5.2% and actual home care hours increased by 1% (all between March 17 and March 18). The 2018/19 data will be added when available. The actions for this saving were taken during 2018/19. There is therefore a full year effect benefit in 2019/20. The saving shown for 2019/20 is this full-year effect not additional actions.

2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	The Adult Social Care Service plan and TOM contribute to the council's overall priorities and will ensure that the savings targets are achieved in line with the corporate Business Plan and the Medium Term Financial Strategy. It is also in line with the July principles, adopted in 2011 by councillors, which sets out guiding strategic priorities and principles, where the order of priority services should be to continue to provide everything which is statutory and maintain services, within limits, to the vulnerable and elderly, with the council being an enabler, working with partners to provide services.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Service users
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	Partnership working with health, the voluntary sector and social care providers.

What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Stage 2: Collecting evidence/ data

What evidence have you consid
Provide details of the information you (equality groups). Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

Consultation on this saving was undertaken in 2015. Overall a majority of respondents agreed with the councils approach to making the savings and also a focus on investing in prevention and recovery. However, the consultation also raised concerns about the savings being too much and the risk to potentially vulnerable people. There was less support for reviewing packages of care to seek savings, with 47% of respondents disagreeing of strongly disagreeing with this approach. Since then, the emphasis has changed from reviews to supporting people to recover independence and getting packages of care right at the beginning of care.

On an operational level the evidence considered has been to:

- looked at local information about trends, needs and best practice;
- reviewed national benchmarking information about our performance (Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) and Personal Social Services Expenditure and Unit Costs) compared to other councils;
- considered the impact of pressures such as new legislation, demographic growth and Public Health Needs Assessments;

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- APPENDIX 9 (a)
- reviewed and monitored contracted services to check if fit for purpose as well as negotiate rates to ensure value for money
- redesigned or remodelled the way we commission services to achieve better outcomes for customers in the most cost effective way;

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	Tick which applies Positive impact		Tick which applies Potential negative impact		Reason		
(equality group)					Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified		
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
-A ge		✓	✓		Needs might be met differently than the past or as expected		
p isability		✓	✓		Needs might be met differently than the past or as expected		
ender Reassignment		✓		✓	N/A		
Marriage and Civil		✓		✓	N/A		
₽ artnership							
Pregnancy and Maternity		✓	✓		Needs might be met differently than the past or as expected		
Race		✓	✓		Needs might be met differently than the past or as expected		
Religion/ belief		✓		✓	N/A		
Sex (Gender)		✓		✓	N/A		
Sexual orientation		✓		✓	N/A		
Socio-economic status		✓	✓		Needs might be met differently than the past or as expected		

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

Decisions are made case by case and are reviewed by a team manager or a manager more senior than this. Statutory needs will be met in line with the Care Act 2014. Where support plans were funded by ILF, the shortfall in funding is made up from core budgets.

Support plans are reviewed annually.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8.	Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only) Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal						
	Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.						
	Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.						
X	Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.						
Page	Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.						
	tage 5: Improvement Action Pan						

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

APPENDIX 9 (a)								
Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?		
Needs might be met differently than the past or as expected	Ensuring that assessments and support plans are effective and adequate through supervision and Outcome Forum scrutiny	Activity levels are monitored monthly and trends considered.	March 2020	existing	John Morgan	Yes		
	Investment in the voluntary sector		March 2019	Existing				
Funding for former ILF clients is less than actual care costs and the funding is reducing each year	Since the closure of the ILF, the former clients needs have been met under the Care Act 2014. The shortfall in ILF funding is therefore made up from core placement budgets	Individual support plan reviews	Ongoing	Existing	John Morgan	n/a		

stage 6: Reporting outcomes

Co. Summary of the equality analysis This section can also be used in your de

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 3 Assessment

Service users, their families and carers may experience a different response to assessed need than they might expect. However, the support that is offered will be aimed at maximizing their independence.

Support that does not meet statutory assessed needs may no longer be provided. They will be supported to understand any changes in their care. Older People are more likely to be affected as they are the majority of our service users.

Assessment and Support Plans will be subject to senior manager scrutiny to ensure consistency and that statutory needs are met.

The Placements budget is 80% of the services budget and therefore the reduction in resources will inevitably impact on the money available to meet care needs.

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service						
Assessment completed by	Richard Ellis, interim Head of C&H Strategy & Partnerships	Signature:RE	Date: 31/10/18			

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ He		APPENDIX 9 (a)		
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	John Morgan, Assistant Director Adult Services	Signature: JM	Date:31/10/18	

Equality Analysis



What are the proposals being assessed?	CH 72 To review all aspects of Community Transport in Merton
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Community and Housing

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Andy Ottaway-Searle, Head of Direct Provision
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria	We would like to review the quantity and type of Community Transport provided to people in Merton who receive services from Adult Social Care, and those who access activities as part of a preventative strategy. Our aim is to test that the amount spent on transport is actually required; as resources are constantly being tested we need to ensure that as much as possible of our budget is spent on actually providing care and support rather than ancillary services, of which the largest is transport. We are aware also that as services change over the next few years we will require a service which is flexible enough to support this. One aim of increasing community engagement for people with a disability is to increase the support provided to train people to travel independently. However we understand that there will always be a need for people to receive specialist transport in order to access certain activities necessary for their wellbeing, and for these people we need to ensure that their journeys are as short and comfortable as possible. We are determined also to reach a point where all partners and stakeholders agree on the most sustainable model going forward; there has been concern for some years as to how cost effective the current arrangements are. There is also a need to review how our voluntary sector partners receive support from Merton for activities such as Lunch Clubs, and to make this process transparent. Our view is that if after robust examination the model is not altered much, then that will achieve reassurance for those involved in
How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	supported transport in Merton. The Adult Social Care Plan and Target Operating Model contribute to the Council's overall priorities and will ensure that the savings targets are achieved in line with the Corporate Business Plan and the Medium Term Financial Strategy. It is also in line with the July principles, adopted in 2011 by councillors, which sets out guiding strategic priorities and principles, where the order of priority services should be to continue to provide everything which is statutory and maintain services, within limits, to the vulnerable and elderly. It is part of a wider review of the Learning disability offer as set out in the refreshed TOM. Merton is also working towards implementing a suite of policies which will improve air quality in the borough.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers,	Service users and their families, potentially staff in Environment and Regeneration and Direct Provision, and colleagues in Voluntary sector organisations. We are mindful also of how operations in Children's Schools and Families would be impacted by major changes to arrangements in ASC, and will work closely with

communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	them. All people who use services and their families will be included in the review of transport. If specific changes are proposed after the review we will consult specifically with those involved. It is not our intention to prevent individuals from attending agreed activities in the community, but we may end up using different methods to achieve this. For example people might have a lift from a volunteer to get to their lunch club rather than be collected by a Council minibus. We are aware that changes to people's daily lives can be
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	upsetting and will ensure that people are supported through this. As stated, all Council departments will be involved, and the review will be led by E&R, who will commission independent experts to oversee the process. When the review is complete a Corporate decision will be taken with regards to implementing the proposals.

Stage 2: Collecting evidence/ data

age

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

Community transport is currently provided to people with disabilities and older people in Merton. Specialist transport is also provided to children and young people with disabilities and special educational needs, and those might be affected if significant changes were proposed for Adult Services. These groups and their families, as well as staff involved in providing transport would be most affected by changes. Consultation will take place throughout the review and as and when specific proposals are made, consultation will take place with those directly affected.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic (equality group)		ch applies e impact	Tick which applies Potential negative impact		Reason Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified			
	Yes	No	Yes	No	-			
Age	Х		Х		We are seeking to ensure that transport arrangements are the most			
Disability	Х		х		suitable, cost effective and sustainable which should be of benefit to all			

	arrangements, and we l	some individuals might have changed (a) know that discussing changes to daily oncern and worry to people. They will be and through any subsequent changed
Gender Reassignment	X	
Marriage and Civil Partnership	X	
Pregnancy and Maternity	X	
Race	X	
Religion/ belief	X	
Sex (Gender)	X	
Sexual orientation	X	
Socio-economic status	X	

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

we will work closely with service users and their families to minimise any negative impact. Any changes proposed will be worked through with the staff members who are familiar to the people concerned. We are not proposing changes which will leave people unable to attend their usual activities, but may well come up with alternative means to get there.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are
being addressed. No changes are required.

- X Outcome 2 The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.
- Outcome 3 The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully.
- Outcome 4 The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Service users and families can be upset and anxious when changes to their daily arrangements are suggested. Page 353	Consultation to be carried out on specific proposals in plenty of time and by staff or agencies who are familiar to the people concerned. We are not proposing measures which will prevent people attending activities, but may suggest alternative means of travel.	By implementing any changes successfully with no changes to the individual's activities.	The review will begin in 2019 and propos als worked through from late 2019/2 0	External consultant/ group	Andy Ottawa y- Searle	Yes

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 6: Reporting outcomes

10. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 2 Assessment

The proposal is for a review of the transport arrangements to seek a more financially and environmentally more sustainable solution. We do not

know at this stage what changes that review will propose. However, we recognise that change, whether actual or prospective, can create anxiety. Those who are most vulnerable and/or who might face change will need to be supported through the process once the options become clear. At that point, this assessment will need to be re-visited.

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service						
Assessment completed by	Andy Ottaway-Searle – Head of Direct Provision	Signature: AOS	Date: 5/11/18			
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Andy Ottaway-Searle – Head of Direct Provision	Signature: AOS	Date: 5/11/18			

Equality Analysis



What are the proposals being assessed?	CH85 - Review of external Woodland Day Care Contract
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Community and Housing, Adult Social Care

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	John Morgan, Assistant Director of Adult Social Care
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	Less people are choosing to attend formal day centre provision and are instead opting to attend community and Voluntary sector activities. Merton has a vibrant voluntary and community sector and there are currently 20 Lunch-social clubs/cafes throughout the borough providing a service for older people from different minority ethnic backgrounds. Over 765 meals (which includes social activities) are provided per week and they are hugely popular and well attended. There is also substantial capacity within these lunch-clubs to provide further places and there is capacity for 1100 meals per week.
Pag	For Older people the borough also has 1 internal day provision and contracts extra capacity within woodlands day centre. As less people are choosing to attend these formal day centre The proposal is to change the contracting mechanism, by negotiation, with Central and Cecil the current external provider of contracted day care provision for older people in Merton.
Page 355	The original contract of 50 places per day was reduced to 40 over 12 months ago based on reducing demand for the services at that time. There has been further reduction in the demand for this service with an average of 22 individuals now attending on any day and a peak of 26 places on one day in the week and we are still contracting for 40 places. At the same time the Council also provides an 'in house' day service at Eastway which is not running to full capacity. This service has seen a similar trend in demand for this type of service with reducing demand, however it does still provide a viable service and would be able to accommodate future clients if demand were to moderately increase for this type of provision. The proposal is to effectively contract with the incumbent provider, Central and Cecil, for a maximum of 30
	places per day of external day care provision. This reduces the volume of placements available but does not impact on individuals already accessing the service. The proposal will reduce the costs to adult social care budgets, whilst continuing to make best use of both existing day service resources.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Efficient use of resources
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Indirectly people who need social care in the community and who choose to have their needs met through centre based day care provision. These will exclusively be older people as this is the group of people the service support. There will be no direct effect on people who currently use the services as there is no proposed change to their individual provision and there is no partial closure or change of days required. The incumbent provider Central and Cecil will be impacted through a loss of income/reduction of contractual

	amount. At this time there is no indication of whether staffing changes will be required.
another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the	provider ASC also has the wider commissioning responsibilities for Market Shaping and as such the fact that Central and Cecil are currently in a process of selling the building from which this service operates,
partners and who has overall responsibility?	means that we must be mindful that the long term continuation of the service is not secured. Any new owner/occupier of the building may not wish to run a day service from the building.

Stage 2: Collecting evidence/ data

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

- Demand and utilisation of day services data .
- Monitoring information and survey of voluntary sector data.
- Contractual monitoring of the day service provision
- Current utilisation profile and characteristics of customers using the service
- Recognition of the alternative support and provision available in communities and evidence base that older people are accessing alternative day services or making use of Direct Payments to meet needs
- Demographic profile for Merton using the Merton Story.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic Tick which applies		Tick which applies		Reason				
(equality group)	Positive impact		Potential		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified			
		negative impact		impact				
	Yes	No	Yes	No				
Age			✓		The proposal is centred on one contract for day care provision, this			
Disability			✓		provision currently caters for older people. Due, predominantly to the			
Gender Reassignment				✓	ageing process, there is rationale that people may also identify with the			
Marriage and Civil				✓	protected characteristic of disability.			

Partnership		APPENDIX 9 (a)
Pregnancy and Maternity	✓	The proposal is for a reduction in capacity in the external market, however
Race	✓	we predict there are suitable available alternatives for people who may in
Religion/ belief	✓	future have chosen this type of service provision. The current users of this
Sex (Gender)	✓	service will experience no change in what they access.
Sexual orientation	✓	
Socio-economic status	✓	

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

Continuing to shape the market to provide alternative day time activity and services to older people to mitigate any reduction in formal day centre type services. This is in line with demand trend currently. Conduct a further analysis of day care in the older people's sector to commission based on future plans and evidence/demand for the services.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Page	Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only) Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal
357	Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.
Х	Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.
	Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.
	Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

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Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Day service users may see a change in how their needs are met	The project will ensure that there are sufficient places for those currently accessing day services.	Monitoring of the project	March 2020	Existing	Phil Howell	yes
-						

Tote that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 6: Reporting outcomes

10. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 2 Assessment

The proposal may change how we meet day opportunity needs for older people. This proposal will not affect current users of the Woodlands day service.

There is sufficient capacity to meet current day care demand. Alternative day opportunities may require development and investment.

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service								
Assessment completed by	Phil Howell, Interim Head of ASC	Signature: PH	Date: 23 Oct. 18					
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	John Morgan, Assistant Director of Adult Social Care	Signature: John Morgan	Date: 23/10/18					



What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget saving CH86 Winter pressures, increased capacity for short term placements
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Community and Housing, Adult Social Care

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	John Morgan, Assistant Director of Adult Social Care
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc.)	Nationally and locally, the winter period sees a spike in demand for support packages in adult social care, in part due to the impact of colder weather, but also because of the impact of pressures within hospitals to admit and discharge higher numbers of people. This spike in demand also adds pressure to the home care market at a time when many carers are taking holidays during the festive period. Sometimes people are also medically ready for discharge from hospital but need further time to recuperate and it is not in their best interests from them to remain in hospital for them to regain their strength. If they are discharged and have not fully regained their strength this can also lead to the need for a larger care package and a lost chance for the resident to regain their lost skills and abilities.
	The proposal is to reduce the long-term pressures that arise from winter peaks in activity and provide a period of recuperation for some residents in residential or nursing care as well as utilize this service to prevent admission to hospital if needed.
	We will action this proposal by utilizing the winter planning direct grant to purchase up to 15 residential/nursing beds for a short period over the winter period. Following this period of recuperation residents can be transferred home when they are more well and better able to cope with an appropriate level of support in their homes.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	HWB Strategy Living Well and Ageing Well
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	The proposal is to purchase up to 15 residential/nursing beds for a short period over the winter period This will allow adult social care the ability to properly assess potential for recovery and to meet those needs in the community and prepare people to return It will prevent delays to discharge or admission due to lack of home care capacity, and thus reduce the risk of deterioration.

4. Is the responsibility shared with	ASC will take the lead, but will work with acute and community hospitals, the voluntary sector and social
another department, authority or	care providers.
organisation? If so, who are the	
partners and who has overall	
responsibility?	

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

The proposal is in line with the strategic direction of the Merton Health & Care Together partnership and the local winter plan.

tage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick whic	h applies	Reason
(equality group)	Positiv	e impact	Potential negative impact		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age	✓		✓		The proposal aims to deliver better outcomes which will reduce long term
Disability	✓		✓		cost pressures on social care budgets.
Gender Reassignment	✓			✓	Service users may be asked to be discharged from hospital into a short
Marriage and Civil	✓			✓	term residential or nursing care bed, rather than go straight home. These
Partnership					will predominantly be older people and/or people with disabilities.
Pregnancy and Maternity	✓			✓	
Race	✓			✓	
Religion/ belief	✓			✓	
Sex (Gender)	✓			✓	
Sexual orientation	✓			✓	
Socio-economic status	✓			✓	

APPENDIX 9 (a)

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

Decisions will be made with individuals and their families. For those that lack capacity, the provisions of the Mental Capacity Act will govern decision making. The choice policies of each hospital will be enacted.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

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Page

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.

Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.

Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.

Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template - Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
People may be asked to be discharged into a short term	Decisions will be made with individuals and their families.	DToC performance statistics	May 2019	From winter planning	John Morgan	Winter plan
nursing or residential care bed rather than go straight home, which might be their preference	For those that lack capacity, the provisions of the Mental Capacity Act will govern decision making. The choice policies of each hospital will be enacted.			grant		
⁵ age	Agree consistent messages with hospital trusts	Through ECDG	Dec 2018	Existing	Phil Howell	

Bote that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 6: Reporting outcomes

10. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 2 Assessment

The aim of the proposal is to make a positive difference to people's wellbeing and independence. However, the option to recuperate in a residential or nursing home after discharge before going home may differ from people's expectations. Some people may fear that it will be more than short term but the choice will be theirs if they want to accept this offer or not. These risks can be mitigated by coherent and consistent communication by partners and working with each individual and their families to explain the options and benefits.

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service							
Assessment completed by	Richard Ellis, Interim Head of Commissioning	Signature: Interim Head of Commissioning	Date: 22 Oct. 18				
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	John Morgan, Assistant Director of Adult Social Care	Signature: John Morgan	Date: 22/10/18				



What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget saving CH88 - Home Care Monitoring System
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Community and Housing, Adult Social Care

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	John Morgan, Assistant Director of Adult Social Care
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria	The aim of this proposal is to roll out a home care monitoring system for all home care providers to ensure that we can monitor the delivery of home care visits. This monitoring will enable us to check on a regular basis if the customers commissioned care hours are met in line with the agreed support plans as well as improve the reliability of the service. We also aim to ensure that we only pay for visits that are carried out and do not over pay for shortened or missed visits.
etc) Page	Merton already uses a home care monitoring system called CM2000, and we have plans to re-commission a system. The current system is only currently used by some of our home care providers. We have and aim to re-procure this system in line with procurement regulations, some providers are now uitlsing this system and we aim to implement the system for the majority of home care providers when the new system is in place.
365	The primary aim is to provide a monitoring tool for home care visits to ensure that residents receive their assessed care hours to ensure that their care package and agreed outcomes are met A secondary benefit, however, is that the council will save money by not paying for missed or significantly shortened visits.
	With the fragility of the home care market, it is important that we have the tools to provide assurance about the delivery of care to vulnerable residents.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	It is consistent with the departmental TOM and the council's drive for efficiency
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	The main impact is on home care providers that we contract with, who will have to use the system procured. Service users may see a small impact in that we may require access to their landline for the care worker to make call a Freephone telephone number, or to install a tag or sensor at their front door, depending on the system procured. The main impact for the residents is that they will receive the agreed support package and that their agreed outcomes will be met.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	Contracted Home Care providers. Provider of the chosen monitoring system.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

The council has operated a home care monitoring system for over a decade and therefore has good knowledge of the benefits and impacts.

tage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ich applies	Tick which applies Potential negative impact		Reason
(equality group)	Positiv	e impact			Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age	✓			✓	The proposal should improve the reliability of home care visits and the
Disability	✓			✓	settlement of complaints regarding missed or late calls. Whatever system
Gender Reassignment	✓			✓	is deployed will make allowance for those service users. without landlines,
Marriage and Civil		✓		✓	object to their use, or do not wish to cooperate with the solution chosen.
Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity		✓		✓	
Race		✓		✓	
Religion/ belief		✓		✓	
Sex (Gender)		✓		✓	
Sexual orientation		✓		✓	
Socio-economic status		✓		✓	

7. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

Negative impact / gap in	There will be minimal impact of service users and their families. The main impact will be the use of their landline
information identified in the	for Freephone calls or attached of a tag to their door/hallway etc depending on the technological solution
Equality Analysis	procured.
Action required to mitigate	The implementation will respect the choices of individual service users who may not like the solution chosen
How will you know this is	
achieved? e.g.	
performance measure /	
target	
By when	March 2021
Existing or additional	N/A
resources?	
Lead Officer	Phil Howell, Head of Older People & Disabilities
Action added to divisional /	To include in 2019/20 and 2020/21 service plans.
team plan?	

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is mportant the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

OUTCOME 1 OUTCOME 2 OUTCOME 3 OUTCOME 4

The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.

The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.

The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully.

The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

tage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service								
Assessment completed by	Richard Ellis, Interim Head of Commissioning	Signature: Interim Head of Commissioning	Date: 22 Oct. 18					
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	John Morgan, Assistant Director of Adult Social Care	Signature: John Morgan	Date: 22/10/18					



What are the proposals being assessed?	CH89 Older People's Community Activities
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Community & Housing

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	John Morgan
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	Less people are choosing to attend formal day centre provision and are instead opting to attend community and Voluntary sector activities. Merton has a vibrant voluntary and community sector and there are currently 20 Lunch-social clubs/cafes throughout the borough providing a service for older people from different minority ethnic backgrounds. Over 765 meals (which includes social activities) are provided per week in these schemes and they are hugely popular and well attended. There is also substantial capacity within these lunch-clubs to provide further places and there is capacity for 1100 meals per week.
Page 369	For Older people the borough also has 1 internal day provision and contracts extra capacity within woodlands day centre. As less people are choosing to attend these formal day centre we currently having increasingly vacancies within these provisions which are not been utilised. he proposal seeks to assess and analyse the demand and supply of activity aimed at supporting older people to access community activity. This will objectively look at the supply of building based and non-building based activity, its utilisation and the limitations on providing what people expect and need within the current model. It will provide the department with the rationale, future demand profile and capacity requirements future commissioning intentions of both external and in-house building based provision. It will also provide detail on which a 'Community Activity Market Position Statement can be produced. This aims to provide interested parties and organisation with the information on which they can build their business planning.
	It is envisaged that this will include a rationalisation and reduction of the current level of building based 'day centre' activity. This is based on current demand statistics and will include consideration of the effect of 2018/19 reductions in contracted day centre services; which is covered in a separate EIA for that specific proposal.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	This proposal supports the corporate objectives of improving sustainability and improving effectiveness and also increased independence for residents. Based on the current demographic and demand trends it is clear that older people, in the majority, do not use building based day centres to engage in meaningful daytime activity. However, there is evidence of growing trends in use of alternative community, building based, spaces such as libraries. It is important to ensure the needs of vulnerable older people are met whilst ensuring that people are able to and encouraged to engage in activity in their local community. The local authority and more specifically Adult Social Care has a responsibility for market shaping under the

	APPENDIX 9 (a)
	Care Act 2014 and as such our commissioning and market development should reflect trends in demand for a range of provision.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners,	Predominantly this proposal will broadly affect older people (people aged 65+) living in the borough. This population is set to grow over the next 10-15 years. The majority of older people will not be affected as they are unlikely to need or choose day care. The impact will be on those that might choose this option but as shown above Merton has a vibrant voluntary provision currently in place.
stakeholders, the workforce etc.	This may impact or affect people in terms of the range and choice of available community activity at the point they wish to engage with these services. More specifically the proposal will affect, directly, the individuals who currently use building based day centre activities, either provided by the local authority or a third party supplier.
	Currently the number of users who attend:
	Eastways (internal day centre) is 30 spaces per day and there are 20 places been used on average per day
Pa	Woodlands (external commissioned day centre) is 23 but we are funding 40 places and the excess is not utilised
Page 370	This proposal will also, to varying degrees, directly and indirectly impact on carers of individuals who access day services or access community facilities for part of their day, which in turn provide carers with a break from their caring role.
	(Does not look like this needs to be here??)
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	The lead is Community & Housing, Adult Social Care. However, the proposal has shared responsibility for mitigation with the voluntary and community sector as well as culture, leisure and library services.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

- Demand and utilization data for both internal and external building based day centre services
- Evidence, demand and utilization of alternative community provision use
- Data relating to 'self-funding' clients of current provision/activities; though this is acknowledged a significant gap in respect of detailed data
- Demographic information and trend analysis, specifically around older people, dementia, age related disability
- Range and availability of voluntary and community organisation led day activities in the borough

The evidence and data suggests that the proportion of older people who use formal day services in the borough is relatively small and expected to be a smaller proportion over time. Where individuals use formal services their use is repeat use within a week/month rather than one off attendance. Therefore, the assumption is that proposals will affect a small number of people but across a number of days in any given week. The vidence (predominantly anecdotal) suggests that formal day services have a role in sustaining the ability of carers to continue in their caring to leave the proposal services delays, reduces or in some cases avoids the need for further formal service intervention, for example a package of domiciliary care or change of accommodation and support for individuals.

There is counter evidence that the demand trend for formal day services has reduced dramatically in recent years, of which some could be down to the inflexibility of service provision to accommodate people around the times of day, days of the week and weekends and that more people have exercised choice and control in finding alternatives to traditional 'formal' day services.

The evidence would suggest the impact is limited to age predominantly, there is no clear evidence that the impact is disproportionate to other protected characteristics though disability, gender and socio-economic status will be key considerations in the mitigation.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	Tick which applies Positive impact		Tick which applies Potential negative impact		Reason APPENDIX 9 (a)		
(equality group)					Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified		
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Age					The services focus is on adults over the age of 65. The negative impact is the potential change to current make up and provision of service in regard to dedicated building based day centre services. However, the positive impact (and negative impact mitigation) is that market shaping will be in keeping with expectation and build on demonstrable demand trends for alternative community based day activities and Merton already has in place a vibrant and well utilised voluntary secor provision which has capacity to increase its current numbers.		
Disability					There will be some association with age related disiability, cognitive impairment and disability in general for a number of people directly affected. On this basis the same rationale as above is idenitfied		
Gender Reassignment							
Marriage and Civil Partnership							
Pregnancy and Maternity							
QRace							
Religion/ belief							
Sex (Gender)					We will review fully the current user profile and establish the proportions/split of and impact on male and female users of services. Equally consideration of the gender of carers will be taken into account wherever possible		
Sexual orientation							
Socio-economic status					We will include consideration of the socio-economic status of individuals directly affected, for example the proportion of people who contribute to the cost of their care, those who self fund and those who are nil contribution. This is relevant to the means testing and financial assessment of contributions. It may also be possible to understand wider factors such as home ownership status.		

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

Commissioning intentions and decisions will take into account views of individuals who currently use services, potential future users of day activity services and a wider range of stakeholders, including providers. The intention is to use this engagement alongside financial and utilisation data and trends to develop a range of community based provisions that continue to meet the core needs of people who currently use services.

In rationalising buildings based services it is not to say they will not exist. This proposal is more about ensuring we have sufficiency of supply of the right type of activities and providers of day activities generally in order to match that supply with anticipated future demand.

The mitigation will be to support providers to develop activity and events that cater for individual needs within local communities and that wherever possible older people in the borough are able to access and enjoy ordinary community facilities to support their independence, social support and benefit their health and wellbeing

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.

Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.

Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.

Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

APPENDIX 9 (a)

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
People's day activities needs may be met differently	Liaise with direct provision and external providers to ascertain the numbers of self-funding clients services support	We will have obtained clear data on self-funders	Feb 2019	existing	PH	NO
	Research day activity options		Sept 2019			
	Consult on the options		Sept 2019			

Colore that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 6: Reporting outcomes

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10. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 2 Assessment

- The proposal affects older people and their carers as current users or beneficiaries of day activity.
- There is some identified potential negative impact, though the proposal also identifies potential positive impact on the same characteristics given this is aimed at providing day activities in ways which meet with expectations and the likely demand trends
- Mitigation will include engagement with a range of stakeholders to help inform commissioning and market shaping. This engagement will
 support the intent that people should be able to engage in activities in their community that provide the leisure, learning or social opportunities
 and provide the opportunity for carers to continue to take short breaks from the caring role

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ He		APPENDIX 9 (a)		
Assessment completed by	Phil Howell Interim Head of Adult Social Care – Operations & Commissioning	Signature:	Date: 5 th November 2018	
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:	



What are the proposals being assessed?	CH90 Out of Area Placements
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Community and Housing, Adult Social Care

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	John Morgan, Assistant Director of Adult Social Care
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service,	The aim of this proposal is to reduce the council's dependency on Out of Area placements for adults with mental ill health and/or learning disabilities. An 'Out of Area' placement is defined as not being in or near Merton.
deletion of posts, changing criteria etc) a ge a 3	Given the size of the borough, some placements in neighbouring boroughs is inevitable. This is around the complexity of some of the residents who we work with. However, at present we are not supporting enough people to remain close to their families, friends and familiar neighbourhoods because there are insufficient suitable housing options in the borough for those people that need support and care to live independently.
376	At present only 13% of the mental health residential care bed capacity in Merton is utilised by Merton residents. The rest are used by other authorities. 4 out of the 6 registered MH homes had no London placements. 73% of residential MH placements are out of borough. This suggests that local provision does not meet local need. More work is require on supported living placements (we are awaiting the benchmarking data), but a similar dependency on out of borough placements is expected. Out of borough placements can be appropriate, eg where a specialist placement is needed, but the level suggest that we are not currently offering a local choice. This puts people at a distance from family and support networks. It also makes it more difficult to sustain professional social work support and to ensure that people are supported to regain independence.
	We are working with South London Mental Health Partnership. By working with this partnership across South London, we believe that there is an opportunity to improve outcomes for mental health service users at less cost. This will be achieved by better commissioning and market management, as well as ensuring that people are in the least restrictive setting that supports their needs. Less restrictive and more independent settings cost less on average, although not necessarily in every case. The aims of the South London programme are to ensure that support is the most appropriate, least restrictive, close to home and based on clear outcomes. This approach is in line with the principles of the Adult Social Care Target Operating Model (TOM).

	APPENDIX 9 (a)
	Approximately 64% of Learning Disability residential placements are out of borough, with approx. 40% being out of London. Meanwhile, other local authorities make as many LD residential placements in Merton as we do. Approximately 40% of mental health placements are out of London, with approx. 23% in other London boroughs. Data in relation to supported living is subject to a current London wide exercise.
	We will consult on options with service users, their families, care and housing providers to create new capacity and options in or near the borough; we want a local offer to be our first offer.
	We will also consult on options to offer repatriation back to their Merton for those currently placed out of area where that is appropriate and desirable. In the case of adult mental health, we will work with service users and their families to review whether their needs can be met in a less restrictive, less institutionalised and more independent setting, providing further support where needed to help towards this objective.
	Changes to the care and support of any individual will be subject to full discussion and consultation with them and, as appropriate, their family. The timing of any changes will be by agreement and following any necessary support to develop independent living skills.
Page 37	The proposal is also about increasing the local offer for those transitioning into adulthood, with local housing with support and access to adult education, employment and volunteering opportunities.
377	Discussions have taken place with learning disability and housing providers along with the voluntary sector. There is an opportunity in relation to people with learning disabilities to work with the sub-regional Transforming Care Partnership and the CCG to try to align health and care commissioning and market development activities.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	The approach of the South London Mental Health Complex Care programme is aligned with the councils' aim to live well and age well, maximising their independence and wellbeing.
	The Adult Social Care Service plan and TOM contribute to the council's overall priorities and will ensure that the savings targets are achieved in line with the corporate Business Plan and the Medium Term Financial Strategy. It is also in line with the July principles, adopted in 2011 by councillors, which sets out guiding strategic priorities and principles, where the order of priority services should be to continue to provide everything which is statutory and maintain services, within limits, to the vulnerable and elderly, with the council being an enabler, working with partners to provide services.
Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are	Mental Health and Learning Disability staff, service users and their families, providers and the voluntary sector.

the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.		APPENDIX 9 (a)
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	South London & St George's Mental Health Trust. South London Mental Health Partnership and its Complex Care Programme. South West London Transforming Care partnership Wandsworth & Merton Clinical Commissioning Group	

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

- The proposal has been based on benchmarking of London wide commissioning of residential care beds carried out of behalf of London ADASS by Care Analytics Ltd.
- It is also based on a review of health investment in mental health, a local review of integrated arrangements with SWLStG MHT and the early findings of the South London MH Partnership Complex Care Programme.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6 From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

(Brotected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick whic	h applies	Reason		
(equality group)	Positive impact		Potential negative impact		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified		
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Age	✓		✓				
Disability	✓		✓				
Gender Reassignment	✓		✓		The proposals are aimed at improving outcomes for individual users of,		
Marriage and Civil	✓		✓		particularly those in residential and supported living placements. The work		
Partnership					will aim to offer care nearer to their home borough of Merton and to		
Pregnancy and Maternity	✓		✓		improve their levels of independence and reduce restrictions on their		
Race	✓		✓		lives. However, it also has to be recognised that some may find chang		
Religion/ belief	✓		✓		difficult and that in some cases it might require a change in where they		
Sex (Gender)	✓		✓		live.		
Sexual orientation	✓		✓				
Socio-economic status	✓		✓				

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

Service users may receive a different response to their needs, and may be asked to change their location to a different setting that is closer to home, is less restrictive and is able to support them to be more independent. Some may have been in their current location for a number of years and may find the change difficult. The project will work at the level of each individual, assessing their capacity for greater independence. Key workers will support them to be part of decision making about their care and support, and they will be supported to make changes over time. In the most complex cases, change may take place over years, with several key steps along the way.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

	outcomes and what they mean for your proposal
Page	Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.
e 38	Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.
Ö	Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.
	Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	PPENDI) Lead Officer	X 9 (a) Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Service users needs may be met differently and/or in a different location	Individuals will be supported to understand and to be involved in any change. Change will happen at the pace of each individual	Project monitoring at case level. Reviews at case level	March 2021	TBC	Richard Ellis	yes
	Options will be developed and consulted on as appropriate					

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 6: Reporting outcomes

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0. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 2 Assessment

The project will result in changes for service users, potentially including moving accommodation in the case of some mental health service users. However, this can be managed as a positive experience that increases their independence and quality of life. The aim is to increase the local offer and thereby opportunities to live independently and remain close to family and friends.

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service					
Assessment completed by	Richard Ellis, interim Head of Strategy & Partnerships	Signature: RE	Date:31/10/18		
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Richard Ellis, interim Head of Strategy & Partnerships	Signature: RE	Date:31/10/18		



What are the proposals being assessed?	CH91 Residential/Supported Living Review
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Community and Housing

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Andy Ottaway-Searle
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service,	We are reviewing the in-house Residential and Supported Living accommodation currently used by Merton for people with a Learning Disability. Our aim is to ensure that we fully understand the needs and wishes of the people we support, and can provide and commission the most appropriate accommodation locally, working with a range of partners.
deletion of posts, changing criteria	There is a wider review of Learning Disability services which will overlap with this piece of work. One of the main aims of that work is to ensure that there is a wider range of living opportunities in and close to Merton, as currently the majority of such placements are out of borough. These placements can be expensive and are more difficult to monitor in terms of quality and outcomes.
382	We are also aware that some of the residential provision, both in-house and commissioned, is based in properties which need investment and updating. There are people living in residential homes who could be living more independently with the right support.
	Residential homes will always be required, particularly for people with high support needs, and we will need to make sure that they are in good condition with scope for the necessary aids and adaptations.
	Increasingly though Merton, along with other local authorities, has developed Supported Living as the preferred option for disabled people. This model provides more independence and community integration for the individual, as well as giving them the security of a tenancy. There are usually cost advantages for the Council, as tenants claim Housing Benefits to pay their rent while Social Services pay for the support staff. We have also found that Housing Associations are more willing to develop this type of property than residential homes.
	The opportunity to move to a flat of one's own can be a great incentive especially for younger people who wish to live as independently as possible. Experience shows that these tenants increasingly develop their own networks of activities within the local community with support and guidance from staff and get to rely less on organised day care. We also need to provide for a group of older people who are currently living with elderly carers and will need support, often at very short notice when that person is no longer able to provide care.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	The Adult Social Care Service Plan and Target Operating Model contribute to the Council's overall priorities and will ensure that the savings targets required are achieved in line with the Corporate Business Plan and

	APPENDIX 0 (a)
	the Medium Term Financial Strategy. It is also in line with the July principles, adopted in 2011 by councillors, which sets out guiding strategic priorities and principles, where the order of priority services should be to continue to provide everything which is statutory and maintain services, within limits, to the vulnerable and elderly. It is part of a wider review of the Learning Disability offer as set out in the refreshed TOM, and fit's the Council's aim of working to provide a good local housing offer.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Service users and their families may be affected if we agree with partners that a specific home needs updating, or changes purpose from residential care to supported living. If that arises we will assess the impact and consult specifically with all those involved. No-one will be left without accommodation and we would expect all moves to be positive. However we recognise that changes to people's living arrangements are extremely sensitive and needed to be handled carefully. This will be an initial scoping of the subject, with more detailed work to follow.
	Residential and Supported Living providers will be involved in our review and subsequent planning and may change some properties and/or schemes following this.
	Staff at in-house residential and Supported Living sites might be affected if the review leads to a change of use on those sites. All staff will be consulted with and supported through any changes.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall sponsibility?	We will work with colleagues in Housing Needs and also in Environment and Regeneration as we look at developing new sites and possibly changing the use of existing sites.
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5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

We have gained evidence and experience from providing and commissioning a range of both residential and supported living services in Merton and beyond. We will be working with local and national housing providers, as well as partners in the voluntary sector who all specialise in supporting people with disabilities. A major part of the review will be consulting with people with disabilities and their families, both through existing for such as the Learning Disability Partnership Board, carers groups and self advocacy groups.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ich applies	Tick whic	h applies	Reason				
Kequality group)	Positive impact		Potential negative impact		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified				
	Yes	No	Yes	No					
Age	Х			х	As a result of the review we hope to seek a wider range of accommodation offers for older people in the L D group.				
Disability	Х			Х	As above we are seeking a wider range of more independent units closer to Merton, whilst improving residential services for those who need this provision.				
Gender Reassignment				Х					
Marriage and Civil				Х					
Partnership									
Pregnancy and Maternity				Х					
Race				Х					
Religion/ belief				Х					
Sex (Gender)				Х					
Sexual orientation				Х					
Socio-economic status	-			Х					

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

There will potentially be concern from some people and their families if plans are made to make changes to where they live. We will make any such changes carefully and will fully involve people in the planning.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.

Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.

Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.

Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

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9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

	T	Τ			PPENDI	N 3 (a)
Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Concern from individuals and carers to possible changes to their living arrangements.	Careful and well planned consultation, high quality alternative accommodation offers, ongoing support.	Successful moves to new properties or upgraded/improved living situation.	This work will begin in 2018/19 and go through to 2023	There might be some external specialist support brought in at points in the review.	Andy Ottawa y- Searle	Yes

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 6: Reporting outcomes

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(90. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 2 Assessment

The aim of the proposal is to promote better outcomes through promoting and developing independent living models. A better local offer would give people more options

We recognise, however, that people find change difficult. Therefore, there will be a focus on supporting people through transition into adulthood into local independent living.

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ He	ead of Service		
Assessment completed by	Andy Ottaway-Searle, Head of Direct Provision	Signature: AOS	Date: 1 October 2018
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Andy Ottaway-Searle, Head of Direct Provision	Signature: AOS	Date: 1 October 2018



What are the proposals being assessed?	Mobile Working (CH92)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Community & Housing

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Phil Howell – interim Head of Adult Social Care
What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your	The aim of the proposal is to increase efficiency and productivity within the directorate through enabling more mobile, remote and flexible working across our workforce.
proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria	The objective is to build a capable network of workplaces that extend beyond the traditional office base of the Civic centre and make best use of technology, infrastructure, estates and working practices to promote and enable staff to carry out their work duties in the borough.
etc) Page 38:	The proposal may lead to more efficient use of estates, offices and desk space; a reduction in duplication of IT resources, productivity gains in respect of time spent on processes and the removal of 'waste' processes within working practices. Productivity gains will relate to increased efficiency of the workforce meaning either less staff resource is required to do the same level of work or the same levels of staff can increase the volume of work completed. This may lead to customers experiencing quicker, smarter and more efficiency services.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Improving efficiency and empowering the workforce. Improving the customer experience by reducing processing and waiting times and improving the timeliness of interventions.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	The workforce of Community & Housing directly. Indirectly the proposal will affect partners, internal and external customers and other stakeholders as they will benefit from the improved efficiency of the directorate.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	The lead is C&H though the development and enhancement of mobile and flexible working will rely on partnership and engagement with corporate resources in particular, ICT, Infrastructure and HR

HR Equality and Diversity data for C&H workforce is set out below:

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provider Services

Public Health Team

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

		% ethnic minorities	% female	% disabled	16-24	25-39	40-49	50-64	65+
COMMUNITY & HOUSING	Adult Social Care	48.7%	86.7%	5.2%	1.8%	15.8%	27.3%	52.1%	3.0%
	Housing Services	45.5%	66.7%	4.4%	0.0%	8.3%	20.8%	70.8%	0.0%
	Libraries, Heritage and Adult Education Service	27.9%	72.7%	2.4%	6.8%	45.5%	20.5%	27.3%	0.0%

45.7%

36.4%

44.1%

73.8%

73.3%

79.1%

4.8%

0.0%

4.4%

0.8%

13.3%

2.4%

17.5%

19.6%

31.8%

33.3%

28.6%

46.8%

COMMUNITY & HOUSING Total
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Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic		ich applies	Tick which applies		Reason		
(equality group)	Positiv	e impact			Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified		
			negative impact				
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Age					The general profile of the workforce is of older working age adults. The impact of mobile and flexible working can benefit quality of life and work life balance for workers of all ages. There is evidence to suggest, from implementation elsewhere, that it also contributes to more work and job		

3.9%

0.0%

2.7%

	APPENDIX 0 (2)
	satisfaction and empowerment across age groups. Any mobile working policy and set up must consider the reasonable
Disability	Any mobile working policy and set up must consider the reasonable adjustments and workplace adaptations required to accommodate members of the workforce who have disabilities, physical or sensory impairments to ensure they are able to carry out their work the same as anyone else. The use of a wider range of ways of working will need to mitigate risk of disadvantage through such adaptations and adjustments
Gender Reassignment	
Marriage and Civil Partnership	
Pregnancy and Maternity	
Race	
Religion/ belief	
Sex (Gender)	The gender breakdown across the directorate as whole shows that 79.1% of the workforce is female. This suggests a ratio of 3:1. However, it is suggested there is no negative impact to consider against this characteristic
Sexual orientation	
Socio-economic status Page Bage B	The use of more mobile and flexible shows evidence that time spent travelling on public transport or in owner vehicles can significantly reduce and provides benefits in terms of the cost of coming to work. However, the workforce at the lower end of the directorate pay spectrum carry out roles which are often time dependent and in fixed locations and are 'customer facing', for example day centre staff. Staff in these roles may benefit less from a mobile nd flexible working approach

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

Put in place clear policies and guidelines. Audit all teams to understand capabilities and limitations on mobile working. Organise the infrastructure and ICT requirements against each team, and individually tailored solutions where required.

Put in place management approaches, policies and guidelines for managing through change and managing remote working.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.
Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.
Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.
Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Audit the directorate to understand the opportunities and limitation on mobile and flexible working	Understanding which staff, functions and teams will least benefit from mobile working and ensure protected characteristics within this specific staff group are not overly disadvantaged	Clear understanding of which teams and staff will move to mobile working	Feb 2020	existing	PH	NO
Reasonable adjustment for workers with disabilities	Ensure the reasonable adjustments and adaptations required are in place across the mobile working arrangements, with specific regard to OH adaptations and policies in respect of lone and remote working	Clear policy and guidelines in place that include management guidance for supporting individuals with disabilities to adopt mobile working practices	Feb 2020	Existing and potential additional (through HR/ ICT/OH)	PH	YES

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 6: Reporting outcomes

10. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 2 Assessment

- The proposal is aimed at having a significant positive impact on the workforce and those we interact with through our work
- The proposal aims to benefit the corporate agenda of improved efficiency, productivity and customer experience
- There is potential for some impact on protected characteristics though it is felt there is sufficient mitigation and actions taken to limit disproportionate affect.
- · We recognize that not all solutions suit all staff.

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service					
ക്രssessment completed by ന ധ ധ ഗ	Phil Howell Interim Head of Adult Social Care – Operations & Commissioning	Signature:	Date: 8 th November 2018		
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	John Morgan Asst Director ASC	Signature: JM	Date:15/11/18		



What are the proposals being assessed?	CH93 - Learning Disability Offer
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Community & Housing

Stage 1: Overview			
Name and job title of lead officer	John Morgan- Assistant Director- Adult Social Care.		
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service,	The proposal is to review of our offer to adults with Learning Disabilities (LD) to ensure that we can meet the needs of those transitioning into adulthood and those of current service users and their carers within the resources we expect to be available. This review will be conducted in consultation with service users, their families and carers.		
deletion of posts, changing criteria	This review will look at the whole pathway of learning disability services from:		
etc)	 Transition from Children's services to adult social care including working with Children and parents earlier to prepare for transition 		
Page	 Using a Strengths Based Approach to social work where we see the person for what they are and what skills they have and work with them to achieve a more fulfilling life 		
393	New residents moving into Merton with an LD		
33	The support offered by the Community Learning Disability Team		
	 The range of care and support service for people to meet assessed needs (the LD offer), including activities, education and employment 		
	Housing options ,including tenancies and shared lives		
	Building on the existing relationships with the voluntary sector, around pathways and networks		
	Access to health and wellbeing services aimed at prevention and early intervention		
	It will aim to support more residents of Merton with a learning disability to remain living independent lives within Merton close to friends, families and local support networks. We aim to ensure that when individuals do require support, this is available in the local community, reducing the need for out of borough placements.		
	Savings will be achieved by reduced dependency on residential placements and out of area placements in residential and supported living care. Out of area placements tend to be more expensive and are more difficult to monitor. We do not plan to disturb established care and support packages if they are working successfully, but will continue to review on a person centred basis.		

	APPENDIX 0 (a)		
	The overall aim of the review is to understand current and future needs relating to learning disability and plan the resources, pathways and services that meet those needs and the expectations of younger people transitioning into adulthood and the expectations of an ageing learning disability population.		
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	This proposal supports the corporate objectives of improving sustainability and improving effectiveness local authority and more specifically Adult Social Care has a responsibility for market shaping under the Care Act 2014 and as such, our commissioning and market development should reflect trends in dema for a range of provision. This proposal is a long-term review of the learning disability offer in its entirety within Merton with the ai		
	ensuring people with a learning disability, living in the borough, can be independent and active participants in their community and have access to the same opportunities as others.		
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	This proposal will affect people with learning disabilities and their carers. Merton provides a package of care to 501 people with a learning disability. On 2016/17 there were 691 Merton residents 18+ who were registered with a Learning Disability with their GP. Not all have current interaction with Adult Social Care. Therefore it is assumed the review will directly and indirectly affect the learning disability as a whole, not just those who currently interact with formal statutory services.		
Page 394	This proposal will also, to varying degrees, directly and indirectly impact on carers of individuals with learning disabilities, many of whom would qualify as protected under the characteristic of age. There are significant numbers of the current population of adults with a learning disability who are in their 40's and 50's and supported by elderly relatives and family carers. Equally the carers of younger adults and current children/young people who will transition to adulthood.		
3 9	The proposal will need the engagement and involvement of a range of stakeholders, these include;		
4	individuals with a learning disability		
	Family and carers		
	elected members		
	Service providers		
	Statutory services and partners		
	Local area committees		
	Housing, leisure, cultural services.		
	Merton CCG and SWLStG MH		
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	The lead is Community & Housing, Adult Social Care. However, the proposal has shared responsibility for mitigation with local health partners, the voluntary and community sector, service providers as well as culture, leisure and library services.		

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, census and disability population profile sources of data.
- Current Mosaic Client Record Management information
- Continuing Healthcare and GP registration of LD population
- Current utilisation of the full range of services provided to people with a learning disability, including those who access Direct Payments, Personal Health Budgets.
- Merton local authority in-house provision, detailed knowledge of service user profiles.
- Transition and Preparation for Adulthood data sets
- Children & Young People with an Education Health and Care Plan.

ស្នា bere is cross reference to published information, for example, in the local Autism Strategy.

At this stage in the assessment, this is a non-exhaustive list of evidence and data that will be used to inform detailed proposals as they are eveloped as part of the review. Initially however this is to ensure the impact and affected individuals are considered base on available data sources that give further information about the characteristics of the affected group(s)

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic		ch applies	Tick which		Reason
(equality group)	Positive impact		Potential negative impact		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age					Recognising that two of the key groups affected is the older adults learning disability population and young adults who will be or have recently made the transition to adult services. The positive impact is the outcome of the review is to design a system of support and service provision that meets the expectations and needs of people with Learning Disabilities. The potential negative impact is any change to current services or provision of support that requires change. This also encompasses any de-
ထိုisability (P ယ (O) O)					Commissioning decisions that may result from the review. This is the predominant protected characteristic that is affected by this review. Positive impacts include improvements and increased live chances and access to a broader range of health and wellbeing opportunities as well as formal service provision that is fit for purpose for a future generation of people with a Learning Disability and services that are better able to support carers. It is intended that the proposal supports improved health outcomes and reduced health inequalities for people with Learning Disabilities. It is also intended to positively impact on people who are currently placed out of borough, owing to a gap in supply of the appropriate services, enabling them to live in Merton Negative impact may potentially be as a result of changes to the current model of services and provision which as a result mean an individual's care and support changes or is re-provided
Gender Reassignment					
Marriage and Civil Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity					
Race					
Religion/ belief					

Sex (Gender)	We will review fully the current user profile and establish the proportions/split of and impact on male and female users of services. Equally consideration of the gender of carers will be taken into account wherever possible
Sexual orientation	
Socio-economic status	We will include consideration of the socio-economic status of individuals directly affected, for example the proportion of people who contribute to the cost of their care, those who self fund and those who are nil contribution. This is relevant to the means testing and financial assessment of contributions.
	It is well documented that individuals with a learning disability have difficulty in securing paid employment opportunities and this can impact on socio-economic wellbeing. It is therefore envisaged that the proposal will focus on individual who have low income, rely on state benefits and experience barriers to employment.

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

Commissioning intentions and decisions will take into account views of individuals who currently use services, potential future users of services and a wider range of stakeholders, including providers. The intention is to use this engagement alongside financial and utilisation data and trends to develop a range of community based provisions that continue to meet the core needs of people who currently use services. The overarching aim of this proposal is to develop an improved offer for people with Learning Disabilities living in Merton.

This proposal is more about ensuring we have sufficiency of supply of the right type of housing, accommodation and service provision to support people in the borough and not rely on out of out of borough placements, even where the needs are complex and challenging to services.

The mitigation will also be sought in full engagement and consultation with stakeholders to coproduce within the learning disability community. This coproduction will be taken forward into service design and commissioning plans. The Council will continue to meet its statutory responsibilities, in full, for people with a learning disability, their families and carers.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.

Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.

Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.

Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Future demand and demographic profiling	Work with CSF to develop the dataset for transition planning and preparation for adulthood, including financial profiling	This will be the dataset referred to and owned by the preparation for adulthood board	April 2019	existing	JM/JMc S	NO
Develop housing and - support options ໝ (O	Develop a housing strategy that incorporates the needs of people with a learning disability	Housing Strategy agreed	March 2020	Additional	SL	Yes
Sevelop an educational and employment offer	Review the national evidence of best practice as a first step to developing the local offer		March 2019	Existing	AH	Yes
Clear data and up to date review/re-assessment of all out of borough placements	Reviews to be undertaken to ensure the current needs are reflected in inborough commissioning intentions	Measured reductions in out of borough placement	April 2020	existing	JM	YES

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 6: Reporting outcomes

10. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 2 Assessment

- The proposal affects people living with a learning disability and their carers as current users or beneficiaries of services in the borough.
- There is some identified potential negative impact, though the proposal also identifies potential positive impact on the same characteristics given this is aimed at improving the offer of services, support and opportunities to people with a learning disability. There is potential for some service provision to be considered for de-commissioning, change of purpose. Equally, there is impact on the wider market shaping proposals and this will be articulated in a, Learning Disability specific, Market Position Statement
- Mitigation will include engagement with a range of stakeholders to help inform commissioning and market shaping. This engagement will support the intent that people should be able to live in their community and access the leisure, learning or social opportunities as well as statutory services and support as they require.

tage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service							
Assessment completed by 400	Phil Howell Interim Head of Adult Social Care – Operations & Commissioning	Signature:	Date: 5 th November 2018				
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	John Morgan, Asst Director	Signature:JM	Date: 15/11/18				



What are the proposals being assessed?	CH 94 Integration
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Community & Housing – Adult Social Care

Stage 1: Overview					
Name and job title of lead officer	John Morgan, Assistant Director ASC				
What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your	The proposal forms part of our commitment to integrating health and social care in relation to physical and mental health to support people to Live Well and to Age Well.				
proposal? (Also explain proposals	The aim is to achieve efficiencies in management, administration and commissioning.				
e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	This will be through developing an integrated pathway that includes a single point of access and triage, to make best use of responsive services. We will develop a joint approach to re-ablement and recovery.				
Page	It may also be by jointly commissioning similar and allied services to achieve better outcomes with a focus on recovery and maximising independence. It may also incorporate pooling budgets to focus resources where they will have the greatest impact on health and wellbeing. The proposals may involve combining roles across health and social care that are currently separate, which may mean a reduction in posts.				
ge 401	The aim is to deliver better outcomes for the adult population with less resources across health and social care, housing and public health. It will follow from the Adult Social Care Green Paper and the NHS Ten Year Forward plan that are due to be published in the new year.				
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Living Well and Ageing Well				
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are	People with health and care needs may get a different and more cohesive response, which should provide a more positive experience.				
the external/internal customers,	There may be reductions in posts and changes in employer, role and locations for staff.				
communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	The proposal is about working with health partners, but may also impact on commissioned providers and the voluntary sector.				
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	Shared with Merton CCG and local health providers				

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

The proposal is part of the ongoing integration of health and social care. That programme is based on a wide range of data and research, including national research on best practice and heath outcomes, and local data such as the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick which applies Potential		Reason
(equality group)	Positiv	e impact			Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			negative	impact	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age	Х			Х	The proposal should have a positive impact on those who use health and
Disability	Х			Х	care services, which will include all people with these protected
Gender Reassignment	Х			Х	characteristics. There may be a negative impact on staff with the
Marriage and Civil	Х			Х	reduction of and changes in posts. Women are a high proportion of the
Partnership					health and social care workforce.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Х			Х	
Race	Х			Х	
Religion/ belief	Х			Х	
Sex (Gender)	Х		Х		
Sexual orientation	Х			Х	
Socio-economic status	Х			Х	

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

Changes or reductions in posts will be subject to staff consultation at group and individual level. Where posts are removed, redeployment will be an option for staff affected.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.

Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.

Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.

Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Loss of employment where management posts are shared	Consultation and offer of redeployment	Project monitoring	March 2022	Existing	TBC	yes

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 6: Reporting outcomes

10. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 2 Assessment

The proposal is aimed at producing positive impacts by creating a more seamless and efficient offer across health and care. Staff may be affected by changes in roles and loss of employment.

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service						
Assessment completed by	Richard Ellis, Head of Strategy & Partnerships	Signature: RE	Date: 29/11/18			
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	John Morgan, Asst Director ASC	Signature: JM	Date: 291118			



Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	Amend discretionary rate relief policy (Reference 2019-20 CS01)		
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Services/Customer Services		

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	David Keppler, Head of Revenues & Benefits
What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria (etc)	Amend the discretionary rate relief policy for qualifying businesses/charities to reduce the overall amount contributed by Merton taxpayers by £75,000 per year.
How does this contribute to the ouncil's corporate priorities?	Assists with balancing the budget.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Some charities, sports clubs, education establishments and non profit making organisations will have a reduction in or will lose all rate relief
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	None

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

• It is for the Council to determine the qualifying criteria and at what level it wishes to set for the discretionary rate relief for qualifying organisations. The existing scheme is already known to be more generous than neighbouring LA's and the proposal will bring us closer in synch with them.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	Tick which	ch applies	Tick whic	h applies	Reason
equality group)	Positive	e impact	Potential negative impact		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age		No	Yes		The policy is discretionary and will be publicised in advance allowing organisations the opportunity to balance their own budgets accordingly. Relief can change annually, dependent on circumstances, and no amount is guaranteed. All organisations are advised that relief is only awarded for a year and a review will be undertaken before the next award period.
Disability		No	Yes		
Gender Reassignment		No		No	
Marriage and Civil Partnership		No		No	
Pregnancy and Maternity		No	Yes		
Race		No		No	
Religion/ belief		No		No	
Sex (Gender)		No		No	
Sexual orientation		No		No	
Socio-economic status		No	Yes		

7. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Some organisations will absorb the change, for example, private sports clubs, education establishments, charity shops, however it cannot be identified which organisations may reduce or stop services to residents.	Invite and consider "hardship" relief applications from organisations affected	Monitor number of hardship applications and number of claims awarded	April 19 to March 20	Existing	David Keppler	Business Rates section work plan

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

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Stage	4: Conclu	ision of	f the Fau	ıalitv A	Inalysi	is
72:03				<i>-</i>		. •



Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
	X		

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ He	ead of Service		
Assessment completed by	David Keppler, Head of Revenues & Benefits	Signature: David Keppler	Date: 27.9.18

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ He	ad of Service		
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service		Signature:	Date:



Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget savings for 2019 – 2022.
	The introduction of a flat charge of £10.00 for the issuing of Blue Badges to residents. (Reference 2019-20 CS02)
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Corporate Services/Customer, Performance and Improvement

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Sean Cunniffe, Head of Customer Contact
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals	The proposal is to introduce a charge of £10.00 to be paid by any resident who successfully applies for, and is issued by the Council with, a Blue Badge under the Concessionary Travel scheme. This is a change from the current arrangement, whereby no fee is levied for any applicants for the scheme.
G.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria	The Council receives approximately 2000 applications per year, and issues approximately 1700 Blue Badges per year. Each Blue Badge entitles the holder to free parking in designated areas for a period of 5 years.
0	The aims of introducing the charge are to recover some of the costs of administering the Blue Badge Concessionary Travel scheme and to discourage applications (and driving) by those who do not need the service.
	The Blue Badge Scheme Local Authority Guidance issued by the Department for Transport in 2014 states the regulations give local authorities the discretion to charge a fee on the issue of a badge. The fee cannot exceed £10.00.
	During an internal audit review in 2017 they stated -
	Local authorities are permitted to charge up to £10 for the processing of a blue badge. Merton's six immediate neighbouring boroughs, all currently charge a fee of £10 for every blue badge issued. Merton is the only local borough not charging a fee.
	They then made the following recommendation - "Approval must be sought to enable the application of the maximum fees allowable when issuing a Blue Badge. The fee must be set at the current recommended level as set by the Departments of Transport. The fee must be reviewed annually to ensure that it does not exceed the maximum set by the Department of Transport."
	The online tool, operated and administered by the Department for Transport already alerts applicants that

	711 211217 (5)
	there may be a charge in the event of a successful application.
	The criteria for the Scheme will not alter.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	Recovering the administrative costs of issuing Blue Badges will support the Council to continue to deliver services within its financial envelope.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers,	Successful applicants to the scheme will be affected. Therefore residents of Merton who are impacted by these conditions and deemed eligible for a Blue Badge will be affected financially, in that they will need to pay a £10.00 charge in order to receive a Blue Badge once their application has been processed.
communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	The proposals will allow the Council to recover some of the administrative cost associated with the provision of this service. The reductions in funding facing the Council over the coming months and years would otherwise divert unnecessary costs to administer the scheme from other more vulnerable services.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	None – the Council has responsibility for delivering this service.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

Concessionary Travel – audit recommendation following review of Blue Badge process and benchmark with neighboring Boroughs. Guidelines state a charge can be levied, up to a maximum of £10.00, for each successful application. Already stated on-line but charge not enforced. Limited impact as charge is minimal and covers each Blue Badge with a lifespan of 5 years. No impact on protected characteristics.

The policies and charges applied by neighbouring London boroughs have been reviewed and taken into account.

Guidance from Department for Transport on the appropriateness of levying fees for the issuing of Blue Badges has been reviewed and taken into account.

In 2017 a review of the service was undertaken by Internal Audit which resulted in a series of recommendations.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis © © From the evidence you have consider

From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick which	n applies	Reason
(equality group)	Positiv	e impact	Potential		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
			negative	impact	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age					None
Disability			Yes		A small charge may dissuade disabled people from applying for a Blue
					Badge
Gender Reassignment					None
Marriage and Civil					None
Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity					None
Race					BAME residents tend to be on lower incomes or have higher
					unemployment rates and may be adversely affected by the introduction of
					a charge
Religion/ belief					None
Sex (Gender)					None

Sexual orientation	None
Socio-economic status	Residents on low incomes or who are unemployed may be adversely
	affected by the introduction of a charge. This may disproportionately affect
	residents in the East of the borough

7. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

APPENDIX 9 (b)

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Disabled people may be dissuaded from applying for a Blue Badge following introduction of a charge	The charge will only be applied when a Blue Badge has been successfully awarded. Clearer guidance and criteria will be provided to residents to increase confidence in making	Monitor number of completed applications received.	2020	Existing	Sean Cunniffe	Yes
Disabled residents tend to be on lower incomes and may be adversely affected by the introduction of a that arge.	applications. Support disabled residents to get Welfare Benefit advice to ensure that they are claiming their full benefit entitlement.	Monitor number of completed applications received. and benefit take up rates by disability				
BAME residents tend to be on lower incomes or have higher unemployment rates and may be adversely affected by the introduction of a charge.	Support residents to get Welfare Benefit advice to ensure that they are claiming their full benefit entitlement.	Monitor number of completed applications received. and benefit take up rates by BAME residents				
Residents on low incomes or who are unemployed may be adversely affected by the introduction of a charge. This may disproportionately affect residents in the East of the borough	Support residents on low incomes to get Welfare Benefit advice to ensure that they are claiming their full benefit entitlement.	Monitor number of completed applications received.				

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the	ne Equality	Analysis
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8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
	X		

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service				
Assessment completed by	Sean Cunniffe	Signature: Sean Cunniffe	Date: 28.09.2018	
Improvement action plan signed of by Director/ Head of Service	Sophie Ellis	Signature:	Date:	



Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget savings CSF2018-03
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	CSF/Education Division

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead	Jane McSherry (AD Education)
M. What are the aims, bjectives and desired sutcomes of your proposal?	Raise income or cease some services in preparation for 2020 where we would consider withdrawing from direct provision of a childcare offer:
Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing	The proposal is to raise income, by raising fees, to achieve the proposed saving in 2019/20 of 49K.
criteria etc)	The objective is to raise fees for a relatively small cohort of families who access the Lavender Nursery at a universal level of need, whilst protecting targeted services for more vulnerable families.
	The desired outcome is to introduce a new fee structure which protects services for vulnerable families and raises income for fee paying customers to deliver the 2019- 2020 savings
	The impact of this proposal will mean increased fees for the 71* fee paying customers using the Lavender Nursery. Whilst the support to vulnerable children and their families will remain, the increase in charges will impact on families where household income is lower. However, the monthly charges for childcare will continue to be broadly in line with the average hourly rate for childcare in Merton. Since September 2017 children aged 3 and 4 are entitled to 30 hours of free childcare, which will contribute to mitigating the impact of these fee increases for this cohort of families. There is a wide choice of childcare services available in the borough, and families are

APPENDIX 9 (b)

	able to source alternative provision if required. The majority of families using the paid for services at Lavender Nursery are not considered to be vulnerable/in need. The **60 places for children aged 2 who meet eligibility for 2 year funded places (low household income, LAC and children claiming DLA) will not be affected
	(*To note the number of 71 is not fixed and can move up or down depending on patterns of take up. **To note the number of 60 is not fixed and can move up or down depending on patterns of take up.)
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	This is contributing to the councils' corporate priorities in ensuring we manage our resources to provide value for money, high standards of governance, financial and budget management. The Early Years' Service contributes significantly to giving our children and young people the best start in life and is a key component of our Child, YP and Family Well Being Model. It contributes significantly to our MSCB priorities of Early Help; Think Family and the cross cutting theme of neglect. By raising income through an increase in fees for working households, the remaining targeted services are protected in this financial year and support for families eligible for 2 year funded places continues and remains a priority
अ Who will be affected by this Proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers,	Families affected by this proposal will be the *71 fee paying families that currently use the Lavender Nursery, and new customers taking up places once existing service users leave. (*To note the number of 71 is not fixed and can move up or down depending on patterns of take up)
sommunities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	No

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

We have substantial data sets and information to identify need, vulnerability and risk. We are aware of the overall impact of this proposal.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected Characteristic (equality Coroup)	Tick which applies Positive impact		Tick which applies Potential negative impact		applies Potential		Reason Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Age				*	Whilst it is families with young children who use the services, the negative impact is minimal as there are sufficient alternative services available locally which families could access, if they so choose to do so. For children who are eligible or 2 year funded places there is no impact in terms of this proposal		
Disability				*	Existing levels of support will continue for children where there may be disabilities, therefore there is minimal negative impact. For parents where there is a disability there may be a negative impact in terms of the increase in fees and accessibility to alternative provision may be more challenging. However, overall the potential impact is generally minimal but this proposal may impact more so on some individual families depending on their particular circumstances.		

APPENDIX 9 (b)

Gender Reassignment		*	
Marriage and Civil Partnership		*	
Pregnancy and Maternity		*	The nursery provides childcare for children aged 2 and above and therefore will not directly impact on pregnancy and maternity. However, families with more than one child and with a baby, will see their overall childcare costs increase. Costs for childcare tend to be highest for children between the ages 0 – 2. Overall the potential impact is generally minimal but this proposal may impact more so on some individual families depending on their particular circumstances.
Race		*	
Religion/ belief		*	
Sex (Gender)		*	
Sexual orientation		*	
Socio-economic status	*		For families with lower household income, a raise in childcare fees will have an impact on their disposable income, possibly causing stress and debt for some families. Families are supported to take up the free childcare entitlement and maximise tax credits and tax free childcare

7. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
This level of saving will impact on the fee paying customers using Lavender Nursery. Page	Provide sufficient notice to families so they can plan for the increase and maximise use of free entitlements, tax free childcare and credits Provide information about alternative providers and their costs so parents/families can make informed decisions	Fee structure introduced and take up in the nursery by fee paying customers is stable	March 2020	existing	Allison Jones	Y
20						

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8.	Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (lick one box only)
	Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information abou
	these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
	yes		

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service				
Assessment completed by	Allison Jones Head of Early Years	Signature:	Date: 30/10/18	
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Rachael Wardell, Director CSF	Signature:	Date: 30/10/2018	



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What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget saving CSF2018-04
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	CSF/Education Division

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Jane McSherry (AD Education)
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals	Review of school traded services offer and raise charges or consider ceasing certain services. This will entail a review of all current SLA's as well as de-delegated services with schools to ensure i) full cost recovery ii) that LBM charges are aligned with other providers.
g.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria	We will also explore future opportunities to trade with schools. If schools are unwilling or unable to pay for core and enhanced services, this will result in approximately 1 post being deleted in the relevant education service area. This will deliver a saving of £30k in 2019/20.
Etc) N N	It will also potentially impact negatively on service volumes and children's outcomes as there may be an increase in escalations of referrals to child protection services from schools.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	If additional funding is secured from schools, then this proposal would enable work to continue under the 'Opportunity Merton' theme: our programme to improve education from nursery level to adult provision. CSF services support our most vulnerable children and young people getting the best start in life. We are particularly focused on those facing obstacles and challenges and how we 'bridge the gap' in outcomes between some children and their more advantaged peers.
	However, if no additional funding is secured, this would lead to a reduction in our offer (outlined above) and the contribution to the corporate priorities would be the delivery of the £30k saving.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers,	Partners and (dependant on outcome) staff will be affected by this proposal. If schools agree to the raising of our charges and continue to buy back these services, they will incur additional costs. However our children and young people will continue to benefit from the current offer.
communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	If the offer is reduced the proposal may potentially impact negatively on service volumes and children's outcomes as there may be an increase in escalations of referrals to child protection services from schools.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall	We require agreement from schools to deliver this saving (in the case of increases in charging). If this is not agreed the decision to cease certain services will require stakeholder engagement in agreeing priorities for delivery.

responsibility?

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

We have comprehensive data and information in relation to costing models to review our current SLA's. We have comprehensive data in relations to schools and where need is more prevalent.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	Tick whi	ich applies	Tick which	h applies	Reason
equality group)	Positive impact		Potential negative impact		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified
. , , , ,					
9	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age			*		The proposal could impact in terms of schools not agreeing to increase in charging and therefore, certain current services to children would cease. Stakeholder engagement will be undertaken to prioritise these services.
Disability			*		The proposal could impact in terms of schools not agreeing to increase in charging and therefore, certain current services to children with disabilities may cease. Stakeholder engagement will be undertaken to identify which services to prioritise.
Gender Reassignment				*	
Marriage and Civil				*	
Partnership					
Pregnancy and Maternity				*	
Race				*	
Religion/ belief				*	
Sex (Gender)				*	
Sexual orientation				*	
Socio-economic status			*		The proposal could impact in terms of schools not agreeing to increase in charging and therefore, certain current services to children would cease. This may disproportionately affect children with lower socio-economic

			·
			status as being the children most likely to be in receipt of additional
			services. Stakeholder engagement will be undertaken to prioritise these
			services.

7. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Further work and stakeholder engagement is needed to identify the most high risk impacts and to mitigate them, if schools' funding is not secured and services have to reduce. Steps will be taken to avoid or mitigate the highest risk impacts.	Stakeholder engagement will be undertaken to identify and mitigate highest risks.	Evidence that services, even where reduced, continue to be provided to those in highest need.	March 2020			
е 2						
25						

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1 OUTCOME 2 OUTCOME 3 OUTCOME 4

Carol Camiss

Rachael Wardell

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service

Assessment completed by

Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service

Signature:	Date: 01/12/17 (original)
	Updated 31/10/2018
Signature:	Date: 1/11/2018

DAWardell



Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget savings CSF 2018-05 and CSF 2018-06
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	CSF/Children's Social Care

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Paul Angeli (AD Children's Social Care/Youth Inclusion)
What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria.)	CSF2018-05. The LA will buy into a Social Impact Bond (SIB) with 5 other boroughs. The SIB is designed to support delivery of service to keep children and young people out of the care system. This is in line with our TOM and our Children & Young People Well-Being Model. This will deliver 45K savings in 2019/20 & 45K savings in 2020/21. This work, however, takes place within a rising population demographic and increased complex needs.
gtc) e 427	CSF2018-06. The South London Family Drug and Alcohol Court commissioning programme will enable more children to return home safely, thereby, reducing the costs of care placements. This is in line with our TOM and will deliver 45K savings in 2019/20 and 45K savings in 2020/21. This work, however, takes place within a rising population and increased complex needs.
2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	This proposal supports Healthy Merton and supports our most vulnerable children and young people getting the best start in life. It reflects our MSCB priorities of Early Help, Vulnerable Adolescents, Think Family and the cross cutting priority of tackling neglect.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	This will benefit our most vulnerable clients. There are no staffing implications. The proposals benefit the council in terms of a potential to deliver future savings.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	These are commissioned services and will require ongoing investment to meet the savings targets.

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

We have rising population and an increase in complexity of need.

The impact of both increase in numbers and complexity requires the LA to consider a range of options to meet demand and need.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	Tick which applies		Tick which applies Potential		Reason				
(equality group) Positive		e impact			Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified				
 			negative	impact					
28	Yes	No	Yes	No					
Age	*				This proposal will increase access to all ages of Children & Y/P				
Disability	*				The proposal will be effective across all children's services				
Gender Reassignment		*							
Marriage and Civil		*							
Partnership									
Pregnancy and Maternity		*							
Race	*								
Religion/ belief	*								
Sex (Gender)	*								
Sexual orientation	*								
Socio-economic status	*				This work is with the most vulnerable groups.				

7. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
No negative gap identified						

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis									
Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only) Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal									
OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4						
*									
Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service									
Assessment completed by	Paul Angeli Assistant Director CSF	(20) A	Date: 9/10/2018						

Signature:

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service								
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Rachael Wardell Director CSF	Signature: Description:	Date: 14/10/2018					

Equality Analysis



Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget savings CSF2018-08
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	CSF/Education Division

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Jane McSherry (AD Education)
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria (etc)	Review Early Years' Service: the proposal is to cease some services or consider withdrawing the Early Years' Offer. Proposed saving in 2020/21 of 150K. The impact of this proposal will mean reduced support to vulnerable children and families accessing targeted services as much of the 'universal offer' is grant funded. This could lead to an increase in numbers requiring higher cost statutory intervention.
How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	The Early Years' Service contributes significantly to giving our children and young people the best start in life and is a key component of our Child, YP and Family Well Being Model. It contributes significantly to our MSCB priorities of Early Help; Think Family and the cross cutting theme of neglect. This proposal for a reduction in these services is contributing to the councils' corporate priorities in ensuring we manage our resources to provide value for money, high standards of governance, financial and budget management.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	There will be an impact on our service users currently accessing services provided by the Council. This will also mean reduced support for vulnerable children and families accessing targeted services and these reductions may place additional burdens on universal, targeted and specialist services to manage these needs.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	There is a risk this could lead to an increase in numbers requiring higher cost statutory intervention.

Stage 2: Collecting evidence/ data

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

We have substantial data sets and information to identify need, vulnerability and risk. We are aware of the areas of service provision this will affect.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	Tick wh	ich applies	Tick whic	h applies	Reason
equality group)	Positive impact Potential negative impact		ntial	Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified	
ယ်	2.7				
Ň	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age			*		A preliminary assessment has been made based on the information to hand, but a full/more detailed assessment will be carried out if the decision is made.
Disability			*		A preliminary assessment has been made based on the information to hand, but a full/more detailed assessment will be carried out if the decision is made.
Gender Reassignment				*	
Marriage and Civil Partnership				*	
Pregnancy and Maternity			*		A preliminary assessment has been made based on the information to
Race			*		hand, but a full/more detailed assessment will be carried out if the decision
Religion/ belief			*		is made.
Sex (Gender)			*		
Sexual orientation			*		
Socio-economic status			*		

7. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
This level of saving will impact on those already at risk and could potentially affect vulnerable young people at the higher end of our Wellbeing Model.	The EY's service plan and EY's TOM sets out an approach to prioritisation in detail, this is being further developed as a result of the TOM refresh in early 2018	ТВС			Allison Jones	Y

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore	it is
Important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.	
,	
^G tage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis	

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
	*		

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Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service						
Assessment completed by	Carol Cammiss Business Partner CSF	Signature:	Date: 01/01/17 (original) Updated: 31/10/2018			
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Rachael Wardell; Director CSF.	Signature:	Date: 1/11/2018			
		2111				

Equality Analysis



Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget savings CSF2018-09
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	CSF/Education Division

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Jane McSherry (AD Education)
1. What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria (atc) 0.	Cease or radically reduce some statutory education functions. We will agree with schools priorities for the use of retained Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) to support the delivery of a reduced statutory service function. In order to meet the proposed saving in 2020/21 of 200K, Statutory Education Services will have to be further reduced. This proposal is in line with the CSF TOM which outlines the direction of travel and focus on delivery of statutory duties. This reduced provision may impact on support to vulnerable and 'at risk' children. The department with be reorganised to reflect the downsizing should this proposal be accepted.
How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	This is contributing to the councils' corporate priorities in ensuring we manage our resources to provide value for money, high standards of governance, financial and budget management.
	However, there are potential consequences in relation to this, in the medium to longer terms as increased pressure on Social Care may result in escalating costs across the department.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	Schools and service users will be directly impacted by this proposal. Work will need to be undertaken to ensure that risk and vulnerability are prioritised and careful consideration is needed to ensure that we continue to deliver at least the statutory minimum requirement. Statutory functions in education contribute to our MSCB priorities of Early Help; Think Family and the cross cutting theme of neglect. Should these proposals be accepted, there will be an inevitable reduction in council staff and this equates to approximately 7 FTE's. We will use the Council's agreed HR policies and procedures for restructuring and complete EA's accordingly.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	One of the consequences of this proposal is a potential impact on Children's Social Care. This could, over time, increase the numbers of children requiring higher cost social care interventions.

Stage 2: Collecting evidence/ data

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

We have substantial data sets and information to identify need, vulnerability and risk. We are aware of the areas of service provision this will affect.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

ש					
Protected characteristic		ch applies	Tick whic		
(equality group)	Positiv	Positive impact Potential			
2			negative	impact	
S S	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age			*		Should this saving be accepted there will be impact on equality group with one or more protected characteristic. A preliminary assessment been made based on the information to hand, but a full/more detailed assessment will be carried out if the decision is made.
Disability			*		Should this saving be accepted there will be impact on equality group with one or more protected characteristic. A preliminary assessment been made based on the information to hand, but a full/more detailed assessment will be carried out if the decision is made.
Gender Reassignment				*	
Marriage and Civil Partnership				*	
Pregnancy and Maternity				*	
Race			*		Should this saving be accepted there will be impact on equality group with one or more protected characteristic. A preliminary assessment been made based on the information to hand, but a full/more detailed assessment will be carried out if the decision is made.
Religion/ belief				*	
Sex (Gender)			*		Should this saving be accepted there will be impact on equality group

			with one or more protected characteristic. A preliminary assessment has been made based on the information to hand, but a full/more detailed assessment will be carried out if the decision is made.
Sexual orientation		*	
Socio-economic status	*		Should this saving be accepted there will be impact on equality groups with one or more protected characteristic. A preliminary assessment has been made based on the information to hand, but a full/more detailed assessment will be carried out if the decision is made.

7. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
This level of saving will potentially impact on those already at risk and vulnerable young people at the higher end our Wellbeing Model.	The CSF TOM sets out an approach to prioritisation in detail. This is being further developed as a result of the TOM refresh in early 2018				TBC	If agreed (yes)
7						

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1 OUTCOME 2 OUTCOME 3 OUTCOME 4

Stage 5: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service						
Assessment completed by	Carol Cammiss Business Partner CSF	Signature:	Date:01/01/17 (original) Updated: 31/10/2018			
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Rachael Wardell, Director CSF.	Signature: 24 Wardell	Date: 1/11/2018			

Equality Analysis



Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	Proposed budget savings CSF2018-10
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	CSF/Children's Social Care/Youth Inclusion.

Stage 1: Overview	
Name and job title of lead officer	Paul Angeli (AD Children's Social Care and Youth Inclusion)
What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals	Cease or radically reduce support to Looked After Children, Children at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation and reduce Respite Services to vulnerable and 'at risk' families in order to meet the proposed saving in 2020/21 of 200K.
e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria (etc)	This will require us to review our eligibility criteria and 'service offer' for our more vulnerable clients. We will begin this process in 2019/20. This may mean reduced therapeutic support to our highly vulnerable children, our Looked After Children and our Care Leavers, potentially leaving these groups at higher risk of harm and exploitation.
How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?	This proposal contributes to the councils' corporate priorities in ensuring we manage our resources to provide value for money, high standards of governance, financial and budget management.
	There are potential consequences in relation to this, in the medium to longer term; as increased pressure on families and universal services becomes a reality this may result in increased numbers of children and young people meeting the threshold for Social Care, however, the need and risk is likely to be higher given the increase in eligibility. This may result in escalating costs across the department.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	This proposal will have a direct impact on our service users and is likely to reduce support to our vulnerable and 'at risk' children and young people. Reviewing our eligibility criteria will include thresholds relating to Children and young people in Need (CIN), Children subject to a child protection plan, those children and young people on the 'edge of care', Looked After Children, Care Leavers and those children and young people in the youth offending system. In addition, we will need to review our eligibility criteria for those children with complex needs and disabilities.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	Any reduction in our current levels of provision will increase pressure on parents/carers and universal services' capacity to manage these needs.

Stage 2: Collecting evidence/ data

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

We have substantial data sets and information to identify need, vulnerability and risk. We are aware of the areas of service provision that will be affected by this proposal.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

6. From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

rotected characteristic	Tick whi	ch applies	Tick whic	h applies	
equality group)	Positiv	e impact	Pote		
5			negative	e impact	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Age			*		
Disability			*		
Gender Reassignment				*	
Marriage and Civil Partnership				*	
Pregnancy and Maternity			*		
Race			*		1

		been made based on the information to hand, but a full/more detailed assessment will be carried out if the decision is made.
Religion/ belief	*	
Sex (Gender)	*	Should this saving be accepted there will be impact on equality groups with one or more protected characteristic. A preliminary assessment has been made based on the information to hand, but a full/more detailed assessment will be carried out if the decision is made.
Sexual orientation	*	Should this saving be accepted there will be impact on equality groups with one or more protected characteristic. A preliminary assessment has been made based on the information to hand, but a full/more detailed assessment will be carried out if the decision is made.
Socio-economic status	*	Should this saving be accepted there will be impact on equality groups with one or more protected characteristic. A preliminary assessment has been made based on the information to hand, but a full/more detailed assessment will be carried out if the decision is made.

7. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (gxpanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

(Degative impact/ gap in in information identified in the quality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
The TOM sets out an approach to prioritisation but this level of saving will impact on those already more at risk and vulnerable young people at the higher end of our Wellbeing Model	Review of eligibility criteria and thresholds; ensure continued prioritisation of most vulnerable.				ТВС	(if agreed) all SP's will be updated.

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the E	Equality Anal	ysis
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8.	Which of the following	statements be	est describe the	outcome of the EA	(Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4
	*		

Assessment completed by	Carol Cammiss Business Partner CSF	Signature:	Date: 01/01/17 (original) Updated 31/10/2018
mprovement action plan signed ff by Director/ Head of Service 4 N	Rachael Wardell, Director CSF	Signature:	Date: 1/11/2018

Equality Analysis



What are the proposals being assessed?	CH 87 Proposed budget saving – Mascot Income v3
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Community & Housing – Adult Social Care

Stage 1: Overview				
Name and job title of lead officer	Andy Ottaway-Searle, Head of Direct Provision			
What are the aims, objectives and desired outcomes of your	We are seeking to maximise the commercial opportunities to generate additional revenue via Telecare and other assistive technologies.			
proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	Currently Telecare is provided or made available to ASC customers as part of a package of care or following hospital discharge. Mascot also has a large number of self funding customers who are happy to pay for a service which enables them to live at home for longer. In addition, we have contracts with a number of Housing Associations to monitor their tenants in a range of locations across the borough and beyond. We are currently reviewing these contracts and will seek to drive up the value, as well as securing more business from similar organisations.			
ရွ	We will also have further promotional drives to acquire more self funding customers.			
Page 443	Working with equipment providers we will explore all possible options to utilise the ever growing range of assistive technologies which are being introduced.			
43	Additionally, we will look at opportunities to bid for Telecare contracts in other London Boroughs, and continue to explore with health colleagues opportunities to manage Telehealth services locally.			
	We will also seek opportunities with small businesses to manage calls and out of hours monitoring. Mascot provides an out of hours service to all Council departments.			
	These developments will be enabled by the planned updating of Mascot's Telecare Hub, due to take place in late 2018. This will give officers more free time by being faster, more efficient in terms of running reports and allowing direct input to systems remotely. We have already created specialist installer posts at Mascot to enable other officers to support customers and staff will increasingly have time to develop the service in the ways listed above.			
	It is proposed to increase the weekly charges to customers by the rate of inflation in April 2019, the first price rise since 2012.			
	No officer posts are at risk, and increasing income on a regular basis will provide further stability to the service.			
	Our core business of supporting vulnerable people at home will continue to be the main priority and each new development will be monitored and reviewed to ensure that front line staff are supported in this.			
2. How does this contribute to the	Merton is committed to enabling it's residents to live well and age well, maximising their independence and			

council's corporate priorities?	wellbeing. A successful local Telecare service is a significant partner in this undertaking.
	The Adult Social Care Service Plan and TOM contribute to the council's overall priorities and will ensure that the savings targets are achieved in line with the Corporate Business Plan and the Medium Term Financial Strategy. It is also in line with the July principles, adopted in 2011 by Councillors, which sets out guiding strategic priorities and principles, where the order of priority services should be to continue to provide everything which is statutory and maintain services, within limits, to the vulnerable and elderly, with the Council being an enabler, working with partners to provide services.
3. Who will be affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers,	Mascot currently provides support to around 1500 individuals in Merton, and works closely with colleagues across Community and Housing and other Council departments, as well as external partners such as Housing Associations and other Voluntary Sector groups.
communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	The staff group consists of 19 posts, the majority of whom are trained in all aspects of call handling, installing equipment and providing a mobile response to customers.
4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or	We will require the ongoing support of colleagues in IT to install and maintain the hub equipment, and continued close working with ASC colleagues such as Social Workers and OTs.
organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall responsibility?	In terms of marketing and promotion we will explore with the Council's Communications Team the most effective means to develop the service.

Stage 2: Collecting evidence/ data

5. What evidence have you considered as part of this assessment?

Provide details of the information you have reviewed to determine the impact your proposal would have on the protected characteristics (equality groups).

Telecare is developing at various rates across local authorities, but all Adult Social Care departments use Assistive Technologies to underpin and support packages of care for vulnerable people, and as part of a range of preventative measures which enable people to live well at home for longer. Mascot has been working in partnership with local housing providers for some years and we know that their reliance on Telecare to support tenants who are based in multiple sites has continued to grow.

The range of Assistive Technologies in growing all the time and we are confident that as this happens more opportunities will be available to support both individuals and groups.

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

rotected characteristic Tick which applies		Tick which applies		Reason		
(equality group)	Positiv	e impact	Potential negative impact		Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified	
	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Age	✓				A price increase in April could affect the ability of some customers to pay.	
Disability	✓		X		As above	
Gender Reassignment	✓			✓		
Marriage and Civil	✓			✓		
Partnership						
Pregnancy and Maternity	✓			✓		
Race	✓			✓		
Religion/ belief	✓			✓		
Sex (Gender)	✓			✓		
Sexual orientation	✓			✓		
Socio-economic status	✓			✓		

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

Individual customers affected will be supported by staff to have a financial assessment, and if necessary a social service assessment if their need is sufficiently high that there is a risk to their wellbeing if they cancel their Mascot subscription.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

8. Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only)

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

Х	Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.
	Outcome 2 – The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.
Page 44	Outcome 3 – The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.

Outcome 4 – The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

tage 6: Reporting outcomes

ৌ0.Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 1 Assessment

The proposal is to promote the service to increase the service's income.

Prices will be increased in line with inflation.

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service					
Assessment completed by	Assessment completed by Andy Ottaway-Searle, Head of Direct Provision Signature: AOS Date: 1 October 2				
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Andy Ottaway-Searle, Head of Direct Provision	Signature: AOS	Date: 1 October 2018		

Agenda Item 7

Committee: Cabinet

Date: 10th December 2018

Agenda item: Do not complete

Wards: All

Subject: Public health, air quality and sustainable transport-a strategic approach to parking charges 2 (draft)

Lead officer: Chris Lee, Director Environment & Regeneration &

Dagmar Zeuner, Director of Public Health-Merton, Community &

Housing

Lead members: Cllr Whelton (Cabinet Member Cabinet member for Regeneration,

Housing and Transport)

Cllr Byers (Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Health)

Contact officer: Ben Stephens, Head of Parking Services

Reason for Urgency: The Chair has approved the submission of this report as a matter of urgency in order to enable Cabinet to review the "Vehicle Emissions, Public Health and Air Quality – a Strategic Approach to Parking Charges 2" paper with the "Vehicle Emissions, Public Health and Air Quality – a Strategic Approach to Parking Charges 1" in advance of a final set of proposals being forwarded on to the Sustainable Communities Overview and Scrutiny Panel to consider in January 2019.

Cabinet needs to review the second and final paper in December to enable Sustainable Communities Overview and Scrutiny Panel to see a full set of proposals to comment on, in advance of Officers undertaking essential work on the relevant traffic management orders in the New Year.

Recommendations:

- 1. Members authorise officers to proceed to consultation on the recommended approach to and proposed charges for on and off-street parking and permits including visitor permit sales.
- 2. Members agree to the formal consultation process set out in appendix 7 and to have due regard to any comments raised as part of the formal consultation process in taking a final decision on whether to proceed with the implementation of any changes.
- 3. Members agree to delegate Authority to the Director of Environment and Regeneration, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Regeneration Housing and Transport, to finalise the necessary consultation documentation as required.

4. Members agree to refer this report to the Sustainable Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee for their consideration and to seek their views before Cabinet makes a final decision and before consultation as referred to in Recommendation 1 and 2

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1. The Merton parking service already contributes to; and helps deliver the key policies set out in: Merton's Health and Wellbeing Strategy; Merton's Air Quality Action Plan; the Council's Local Implementation Plan; and the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy.
- 1.2. The purpose of this report is to inform Members of the key strategic drivers that will affect parking policy for the future (set out in full in the November Cabinet report), and inform Members of the evidence based approach to support the proposed charges set out in this report.
- 1.3. Members are asked to exercise their statutory duty to secure the expeditious, convenient and safe movement of traffic and the provision of suitable and adequate parking facilities in the context of the public health agenda, the shift to more active and sustainable transport modes (such as walking, cycling and public transport) the impact of vehicle emissions and congestion on air quality, and demand for kerbside space which form the backdrop of the policy direction set out below.
- 1.4. The report sets out the justification for the recommended Parking charges with the aim to adjust driver behaviour and to ensure that we can provide a modern, efficient and environmentally sustainable transport policy for residents, visitors, businesses now in the future.

2 KEY STRATEGIC COUNCIL PRIORITIES RELEVANT TO PARKING SERVICES

2.1.1 PUBLIC HEALTH

Parking and Public Health

Public Health and inequality

1. Public Health has a vision to protect and improve physical and mental health outcomes for the whole population in Merton throughout the life course, and to reduce health inequalities.

2. Deprivation is a key determinant of health and is worse in the east of the borough. See figure 1. This translates into deep rooted and damaging health inequalities; for example there is a difference of **more than 9 years of healthy**life between people living in the most and least deprived areas of Merton.¹

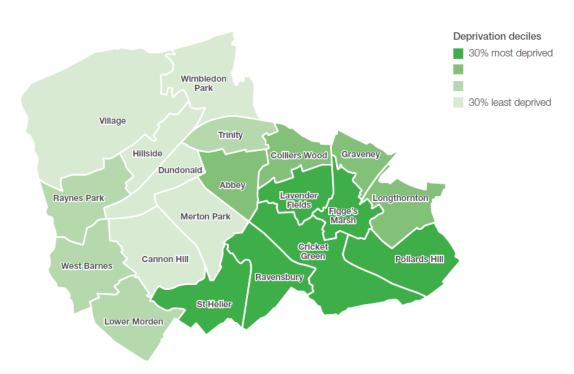


Figure 1: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 for Merton wards

Who holds the levers to improve the public's health?

- 3. Many, if not all, Council departments, hold the levers to improving people's health in Merton. Council levers can be deployed to create healthy environments that make the 'healthy choice the easy choice' for Merton residents; for example, by limiting the advertising of unhealthy food in Council-owned areas, or by incentivising people to walk, cycle and use public transport.
- 4. To improve the health of Merton residents, efforts must be rebalanced towards population level prevention. Parking Services have a role to play in this, for example by incentivising residents towards more sustainable and active modes of transport such as walking and cycling, and by reducing congestion and improving air quality.

The environment and health

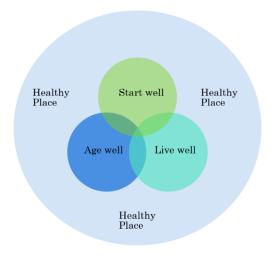
¹ https://www2.merton.gov.uk/Annual-Health-Report2018.pdf

5. Evidence shows the environment has a strong influence on people's behaviours. It does this by affecting a non-conscious set of processes in our brains that affect behaviours such as travelling to work and craving unhealthy food. For example, it could be an advert in the street for a high sugar soft drink, an escalator beside a set of stairs, or a two-for-one offer on a packet of biscuits. All of these environmental cues affect people's behaviours through non-conscious processes.² They can be summarised by 'making the healthy choice the easy choice'.

Merton's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-24

6. A key theme for the Health and Wellbeing Strategy, which is currently being refreshed to cover 2019-24 (led by the Health and Wellbeing Board), is **Healthy Place**. We want to focus on how we can create an environment that allows all Merton residents to flourish, see figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Themes of Health and Wellebing Strategy refresh 2019-24



What Merton residents want

7. Merton residents are aware of the importance of Healthy Place. A recent Healthy Places Survey led by the Council's Environment and Regeneration

² Marteau,T. *Changing minds about changing behaviour*. The Lancet. 2018. Available from: https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S0140-6736%2817%2933324-X

department³ revealed the top priorities identified by Merton residents for creating healthy places in Merton include air quality, green infrastructure and open spaces including parks, and good cycling and walking routes, paths and lanes.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS TO THE PUBLIC'S HEALTH RELATING TO PARKING SERVICES

'Reforms in planning for parking may be the simplest, cheapest, quickest and most politically feasible way to achieve many important policy goals'

Donald Shoup, Parking and the City

There are many potential public health benefits related to parking policy, some of which are listed below.

8. Better air quality: Improving air quality is important because 6.5% of mortality in Merton is attributable to poor air quality. ⁴ By helping to reduce vehicle emissions and supporting the shift to sustainable and active modes of transport, parking policy can improve air quality, which in turn will have positive benefits for people's health.

In March 2017 the Local Government Association (LGA), in collaboration with others, published a report highlighting the important role local government has in improving air quality. From a Public Health perspective, the report highlights the effects air pollutants have on our bodies, sources of air pollutants and the business case for health. https://www.local.gov.uk/air-quality-briefing-directors-public-health

There is ample evidence on the impact of air quality on health. Over time, poor air quality is associated with a range of mortality and morbidity outcomes. Exposure to poor air quality is associated with a range of cardiovascular, respiratory and cerebrovascular health effects⁵ and recent evidence suggests there may be a link between air pollution and a person being at increased risk of

https://www.merton.gov.uk/assets/Documents/Healthy%20Places%20survey%20responses%20Jan18.pdf

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/air%20pollution#page/0/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/101/are/E09000002/iid/30101/age/230/sex/4

³ Survey data available here:

⁴ Data available here:

⁵ WHO, Health risks of air pollution in Europe-HRAPIE project. New emerging risks to health from air pollution-results from the survey of experts. 2013. Available here:

http://www.euro.who.int/ data/assets/pdf file/0017/234026/e96933.pdf?ua=1

developing dementia.⁶ Evidence suggests a link between exposure to air pollution and cognitive performance.⁷ In Scotland a recent study found spikes in poor air quality to be associated with increased hospital admissions and GP surgery visits.⁹

9. **Safer, less congested roads:** In 2016 there were 579 people slightly injured and 44 people killed or seriously injured due to road traffic accidents in Merton.

10 By reducing congestion and incentivising people to use sustainable modes of transport parking charges can help to reduce the number of road traffic accidents in Merton, leading to fewer deaths from road traffic accidents and a reduction in hospital-related admissions from road traffic injuries.

The INRIX 2017 Global Traffic Scorecard ranked the UK as the 10th most congested country in the world and the 3rd most congested in Europe. London has remained the UK's most congested city for the 10th year in a row, ranked second in Europe after Moscow.¹¹ Demand-based parking charges for on street parking can help reduce the congestion caused by drivers cruising the streets in search of a place to park. This is also good for the economy- it has been estimated that motorists in London spend around 74 hours per year in congestion at peak times, costing them individually £2, 430 per year, or £9.5 billion across the city.¹²

10. Improved physical and mental health of Merton residents: In Merton, levels of physical activity has dropped by two percentage points in two years. 13 Furthermore based on Department for Transport statistics for 2016/17 the

⁶ Carey IM, Anderson HR, Atkinson RW, et al. *Are noise and air pollution related to the incidence of dementia? A cohort study in London, England*. BMJ Open 2018;8:e022404. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2018-022404. Available here: https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/8/9/e022404

⁷ Zhang et al. *The impact of air pollution on cognitive performance*. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences Sep 2018, 115 (37). Available here:

http://www.pnas.org/content/115/37/9193

⁸ Cipriani. G et al. *Danger in the Air: Air Pollution and Cognitive Dysfunction*. American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease and other Dementias. Volume: 33 issue: 6, page(s): 333-341. Sept. 2018. Available here:

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1533317518777859?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr id=ori%3Arid%3Acrossref.org&rfr dat=cr pub%3Dpubmed

⁹ Goeminne. P et al. *The impact of acute air pollution fluctuations on bronchiectasis pulmonary exacerbation: a case-crossover analysis*. European Respiratory Journal Jul 2018, 52 (1) 1702557; **DOI:** 10.1183/13993003.02557-2017. Available here:

http://erj.ersjournals.com/content/52/1/1702557

¹⁰ Travel in London 10 supplementary Information

¹¹ http://inrix.com/scorecard/

¹² http://inrix.com/press-releases/scorecard-2017-uk/

¹³Levels of physical activity has dropped rom 38 percent of residents doing at least two x 10 minutes of active travel a day in 2013/14 to 2015/16 to 36 percent in 2014/15 to 2016/17.

proportion of adults doing any walking or cycling once a week is 77.9% down from 81.5% for 2015/16.

By supporting the shift to more sustainable and active modes of transport, improving air quality and generally making streets more pleasant places for Merton residents to spend their time, parking policy can help increase the physical and mental health of Merton residents. This can help reduce levels of childhood and adult overweight and obesity; a key issue in Merton. In Merton, one in five children entering reception are overweight or obese and this increases to one in three children leaving primary school in Year 6 who are overweight or obese.

11. Healthy places: The 'healthy streets' approach defines a healthy street as one with: things to see and do; places to stop and rest; shade and shelter; clean air; and pedestrians from all walks of life. It must be easy to cross; and feel safe, relaxing and not too noisy. Put simply, it needs to be an environment in which people choose to walk and cycle. Action against these indicators ultimately improves health, and parking policy has a role to play for example, by helping improve air quality, and incentivising people to walk, cycle and use public transport.

A recent report by TfL (November 2018) demonstrates the economic benefits of walking and cycling. This is discussed in further detail in this paper- see 2.3.11 and 2.3.12. See figure 3 below for some infographics from the TfL report.

Figure 3: Infographics on economic benefits of walking and cycling



Over a month, people who walk to the high street spend up to

40% ____

than people who drive to the high street

Source: TfL, 2013

12. Example of healthy places and the role parking services can play: Parking Services are already working jointly with Public Health on the School Neighbourhood Approach Pilot (SNAP). This pilot recognises that there isn't one solution to complex challenges and that many different government departments hold the levers to improving the urban environment and therefore the public's health. The pilot involves identifying the levers the Council has to improve the urban environment in the 400 metres around a school, and then working with a selected school to take action on issues that matter to them, such as air quality and an obesogenic environment, with the ultimate aim of reducing health inequalities.

We need to consider what we can do as a borough to 'make the healthy choice the easy choice', to improve public services and encourage residents to choose active travel options more often, and to reduce congestion and improve air quality.

2.2. MERTON AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN 2018-2023

2.2.1 Air pollution is recognised as a major contributor to poor health with more than 9000 premature deaths attributed to poor air quality in London Air pollution is associated with a number of adverse health impacts: it is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer. Additionally, air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society: children and older people, and those with heart and lung conditions. There is also often a strong

correlation with equalities issues, because areas with poor air quality are often less affluent.

2.2.2 Air quality has been identified as a priority both nationally and within London, where pollution levels continue to exceed both EU limit values and UK air quality standards. Pollution concentrations in Merton have historically and continue to breach the legally binding air quality limits for both Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM10). The air quality monitoring network run by Merton has shown that the UK annual mean NO₂ objective (40μg/m3) continues to be breached at a number of locations across the borough. In some locations the NO₂ concentration is also in excess of the UK 1-hour air quality objective (60μg/m3) which indicates a risk not only to people living in that area but also for those working or visiting the area.

Table A. Summary of National Air Quality Standards and Objectives

Pollutant	Objective (UK)	Averaging Period	Date ¹
Nitrogen dioxide - NO ₂	200 µg/m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean	31 Dec 2005
	40 μg/m ⁻³	Annual mean	31 Dec 2005
Particles ** - PM ₁₀	50 μg/m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean	31 Dec 2004
	40 μg/m ⁻³	Annual mean	31 Dec 2004
Particles - PM _{2.5}	25 μg/m ⁻³	Annual mean	2020
	Target of 15% reduction in concentration at urban background locations	3 year mean	Between 2010 and 2020

Note: 1by which to be achieved by and maintained thereafter

2.2.3 Pollution in Merton comes from a variety of sources. It includes pollution originating outside the borough, and, in the case of particulate matter, a significant proportion comes from outside London and even outside the UK. Obviously the Council has limited control over this, however local sources are primarily from road transport and from development/buildings.

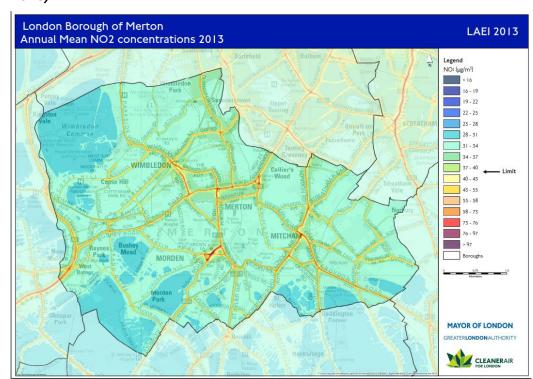
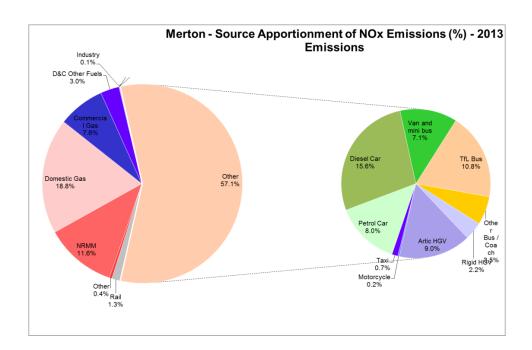


Figure 2: Modelled map of annual mean NO₂ concentrations (from the LAEI 2013)

The modelled NO₂ concentrations clearly identify the contribution of road traffic emissions with exceedance of the NO₂ annual mean objective closely correlated with the main transit routes and busy junctions within the borough.

- 2.2.4 Of the pollution that originates inside the borough the main sources of **NO2** are transport (57.1%), domestic gas boilers (18.8%) and static non-road mobile machinery (11.6%).
- 2.2.5 In respect of the transport sources the LAEI source apportionment data for the borough indicates that diesel vehicles contribute approximately 90% of the NOx emissions and 80% of the PM10 emissions (based on 2013 modelled data). This supports the evidence from the dispersion modelling (Figures 1, 2 & 3) which indicates that the highest concentrations of both NO2 and PM10 are most closely associated with the main traffic routes and road junctions within the borough.

Figure 6: NOx Emissions by source and vehicle type (from the LAEI 2013)



AQMAs and Focus Areas

- 2.2.6 In Merton an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) has been declared for the whole borough. The AQMA has been declared for the following pollutants:
- 2.2.7 **Nitrogen Dioxide**: we are failing to meet the EU annual average limit for this pollutant at some of our monitoring stations and modelling indicates it is being breached at a number of other locations. We may also be breaching the UK 1-hour Air Quality Objective based on measured concentration for NO2 being in excess of 60μg/m3 at some locations within the borough.
- 2.2.8 Particulate Matter (PM10) whilst monitoring data from the automatic monitoring station at South Wimbledon indicates we are complying with the UK Objectives and EU Limits, the wider modelling data indicates that we are likely to be breaching the 24-hour and annual mean PM10 Objectives at a number of locations across the borough. We are also exceeding World Health Organisation air quality guideline for this pollutant, and we have a formal responsibility to work towards reductions of PM2.5.
- 2.2.9 An Air Quality Focus Area is a location that has been identified as having high levels of pollution and human exposure. There are four focus areas in the borough. These are in the main centres of Mitcham, Morden, Raynes Park and Wimbledon.

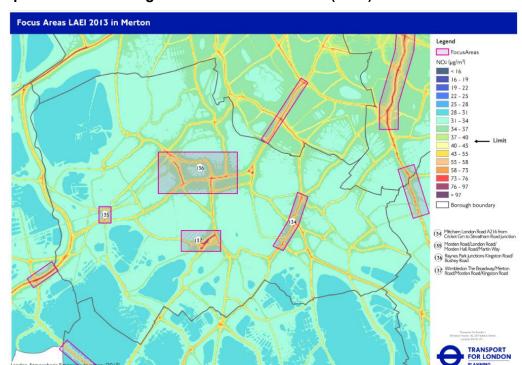
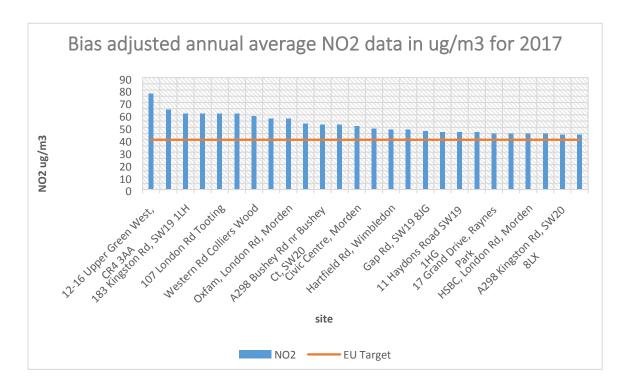


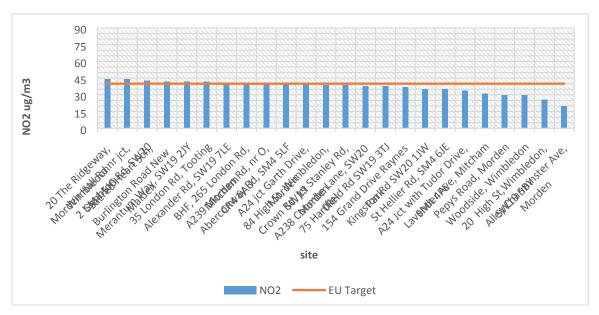
Figure 5: Map of London Borough of Merton Focus Areas (2013)

Figure 4: London Borough of Merton GLA Focus Areas (2013)

Focus Area Ref.	Location
Focus Area 134	Mitcham - London Road A216 from Cricket Green to Streatham Road junction
Focus Area 135	Morden - Morden Road/London Road/Morden Hall Road/Martin Way
Focus Area 136	Raynes Park - junction Kingston Road/Bushey Road
Focus Area 137	Wimbledon - The Broadway/Merton Road/Morden Road/Kingston Road

Nitrogen Dioxide Bias Adjusted Annual Average Concentrations for all sites for 2017 (split over 2 graphs)





2.2.10 The London Borough of Merton is committed to reducing the exposure of people in Merton to poor air quality. The updated Air Quality Action Plan identifies Merton Council's priorities for tackling air quality over the next 5 years and is supported by the departmental Heads of Service for

- Environmental Health, Transport, and Planning; the Director of Public Health and Cabinet members.
- 2.2.11 Road transport accounts for approximately 60% of emissions of NO₂ in our borough. This contribution increases significantly when closer to busy main roads. Transport emissions contribute heavily to air pollution in the borough, as well as being a major contributor to London wide pollution.
- 2.2.12 Tackling pollution from road transport is predominantly carried out in two ways. The first and most effective way is to reduce our use of vehicles, and move towards more sustainable and active modes of transport, such as cycling, walking and public transport. This also has positive health and lifestyle benefits beyond just the reduction of air pollution. As a borough we can help to create an environment that is welcoming and promotes walking and cycling as a means of travel, as well as for leisure and to promote healthy lifestyles.
- 2.2.13 In addition, the second way is to tackle road transport itself by trying to move away from the most polluting vehicles by use of incentives and to build infrastructure that provides for the electric vehicle revolution which is starting to emerge.
- 2.2.14 Merton's ambition (by 2021/22) is to facilitate 125 electric charge vehicle points across the borough, including fast, rapid and residential charge points.
- 2.2.15 We recognise that people own and choose to use private vehicles, whether this is for convenience, necessity or by choice. We need to consider what we as a borough can do to encourage our residents and visitors to move away from polluting vehicles.
- 2.2.16 The Mayor of London is taking similar action with the new and proposed Ultra Low Emissions Zones which have the ambition to push the change towards cleaner vehicles as quickly as possible.
- 2.2.17 Following an in depth study in 2016/17, we took the difficult step of introducing a diesel levy linked to our parking permit system, this was one of the few actions we as a council could take to influence the move away from the most polluting vehicles in our borough. We are already seeing a national reduction of 30% less uptake in diesel vehicles, and it is specifically this type of brave action that is pushing this change.
- 2.2.18 We accept that ther is much more to do. We will review our diesel levy in 2019 to ensure that this is pushing change and reducing emissions in the borough. We will carry out in depth air quality audits in these areas, which will review traffic and building sources, traffic management, parking, obstructions and deliveries. We will also assess the contributions made by individual vehicle types and their impact upon air quality, which will then influence what actions can be taken in these areas over the coming years.
- 2.2.19 Merton's Air Quality Action Plan 2018-2023 strongly supported by Members is a key policy document which clearly sets out the links between vehicle use

and air quality in the Borough. Within the plan there is a specific point number 32 which states, Review the impact of our diesel levy* and consider a review of parking and charges to help reduce combustion engine vehicle use and the consequent emissions. *Note: The Sustainable Communities and Transport Overview and Scrutiny Panel to conduct pre-decision scrutiny on the scope of any reviews on parking levies.

- 2.2.20 Since the diesel levy was introduced in April 2017 the proportion of permits issued to diesel vehicles has fallen and the full effect of the levy will be reviewed in early 2019.
- 2.2.21 Consideration will also be given to a full emission-based charging scheme for permits as referred to in the AQAP. Emissions have a direct relationship to air quality and emissions-based charging conforms to the 'polluter pays' principle. There is a clear logic which is now commonplace in London for a higher premium to be charged for vehicles that have high emissions, and a lower charge for cars that have lower emissions. This principle will be reviewed along with the diesel levy in early 2019 and reported back to Members.
- 2.2.22 The review will also consider options for emission based charging based on individual parking sessions which take place on a day to day basis in our car parks and on street. Technology is developing quickly to be able to deliver this form of charging and the 2019 report will update Members.
- 2.2.23 It is clear in this context the vital role that Parking must play in moving motorists towards more sustainable modes of transport and less polluting vehicles. Most Parking charges have been frozen for a number of years and there is now a need to assess them in order to change behaviour and reduce car usage. The new charges are designed to reflect the key policies and objectives set out in this report and the previous report to Cabinet in November.

2.3. Parking and Transport Management

The role of parking and transport policy to deliver sustainable transport, public health and air quality objectives

- 2.3.1 The council has traditionally set parking restrictions and charges to manage demand and enable more effective management of the kerbside for residents, businesses and visitors alike. This is necessary to balance the finite supply of available spaces for an ever-increasing range of pedestrians, cyclists, bus users, motorcyclists, delivery drivers, taxis and other users. Parking controls are an integral part of the council's overall transport strategy and the success of other transport policies depends on them.
- 2.3.2 Parking management serves a vital strategic and local function in regulating the amount of traffic attracted to an area. This is intended to discourage car

- use in congested areas where journeys are equally well served by public transport or other sustainable forms of transport, such as walking and cycling. As set out elsewhere in this and the November Cabinet report, the role of Parking can be very clearly linked to matters of Public Health and air quality.
- 2.3.3 Notwithstanding the above the Council acknowledges that convenient parking should be provided for residents to enable them to park near their homes, where practicable, and parking provision is also necessary to meet the needs of people who have no other alternative other than to use their vehicle e.g. individuals with disabilities. There are also areas where public transport is either not available or no very convenient.
- 2.3.4 Parking provision also has to consider the overall use of the highway network and space which could otherwise be used for alternative social, environmental or economic uses e.g. improved facilities for pedestrians or cyclists.

Car Clubs in Merton

- 2.3.5 Car clubs can provide you with a safer, cleaner and cheaper way of accessing a car when you need one, without all the cost or hassle of owning one yourself. Merton is aiming to ensure that every resident has access to car club vehicles. You can find car club cars parked on-street throughout Merton.
- 2.3.6 There are three types of car clubs in Merton round-trip (or station-based), one-way (or flexible) and point to point. Round-trip (or station-based) car clubs You need to return round-trip vehicles to their original parking bay when you've finished using them. Floating Car Club (Flexible) You can pick up and drop off a vehicle at any authorised parking space within the scheme's operating area. Users locate parked vehicles via an app. Point to Point You can pick a car and return to a destination parking space rather than to base.
- 2.3.7 There are approximately 193,500 car club members in London and around ten car clubs. Transport for London (TfL) has committed to aiming for one million members by 2025. Most members hire cars for leisure purposes, while only a small minority use car clubs for commuting. They offer a convenient and affordable service, while at the same time reducing overall car usage which can help reduce traffic congestion and air pollution.
- 2.3.8 Car clubs what's the future? was an extensive piece of work undertaken on behalf of the London Mayor in 2017. The Mayors Transport Policy addresses a number of questions which Members may have. The theme of the 2017 work did ask a number of interesting questions, including; what gap in the transport system do car clubs aim to fill? Do car clubs discourage people from cycling or using public transport? Are car clubs placing pressure on parking provision? Should car clubs be an option in TfL's journey planner and could they be paid for using an Oyster card?

- 2.3.9 This an area which will show rapid growth over the coming years and Parking Services and colleagues in Future Merton will continue to monitor and ensure car clubs form part of our future sustainable transport policy.

 Walking and Cycling
- 2.3.10 In line with the Mayor's Strategy to drive a shift away from non-essential car travel, walking and cycling improves the health of Londoners and also can achieve considerable economic benefits.
- 2.3.11 On the 19th November 2018 TfL (in collaboration with partners) published research about the economic benefits of the Healthy Streets Approach. https://tfl.gov.uk/corporate/publications-and-reports/economic-benefits-of-walking-and-cycling
- 2.3.12 Research shows that when streets and public spaces in London's town centres and high streets are improved, retail rental values increase, more retail space is filled and there is a 93 per cent increase in people walking in the streets, compared to locations that have not been improved. The research has also found that people walking, cycling and using public transport spend the most in their local shops, 40 per cent more each month than car drivers. This is illustrated in Appendix 6.

The role of parking management

- 2.3.13 Parking Management refers to the process through which local authorities accommodate the need for parked vehicles without compromising their economic, social and environmental responsibilities and policy objectives.
- 2.3.14 A comprehensive 2018 policy report by London Councils 'Benefits of Parking Management in London August 2018' addressed many of these key principles. https://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/node/34485 The report stated that:
- 2.3.15 The private car is widely accepted to be the least sustainable mode of travel. This is principally because it is more polluting and takes up more space per user than every other mainstream mode of surface transport. Simply put, the externalities that car use generates are more pronounced and more wide ranging.
- 2.3.16 Limiting car use and therefore restricting the demand for parking is not only good for the economy and the environment, there is increasing evidence that alternative forms of travel make us happier and healthier too.
- 2.3.17 The latest MTS for London (TfL 2018) is predicated on an agenda known as 'The Healthy Streets Approach' and includes the ambitious targets of ensuring that all Londoners get the 20 minutes of exercise needed each day to be considered 'healthy' from their transport choice alone and; that 80% of trips are undertaken by walking, cycling or public transport, both by 2041.

- Achieving these goals will require fundamental changes to the mobility fabric of the City.
- 2.3.18 While it is not possible or practical to try and quantify precisely the potential contribution that parking management could make to reducing physical inactivity directly, what is clear is that parking management will play an increasingly important role in London over the next two decades if the Mayor's aspirational targets for mode shift are to be met, particularly in Outer London.
- 2.3.19 The Mayor's pledge to get more people walking and cycling is principally at the expense of car use and herein parking management practices would be required to get tighter, either in terms of the controls themselves, pricing, or in all likelihood, both. It is and will continue to be, a fundamental part of London's transport policy discourse.

Legal and regulatory requirements of Parking and transport management.

- 2.3.20 Local authorities are not permitted to use parking charges solely to raise income. When setting charges, we must instead focus on how the charges will contribute to delivering the Council's traffic management and key sustainability objectives.
- 2.3.21 The Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 specifies that the overall objective of parking management measures should be 'to secure the expeditious, convenient and safe movement of vehicular and other traffic (including pedestrians) and the provision of suitable and adequate parking facilities on and off the highway'. In exercising the functions set out in the 1984 Act we must have regard to the following matters:
 - a) The desirability of securing and maintaining reasonable access to premises;
 - b) The effect on the amenities of any locality affected and (without prejudice to the generality of this paragraph) the importance of regulating and restricting the use of roads by heavy commercial vehicles, so as to preserve or improve the amenities of the areas through which the roads run;
 - c) The strategy prepared under Section 80 of the Environment Act 1995 [National Air Quality Strategy]
 - d) The importance of facilitating the passage of public service vehicles and of securing the safety and convenience of persons using or desiring to use such vehicles.
 - e) Any other matters appearing to the local authority to be relevant.
- 2.3.22 Under Section 45 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (RTRA 1984) local authorities may designate parking places and may make charges for vehicles left in a parking place so designated. In exercising its functions under the

RTRA 1984, including the setting of charges for parking places, the Council must do so in accordance with Section 122 of the RTRA 1984.

In accordance with the council's statutory responsibility under Section 122, the Council must have regard to the relevant considerations in the setting of charges. Setting pricing levels to restrain demand and enable more effective management of the kerbside for wider transport and environmental benefits is generally consistent with the requirements of the Act (provided that countervailing factors are also taken into consideration, as they are in the present proposals).

- 2.3.23 Pay and display parking charges have not been fundamentally reviewed since 2009, however minor adjustments were made in 2015, when linear charging was introduced on street.
- 2.3.24 On-street spaces have become less expensive in real terms over time and this has affected how we control demand. A consequence is the impact on the turnover of spaces needed to ensure that shoppers can access local retail centres, GP surgeries, and other amenities. The revised charging structure aims to encourage motorists to consider other forms of active or more sustainable transport. In essence, it aims to deliver parking provision that is "suitable" for Merton in the light of the air quality, public health, and other issues outlined in this and the November report.
- 2.3.25 Some justified variations in pricing levels have been retained to reflect local economic factors and traffic management and eliminate unwarranted anomalies. The proposals aim to ensure that where space is put under pressure charges will reflect this to help manage occupancy/capacity levels.
- 2.3.26 It is recommended that the new charges should come into effect following appropriate consultation. Once the revised charging system is in place, a review to measure its overall impact on parking demand and behaviour would be undertaken 6 months to 1 year after implementation. This would help to inform future strategy, and provide an early opportunity to take corrective action if demand has fallen significantly at any particular locations, or if the LIP and Air Quality Strategy objectives are not being met

2.4. Car Park management and standards to achieve policy aims

- 2.4.1 The council is committed to greater use of sustainable and active transport, but acknowledges car use is still a significant proportion of travel within and to the borough. Therefore, in order to reduce kerbside congestion and reduce emissions the review looked at ways in which we can encourage further use of the council's car parks.
- 2.4.2 Any offer that the council is providing to our customers must be of the highest standard, which also include enhanced and easy to use communication channels where customers must be clearly and obviously informed where the car parks are located and the facilities they offer. To achieve these improvements colleague have been working together with the intention of

- improving lighting, provision of secure bicycle and motorcycle parking and achieve a nationally recognised standards for our car parks
- 2.4.3 To help make users feel safe and want to use our car parks, the standard of lighting must also be of an excellent standard. Parking officers undertook an initial survey and as a result Conway's have been commissioned to undertaking a lighting survey in all car parks and will make formal recommendations in early 2019. It is acknowledged in many cases lighting could be improved and investment in this area will deliver significant customer benefit.
- 2.4.4 Parking Services are working with the British Parking Association to achieve 'Park Mark' standard, in each of our car parks. This is a nationally recognised standard led by the British Parking Association, who work with the police to consider a number of key requirements including, lighting, cleanliness and an assessment of crime and anti-social behaviour figures. The standard also takes into consideration actions taken by the council to reduce crime including, CCTV, lighting and layout.
- 2.4.5 In addition, the British Parking Association are assessing our car parks for the Disabled Parking Accreditation, which is closely linked to the Park Mark award. The standard looks at the facility more closely from a Disabled Persons Act perspective. We expect the final report to be submitted to us early January 2019 with a number of recommendations we will be required to act upon.
- 2.4.6 Electric vehicle charging points (EVCP's) Car parks lend themselves as logical places to locate EVCP's, as they are designed for, and traditionally used by 'longer stay' customers. Charging times required for electric vehicles are often 2 hours plus (in most cases) for a reasonable charge, albeit quicker charging technologies are being developed. Parking Services are working with colleges with a view to introducing electric charging bays in our car parks in early 2019. It is anticipated 1 or 2 bays may be installed initially with provision for this number to increase in the future.
- 2.4.7 Cycling as part of an integrated transport solution and to contribute to modal shift. Working with colleagues in Future Merton a number of options and costings are being considered including covered cycle parking areas with improved security and lighting in each of or car parks, again with the view to increasing the provision in the future.
- 2.4.8 Motorbike security is a serious concern for motorcyclists. A review of the use and location of bays on street and in our car park is being undertaken. Aligning location of bays and security improvements 'ground anchors' with existing CCTV infrastructure and improved lighting will offer greater reassurance to riders and promote this more sustainable form of transport.
- 2.4.9 The benefits of offering clean, well lit facilities, which meet all of the needs of our customer groups must be paramount. The revised charging mechanism will need to reflect a provision which increases usage of the existing assets and moves drivers away from congested high street locations. This will deliver clear benefits in relation to the council's aspirations of improved air quality and

the public health agenda. Consideration will be given to the revenue and capital cost of funding any improved standards.

2.5. APPROACH TO SETTING PARKING CHARGES

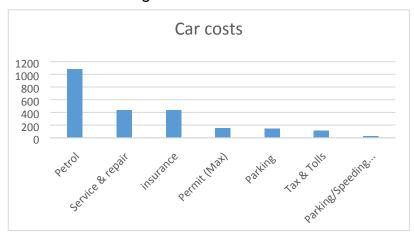
- 2.5.1 The November Cabinet report set out in detail the traffic management approach to parking charges, specifically the contribution appropriate charges can make in contributing to the objectives set out in the Merton Public Health Strategy, the Air Quality Action Plan, The Mayor of London's Transport Plan and the Merton Local Implementation Plan.
- 2.5.2 Building on these principles, a number of key factors were considered in the review of on and off-street parking and permits, which include:
 - (i) Ease of access to public transport:
 - (ii) Air Quality
 - (iii) Areas of high congestion
 - (iv) Enforcement requirements
- 2.5.3 A number of anomalies have developed over the years. The review of charges will seek to allow for a simplification of charges and location discrepancies to be resolved. A charging level which is too low will result in bays remaining occupied with little turnover. Vehicles circulating looking for spaces, cause congestion and contribute to poor air quality.
- 2.5.4 The review also considered the relative cost of owning a car and also transport cost. A recent RAC survey set out the cost of car ownership. There are a number of instances where charges have been reduced or removed totally, particularly in respect of electric vehicles, and evening parking, when demand in some car parks is low. But in the context of owning and running a car in London, the air quality and public health challenges we face and by comparing the benchmarking data, the charges remain balanced.



The above shows the average person spend on parking in London per year.

The cost of the highest proposed maximum charge for a Permit in Merton for 1st car.

Cost of running a car in London.



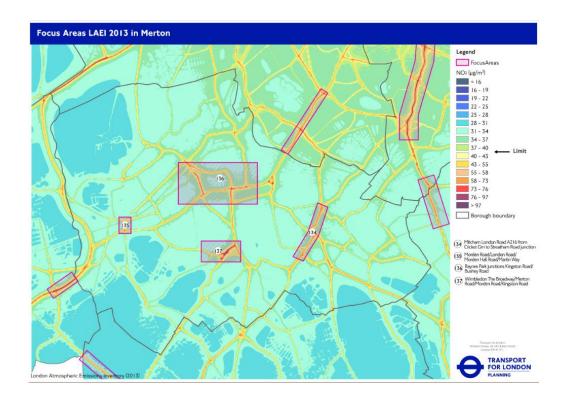
Breakdown of car running costs.

Ease of access to public transport:

- 2.5.5 There is a significant difference in transport infrastructure and accessibility dependent on where a resident lives within the Borough. For example Wimbledon is better served than Colliers Wood and South Wimbledon for example, which in turn is better served than for example in Mitcham. This is presented in the form of a 'Public Transport Accessibility Levels' (PTAL) as set out by TfL and formed part of the review. Shown in Appendix 3. TfL have grading's for each area of London ranging from the highest to the lowest.
- 2.5.6 It is therefore easier in principle for a person living in Wimbledon Town Centre to use alternative sustainable or active modes of transport, compared to residents in the east of the borough, where the 'need' to own a car could be argued as being higher. It is of course accepted that in some cases cars are needed for certain purposes, particularly those with physical mobility issues. But in a high number of cases using public transport or active transport is a very viable option, which drivers 'choose' not to use.

Air Quality indicators

2.5.7 There are key focus areas within set out above in detail and shown again on the map below for convenience. The review considered these focus areas which align themselves with some of the more congested areas of the borough, and support the recommendations which aim to address air quality issues.



2.5.8

Parking demand and space availability

- 2.5.9 Parking demand varies within the zones and for the purpose of this report each area can be categorised as high, medium/high and medium. A sample of 36 sites was taken. Total sales were divided against bays available and to determine demand. Where more parking sessions were being sold than bays available (during peak time, 11am 3pm) demand was considered high.
 - 0-70% Lower demand
 - 71%-100% Medium/high demand
 - >100% High demand
- 2.5.10 The higher the percentage the greater the level of 'cruising' (looking for spaces), and the greater effect on congestion and subsequently air quality. The recent London Council policy paper shown below in italic address the seriousness of this point, including the economic impact on shown centres.
- 2.5.11 This issue is further referenced by London Councils 'Benefits of Parking Management in London August 2018.

Proposed on street charging structure.

2.5.12 Based on the above criteria the summary table below shows the proposed charging structure. It is therefore recommended that on street parking is

categorised into 4 broad zones as set out in the table below and shown in Appendix 1. Broadly this still reflects the current structure and eliminates a number of anomalies.

2.5.13

Zone No.	No. of on Street bays	Description	Air Quality focus area	PATAL level. Access to transport.	Parking demand
Zone 1	255	Wimbledon Town Centre – Primary Shopping zone, Broadway and Wimbledon Bridge & Hill	137	6b,a & 5	High >100
Zone1 a	120	Roads near/off High Street Wimbledon Village to serve as a reduced cost parking area, including The Causeway, South Side Common,		2 & 1	Medium/ High 71%-100%
Zone 2	2547	North of the Borough. Including Wimbledon Village, Wimbledon Park, South Wimbledon, Raynes Park. Colliers Wood,	Part 137	5, 4 & 3	Medium/ High 71%-100%
Zone 3	722	South including, Mitcham, Morden and other areas not specified.	Part 134, 135.	Morden Centre 5, Mitcham 4, Other areas, 3, 2, & 1	0-70% Lower demand

Zone 1 – On Street Parking.

2.5.14 Wimbledon Town Centre and has the highest demand for on-street parking in the borough, and greater stimulus will be necessary to manage this compared to on-street locations elsewhere within the Borough. A key issue has been identified at peak times where vehicles wait for on-street spaces to be freed up, adding to congestion problems. Existing periods of maximum stay would be retained to further help manage turnover of spaces and reduce congestion. In this area there are 255 on street parking bays where the higher charge of £4.50 per hour is applicable. This in comparison to

approximately 1805 other pay and display bays in the wider Wimbledon area and approximately 3644 pay and displays across the borough.

Zone 1 a - On-Street Parking

There are no car parks in Wimbledon Village and therefore no obvious alternatives for customer to park anywhere other than at the kerbside. To facilitate parking in the vicinity, but off the High Street itself, a lower charge is recommended for the bays in The Causeway and South Side Common to provide an obvious alternative to parking on the congested High Street, but help maintain the vitality of the area. Of course the use of sustainable transport or active transport is always preferred, but it is recognised cars must be catered for. There are approximately 120 spaces in this area which it is proposed to set the lowers charge of £1.50 ph to encourage parking away from the High Street.

Zone 2 & 3 - On-Street Parking

2.5.15 The same principles apply as in Zone 1, but demand and capacity are not as high. Charges are proposed in Zone 2 at £3.00 & level 3 at £1.50 a charge that is not a deterrent to customers to visit and undertake their desired activity, but achieves a healthy turnover of spaces, and nudges drivers towards considering alternative more sustainable forms of transport. Many of the shops and business in this area serve local residents, which in many cases are within walking distance.

On Street Charges

- 2.5.16 Paragraphs 2.5.7 to 2.5.19 provide details, reasons and justification for the proposed charging zones which are shown in the table below. Members should note all three key considerations (1) access to transport links (2) air quality indicators, (3) demand and capacity issues, alongside good practice relating to parking management and the use of kerbside space were considered as a whole and balance against each criteria.
- 2.5.17 In the example of the Morden Town Centre, although transport links are considered good in the immediate area of the Underground, (PTAL level 6a, para. 2.5.13 & 2.5.14) the capacity of on street paid for parking is very low.
- 2.5.18 Members will note later in the report, off street (Car Park) charges have been set higher in Morden due to the level of rail heading and the desire to move motorists to more sustainable modes of transport.
- 2.5.19 However in the surrounding roads/area of Morden, such as Central Road (PTAL level 3 & 2) there is a reliance on passing car trade to support the shops, as this area is less well served by public transport and therefore a lower charge. In all cases we are seeking to increase active transport and particularly to local shops.

2.5.20 A number of charging mechanisms and charges have evolved over the years and met the needs for specific areas and schemes at that time. Minor adjustments were made in 2015, however in this review the opportunity to further simplify the charges was undertaken. Likewise the proposals seek to further strengthen and develop the links between Public Health, air quality and how future charges can moderate parking behaviour.

Members are reminded there are a high number of locations within the borough that offer 20 minutes free parking to help with the vitality of primarily local shopping parades. The council subsidises these bays at a cost of circa £300k per year. Many of these bays are in fact the most congested bays in the borough causing significant 'cruising' and related congestion. There is no intention to review this provision at this stage.

2.5.21 Table of charges.

On-street pay & display	Per Hour
Zone 1 255 bays in Wimbledon town centre	£4.50
Zone 2 Wimbledon Village, Wimbledon Park, South Wimbledon Raynes Park. Colliers Wood,	£3.00
Zone 3 Mitcham, Morden and other areas not specified.	£1.50
Zone 1a Wimbledon Common	£1.50

Note: Areas shown are general description. Please refer to appendix 1 for geographic representation.

2.5.22 Benchmarking table of charges 20018/19. These charges are subject to review by many other authorities for 2019/20. Merton is shown 11th in the table, with the proposed increase the changes will show Merton remains very competitive against other boroughs.

Highest hourly on-street pay and display rates in London				
Rank	Council	Highest hourly charge		
1	Southwark	£6.00		
2	Islington	£6.00		
3	Camden	£5.55		
4	Westminster	£4.90		
5	Kensington & Chelsea	£4.90		
6	City of London	£4.80		

7	Lambeth	£4.80
8	Hackney	£4.80
9	Tower Hamlets	£4.70
n/a	Merton (recommended highest)	£4.50
10	Merton (current highest charge)	£3.60
11	Haringey	£3.30
12	Hillingdon	£3.20
13	Wandsworth	£3.10
14	Greenwich	£3.00
15	Richmond	£3.00
16	Hammersmith & Fulham	£2.80
17	Harrow	£2.40
18	Bexley	£2.10
19	Brent	£2.00
20	Newham	£2.00
21	Waltham Forest	£1.70
22	Bromley	£1.70
23	Enfield	£1.50
24	Barking & Dagenham	£1.50
25	Havering	£1.00

2.6. Off street (Car Park) charges

- 2.6.1 Existing hourly charges in the borough's car parks vary from 30p to £1.50 per hour across the borough. The review considered these charges and have made recommendations which link to the geographic area and ability to travel to an area by public transport and the congestion at each car park.
- 2.6.2 The better the transport links and more severe the congestion the higher the charge has been set. If customers have a genuine and easy choice to use public transport, or active transport, this should be encouraged. A higher charge is set at a level which requires the 'customer to consider' their mode of transport is a proven and appropriate transport management tool.
- 2.6.3 To ensure the usage of the car parks are maximised, lower charges have been set off street than on street, by geographical area. This incentive will

help prevent congestion on high streets and busy town centres, resulting in reduced emissions, but addressing key air quality issues in the borough.

- 2.6.4 In respect of Queens Road and St Georges Road Wimbledon, in order to continue help promote the evening economy and manage over demand in the centre of the town centre, free parking is being proposed.
- 2.6.5 Table of charges.

CAR PARK (Inclusive of VAT).	Current hourly rate/flat fee	Proposed hourly rate/flat fee
WIMBLEDON		
Broadway	£1.00	£2.00
Hartfield Road	£1.50	£2.00
Queens Road	£1.00	£1.50
St Georges Road	£1.40	£1.50
RAYNES PARK		
Coombe Lane	£0.30	£0.60*
MORDEN		
Kenley Road (flat fee)	£3.50	£7.00
Morden Park (hourly)	£0.40	£0.60
Morden Park (flat fee)	£5.00	£7.00
Peel House Lower	£0.40	£0.60
Peel House Upper (flat fee)	£5.00	£7.00
Peel House Upper (hourly)	£0.50	£0.60
York Close (flat fee)	£5.00	£7.00
York Close (hourly)	£1.00	£1.20
MITCHAM		
Elm Nursery	£0.50	£0.60
Raleigh Gardens	£0.50	£0.60
St Marks Road	£0.40	£0.60
Sibthorpe Road	£0.70	£0.90

^{*}Subject to negotiation with Waitrose.

2.6.6 Benchmarking. Merton is currently 18th in the table below. A proposed £2.10 per hour would keep Merton very competitive in terms of charges set by other authorities and town centres. Data for a number of central London boroughs is difficult to obtain, and in some cases will be due to how the car parks are managed and who owns then.

- 2.6.7 The information in the table is for council owned car parks only. There are of course a number of privately operated car parks.
- 2.6.8 NCP Car Park in Morden 70 spaces. £4.00 ph.Centre Court Wimbledon £2.50 for up to 2 hoursNCP Wimbledon Bridge 1.50 ph.

		1111-1	Highest
Donle	Carrail	Highest	rate per
Rank	Council	flat fee	hour
1	City of London		£10.00
2	Bromley		£3.00
3	Lambeth	-	£3.00
4	Tower Hamlets		£3.00
5	Wandsworth	£25.00	£2.70
6	Greenwich		£2.50
7	Richmond		£2.35
8	Hammersmith & Fulham		£2.20
9	Kingston	£12.00	£2.20
10	Barnet		£2.00
11	Sutton	£5.00	£2.00
12	Newham		£2.00
n/a	Merton Highest proposed	£7.00	£2.00
13	Harrow		£1.60
14	Croydon	£12.80	£1.60
15	Hackney		£1.60
16	Barking & Dagenham		£1.50
17	Brent		£1.50
18	Merton	£5.00	£1.50
19	Ealing		£1.50
20	Redbridge		£1.50
21	Lewisham		£1.40
22	Waltham Forest		£1.30
23	Haringey		£1.25
24	Bexley		£1.20
25	Enfield		£1.20
26	Havering		£1.20
27	Hillingdon		£1.00
28	Southwark		£0.90
	Camden		Unknown
	City of Westminster		Unknown
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Hounslow	Unknown
Islington	Unknown
Kensington & Chelsea	Unknown

Car park season tickets (commuter with onward journey – rail heading)

- 2.6.9 The cost of a car park season ticket has been frozen for 14 years.
- 2.6.10 In real terms there has been a significant reduction in the cost of season tickets. The review considered an appropriate charge to be one that is comparable with other authority charges, and challenges motorists to consider other more sustainable forms of transport, but recognises the car is still in many cases a requirement.
- 2.6.11 However the current charge for a 12 month season ticket in a Morden car Park is £445. This equates to £1.78 per full days parking, (based on 250 working days per year), a price which does not support our aspirations of sustainable transport.
- 2.6.12 The table below above sets out the proposed charges for day parking. It is recommended there is a clear link between the day charge and a season ticket price. It is recommended the cost of the season ticket is based on the proposed day charge for each car park x 250 (working days in a year).
- 2.6.13 It is recommended the following discounts should be applied.
 - (i) 10% discount for a customer purchasing a 3 month permit,
 - (ii) 20% discount for 6 months and
 - (iii) 30% for a 12 months season ticket.
- 2.6.14 The discount recognises that not all employees work every day at their office or place of work for various reasons including annual leave. Without a discount there would be no incentive for customers to buy season tickets which is a convenience for them and helps reduce cash having to be collected and banked.
- 2.6.15 An example of the revised cost would be in Morden Town centre a commuter with an onward journey would be required to pay £5.25 per day up from the current £1.78. As referenced in 2.6.17 a local resident or local worker would in the revised charging structure be required to pay the equivalent of £2.80 per day if they bought a 12 month season ticket in a Morden car park.
- 2.6.16 It is recommended the principle of a significant reduced charge (£20 total fee) in our car parks is also offered to 'fully electric vehicles' for season ticket sales as a direct incentive to change the nature of vehicle ownership. This offer could give a saving of up to approx. £1,300 per year.
- 2.6.17 The diesel surcharge on parking permits is not currently applied to car park season tickets. It is recommended the diesel surcharge should be applied to

customers applying for a season ticket in the same way as a resident purchasing a permit for a CPZ zone.

Area for commuter with onward journey – rail heading.	Current price	Proposed commuter with onward journey – rail heading
Mitcham		
12 months with 30% discount	£300	£525
6 months with 20% discount	£150	£300
1 month with 10% discount	£25	£62.50
Morden		
12 months with 30% discount	£445	£1,313
6 months with 20% discount	£222.50	£750
3 months with 10% discount	£111.25	£422
Queens Road (Wimbledon)		
6 months (based on local competition)	£480	£600
3 months (based on local competition)	£240	£300

Car park season tickets for residents and local workers

- 2.6.18 It is recommended that the needs of motorists who drive to their place of work and park within the borough should not be overly disadvantaged in this review. Their contribution to the local economy has to be balanced against the objectives of the LIP and Air Quality agenda.
- 2.6.19 On balance it is believed appropriate that for:
 - a) Merton residents who use our car parks, and
 - b) Customers who have a primary place of work within the Borough.
 - (Checks will be made in the same way permits are processed to ensure validity).

that:

- (i) 20% discount for a customer purchasing a 3 month season ticket,
- (ii) 40% discount for 6 months and
- (iii) 60% for a 12 month season ticket.
- 2.6.20 Table of charges for season tickets.

	Current	Local price
Auga fau vasidanta and lagal wankana	price	Residents/local
Area - for residents and local workers		workers
Mitcham		

12 months with 60% discount	£300	£300
6 months with 40% discount	£150	£225
1 month with 20% discount	£25	£62.50
Morden		
12 months with c. 60% discount	£445	£700
6 months with c. 40% discount	£222.50	£500
3 months with 20% discount	£111.25	£375
Queens Road (Wimbledon)*		
6 months (based on local competition)	£480	£500
3 months (based on local competition)	£240	£250

^{*}Traffic Management Order only permits 3 & 6 month duration.

Note: St Georges Road Wimbledon is not permitted under the lease agreements to sell season ticket to the public.

- 2.6.21 Benchmarking data. The table below shows the cost of the highest season tickets sold by local authorities. Some larger authorities are absent from the list due to car park ownership policies or lack of advertised information. However the table does show Merton's current highest priced 12 month season ticket is £960 (Queens Rd 2 x 6 month). The proposed charges would place Merton in a comparable position to Bromley and Sutton.
- 2.6.22 In comparison to private sector competitors LB Merton's most expensive charge for a 'rail heading commuter' in Morden will be £1,313, or a local worker/resident £700. In NCP Car Park in Morden 70 spaces. Annual £880, Quarterly £240.
- 2.6.23 In respect of Queens Road Wimbledon, a car park with some capacity the only location LB Merton sell season tickets in the town centre, the cost is recommended as £1,000 per year.

Centre Court Wimbledon – Annual corporate £1,000

NCP Wimbledon Bridge £900 per year.

Benchmarking data for season tickets

		Highest
Rank	Council	Season
1	Camden	£3,831
2	Kingston	£2,592
3	Richmond	£2,284
4	Hillingdon	£1,680
5	Sutton	£1,600
	Merton proposed highest	
n/a	commuter charge	1,313
6	Bromley	£1,274
7	Haringey	£1,130

n/a	Merton proposed highest local/resident charge	£1,000
9	Merton	£960
10	Greenwich	£925
11	Croydon	£900
12	Havering	£800
13	Newham	£780
14	Redbridge	£780
15	Ealing	£750
16	Enfield	£660
17	Waltham Forest	£575
18	Southwark	£541
19	Brent	£400

2.7. PARKING PERMITS

- 2.7.1 Resident permit charges have been frozen since 2009.
- 2.7.2 The review considered an appropriate price to be one that challenges motorist to consider other more sustainable forms of transport, but recognises the car is still in many cases a requirement.
- 2.7.3 It is further recognised that the sale and cost of permits is another way the council can influence car/vehicle use within the borough and directly contribute to the MTP, LIP and AQAP objectives.

Resident parking permits

- 2.7.4 Residents' parking permits are priced at £65 in all CPZs (Controlled Parking Zones), irrespective of the size and hours of control. This charge is for the first permit issued to a household the second permit is charged at £110, and the third (or subsequent) permit at £140. The purpose of this charging scheme is to discourage the keeping of multiple cars at one address. In the case of houses with multiple vehicles and permits it is considered reasonable that some form of car sharing could be considered by those sharing the property. It is recommended this principle remains and details if incremental charges are set out below.
- 2.7.5 It is recommended to align charges with the hours of operation of the permit bays. For example, permits for a CPZ that is controlled for a shorter period of time should cost less than permits for zones that are controlled for a longer period. There is a direct cost of enforcement depending on the length of time a scheme is operational and this should be reflected in the cost of a permit.

- 2.7.6 As part of the review consideration was given to the location of the Controlled Parking Zone. There is a significant difference in transport infrastructure and accessibility dependent on where a resident lives within the Borough. For example Wimbledon is considered to be better served than, Colliers Wood and South Wimbledon, which in turn is better served than for example in Mitcham. This is presented in the form of a 'Public Transport Accessibility Levels' as set out by TfL and formed part of the review. Shown in Appendix 3
- 2.7.7 As such it is easier in principle for a person living in areas of very good transport to use alternative sustainable modes of transport, compared to other areas where accessibility is less good, where the 'need' to own a car could be argued as being higher.
- 2.7.8 Considering the significant period since Permit charges were reviewed, length of time a zone is operational, and accessibility to transport link, it is recommended the charges set out below are approved.
- 2.7.9 The full list of charges is shown in appendix 4, a plan of the zone in appendix 5, with a summary table below:

Zone duration	Tier 1 zones Wimbledon	Tier 2 zones Part Colliers Wood/ South Wimbledon/ Raynes Park/ Morden	Tier 3 zones Mitcham/ Part Colliers Wood	*100% electric vehicles All zones
Long (12 to 14.5 hrs)	£150	£130	£90	£20
Medium (6 to 10 hrs)	£120	£110	£80	£20
Short (1 to 4 hrs)	£110	£100	£70	£20

- The £20 fee is a reduction of £5 on the existing charge.
- 2.7.10 The Council is keen to continue to promote the use of electric vehicles and the new recommended charge for a permit for an electric vehicle is £20.
- 2.7.11 Note: it is recommended a second permit at the same property should incur a £50 surcharge, a third property a £100 surcharge, a 4th permit at £150, etc. This principle is already in operation.

Benchmarking data based on 2018/19 charges.

The table below shows the cost of permits across London. Boroughs charge in a variety of ways. For the purpose of this benchmarking exercise, the highest Co2 based charge or highest change is highlighted. The table shows if the highest proposed charge (£150) is approved, Merton would be 11th in London. However the lowest tier 3 charge would result in Merton being 28th.

Members should note this benchmarking data is based on 2018/19 charges and a number of boroughs are known to be increasing third charges for 2019/20

Rank	Council	CO2 Lowest	CO2 highest or base price if no CO2.	Diesel surcharge	2nd (Prices shown are on top of 1st permit price)	3rd (Prices shown are on top of 2nd permit price)
1	Islington	Free	£475	£99.65	n/a	n/a
2	Enfield	£55	£330	No	n/a	n/a
3	Lambeth	£35	£299	£40.00	n/a	n/a
4	Camden	£100	£296	21.60 - 63.67	£59.12	£29.26
5	Haringey	£20	£280	No	34.20 - 57	34.20 - 58
6	Brent	£25	£237	No	15 - 40	40
7	Kensington & Chelsea	£84	£228	£43.00	£73.00	£73.00
8	Hackney	£10	£214	£50.00	n/a	n/a
9	Tower Hamlets	£6	£181	No	£50.00	£100.00
10	Sutton	£40	£150	No	£25.00	£25.00
n/a	Merton (Proposed Tier 1 (Long CPZ zone)	£20	£150	£150.00	£50.00	£50.00
11	Wandsworth		£146		£35.00	
12	Westminster	Free	£145	No	n/a	n/a
13	Hounslow	Free	£130	£50.00	£80.00	£80.00
n/a	Merton (Proposed Tier 2 (Long CPZ zone)	£20	£130	£150.00	£50.00	£50.00
14	Southwark		£125		n/a	n/a

15	Ealing	£50	£125	£50.00	£50.00	£50.00
16	Lewisham		£120		n/a	n/a
17	Waltham Forest	£13	£120	No	£29.50 - £90	£23 - £70
18	Bexley		£120		n/a	n/a
19	Hammersmith & Fulham		£119		£378.00	n/a
20	Barnet	£15	£115	£10.00	£15.00	£15.00
21	Richmond		£109		£54.00	£55.00
22	Greenwich		£100		n/a	n/a
23	Kingston		£90		n/a	n/a
n/a	Merton (Proposed Tier 3 (Long CPZ zone)	£20	£90	£150.00	£50.00	£50.00
24	Bromley		£80		n/a	n/a
25	Croydon		£80		£46.00	
26	Harrow					
	папоw		£75		35	35
27	Barking & Dagenham	Free	£75 £74	No	35 20 - 75	35 £20 - £13.50
27 n/a	Barking &	Free £25		No £150.00		
	Barking & Dagenham Merton (Tier 3		£74		20 - 75	£20 - £13.50
n/a	Barking & Dagenham Merton (Tier 3 (Short CPZ zone)		£74 £70	£150.00	20 - 75 £50.00	£20 - £13.50 £50.00

Business and other permits

2.7.12 Business and other permits have evolved over a number of years to meet specific needs of the various organisations and businesses. A fuller review of these permits will take place in 2019.

Virtual permits and visitor permits

- 2.7.13 The council is committed to the introduction of virtual visitor. This is where a physical permit is not required to be displayed in a vehicle, but instead the Civil Enforcement Officer will know though his or her handheld device that the vehicle has a valid virtual permit that is stored on the parking system. Although this is not possible at the present time, the council is currently procuring a new permit system which will be in place in 2019.
- 2.7.14 Consideration will also be given to the appropriate period for which visitor permits are valid. The current scratch card permits are sold in half-day and full-day denominations. Selling visitor vouchers on an hourly basis, as other London authorities do, may be more appropriate.

- 2.7.15 We will continue to sell paper visitor permits for those who are unable to purchase over the internet, but consideration will be given to phasing physical permits out over time.
- 2.7.16 As set out above the key principles of considering the significant period since Permit voucher charges were reviewed, length of time a zone is operational and accessibility to transport link, it is recommended the charges set out below are approved.

Tier	Half day	Full day
Tier 1 zones	£3.50	£5
Tier 2 zones	£3	£4
Tier 3 zones	£2	£3

2.7.17 Benchmarking information 2018/19 for visitor vouchers.

The table below shows the cost of visitor vouchers for full day periods. The table shows, if the highest proposed charge (£6) is approved, Merton would be 3rd in London. However the proposed lowest charge would result in Merton being 13th.

Members should note this benchmarking data is based on 2018/19 charges and a number of boroughs are known to be increasing third charges for 2019/20

	Council	Full day VP	Hourly rate
Rank	Hammersmith & Fulham	£14.40	£1.80
	Islington	£14.25	£1.00
1	Wandsworth	£7.70	-
2	Camden	£7.03	£1.01
3	Lewisham	£5.60	£1.00
4	Newham	£1.20 - £5.00	-
n/a	Merton (highest option)	£5.00	
5	Lambeth	£4.60	-
6	Brent	£4.50	
7	Ealing	£4.50	
8	Croydon	£4.00	
9	Haringey	£3.50	

10	Hackney	£3.30	
11	Southwark	£2.70	
12	Richmond	£2.65	
13	Merton (Current)	£2.50	
14	Bromley	£2.30	
15	Harrow	£1.75	
16	Tower Hamlets	£1.55	
17	Kingston	£1.50	
18	Enfield	£1.50	
19	Barking & Dagenham	£1.38	
20	Havering	£1.30	
21	Bexley	£1.00	
22	Barnet	£1.00	
23	Greenwich	£0.70	
24	Redbridge	£0.63	
25	Hillingdon	£0.50	
26	Waltham Forest	-	£0.50
27	Hounslow	-	£0.75
28	Sutton	-	£0.61

- 2.7.18 Note, the diesel levy and emission-based charging will be reviewed in early 2019 in respect of permits. The review will also include this principle for visitor youchers or electronic based youchers.
- 2.7.19 **Annual visitor vouchers**, approximately 2700 of these vouchers sold per year and used for residents who have a high number of visitors or staff. The current charge is £110. It is recommended the cost of these vouchers are as set out in appendix 4a.

PAYMENT METHODS AND CASHLESS PARKING

- 2.7.20 Cashless parking has been operation in Merton for 4 years. Its introduction and subsequent update has been very successful and well received by customers. Cashless payments now account for 49% of all paid for transactions and this continues to grow. The service is provided by RingGo and the same service is available in 22 of the 32 London boroughs.
- 2.7.21 There has been a natural conversion by customers towards the use of cashless both locally and nationally. Some boroughs have used a number of initiatives to further increase the use of cashless. This includes removal of machines from location where there are multiple machines, additional

- signs at P&D locations, and advertising on the back of P&D machines and tickets to raise awareness.
- 2.7.22 Savings can be achieved by increasing the proportion of parking payments made through cashless systems rather than through the cash-only ticket machines. Which could be as little as 1 user per week.
- 2.7.23 Removing lesser-used ticket machines will reduce maintenance, repair, cash collection and banking charges while also reducing opportunities for theft or criminal damage. Analysis of usage patterns has established that many machines take a trivial amount of cash; some less than £10 per calendar month.
- 2.7.24 It is recommended Members in due course approve a considered and carefully managed rationalisation of Pay and Display machines over the next few years, to achieve a higher percentage of cashless transaction. Cash alternatives will always be possible within the borough, either through local shops selling parking sessions which works well in other boroughs, or sale of parking time in advance through a voucher system.

3 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 3.1. The purpose of this report is to inform Members of the key existing strategic drivers that will affect parking policy for the future. The public health agenda, the shift to more active and sustainable transport modes (such as walking, cycling and public transport) the impact of vehicle emissions and congestion on air quality and demand for kerbside space form the backdrop of the policy direction set out in this report.
- 3.2. Key strategic Council plans such as the Health and Wellbeing Strategy, Merton's Air Quality Action Plan, Merton's Local Implementation Plan include visions and interventions which will help to achieve key Council goals of improving population health, reducing inequalities between east and west Merton, improving air quality and shifting to more sustainable modes of transport. However, they will have limited impact without concurrent changes to parking provision for the future.
- 3.3. The review looked at a wide range of options to support the above strategic drivers as well as a series of charging options for the future. A lower level of increases, or a 'do nothing' approach, would not make any or any significant contribution towards the Council's strategic objectives. A higher level of increases would, in the view of officers, show insufficient regard for countervailing considerations (such as the need to make provision for those for whom, at the moment, car use remains the only realistic option).

4 CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN OR PROPOSED

4.1. Members have the opportunity to comment on the principles as set out in this report. A further report will be presented to Sustainable Communities and Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Panels in January.

- 4.2. The next stage, if members approve the taking forward of the approach set out in this report, is to initiate the statutory process for amending the parking charges. In theory it is possible for the Council to amend most parking charges (although not those connected with parking permits) without any consultation at all; simple notification is all that is required. The Parking Places (Variation of Charges) Act 2017 contains provisions relating to statutory consultation, but the Secretary of State has not yet made the necessary regulations to bring the 2017 Act into force. As it stands, therefore, there is no mandatory consultation requirement when it comes to increasing parking charges.
- 4.3. Officers consider, however, that the changes proposed do warrant a degree of focussed public consultation, in addition to the consultation that has already been undertaken before they are implemented. For that reason, the proposal is to use in all cases the order making procedure for implementing the proposed changes. This optional procedure does carry with it statutory consultation requirements. Those requirements and the way in which they are discharged by the Council are set out in appendix 6.
- 4.4. The intention is to synchronise consultation on each of the orders that will need to be made, so that responses can address both the underlying principles of the review and also any site or area specific changes that may be required. This report will be among the consultation documents to which attention will be drawn in the consultation process.
- 4.5. Once officers have considered and formulated a response to public comments received, the matter will be returned to cabinet for final decision in the light of the consultation exercise.
- 4.6. Members should note that various consultations have been undertaken by different Council departments during the process of approving a number of strategy and policy documents that are relevant to Parking Services. What matters to Merton residents, including:
- 4.7. **Healthy Places Survey**: Top priorities identified by Merton residents for creating healthy places in Merton included air quality, green infrastructure and open spaces including parks, and good cycling and walking routes, paths and lanes. Results available here
- 4.8. **Travel and Movement Survey**: Responses from Merton residents reveal that around 70% agree that we should actively pursue measures to reduce overall traffic levels. In this survey, residents said that traffic discourages them from walking more and that too many fast vehicles, fumes, noise and air pollution make it less attractive to walk. Results available here: https://www.merton.gov.uk/assets/Documents/Healthy%20Places%20survey%20responses%20Jan18.pdf
- 4.9. **The Great Weight Debate (2017):** 74% of Great Weight Debate Merton respondents (over 2,100 people) felt that tackling Childhood Obesity should be given top or high priority. Respondents felt that children in Merton could be better supported to lead healthier lives through: cheaper healthier food

and drink (51%); making parks safer & more accessible for people to be active in (35%); less marketing and advertising of high fat and sugary food and drink (33%); more places for children to be active in (31%).

5 FINANCIAL, RESOURCE AND PROPERTY IMPLICATIONS

5.1. Any increase in parking charges will inevitably have an effect on parking Income. This, however, is difficult to accurately predict since we are seeking to change motorists behaviour and reduce car usage. As such the MTFS has reflected an uplift in parking income in the Budget revenue changes of an estimated increase of 1.9 million for the year 2019/2020 and a further 1.9 million in 20/21 that are currently before Cabinet and Scrutiny for consideration. These are a best estimate at this stage taking into account the changes proposed and the potential changes in motorists behaviour that we expect to achieve. The above will be subject to the outcome of the TMO consultation process in 2019.

6 LEGAL AND STATUTORY IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1. The Council introduces and maintains charges for on and off-street parking under the provisions of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, as amended, and the Road Traffic Act 1991. The proper approach to consideration of the matter under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 has been set out above, in section 2.3. As explained above, there are two alternative procedures by which parking charges can be increased.
- 6.2. Under the first of these alternatives, the Council is required to issue a Notice of Variation. Under Section 35C and 46A of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, a Local Authority has powers to vary off and on-street parking charges respectively. In both cases a Notice is published in a newspaper circulating in the local area giving at least 21 days' notice of the variation. The Notice does not invite representation, and its effects become operational at the end of the Notice period.
- 6.3. Under the second of these alternatives, the Council makes an order that is subject to the statutory consultation and other requirements detailed in appendix 7.
- 6.4. In terms of any income that may be generated by the increased charges, the Traffic Management Act 2004 amends section 55 (4) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 and directs that income should be used:
 - (a) to make good any payment used for parking places,
 - (b) for the provision of or maintenance of off street parking (whether in the open or not) and

- (c) where off street parking provision is unnecessary or undesirable:
 - (i) to meet the costs of provision of or operation of public passenger transport services, or
 - (ii) for highway or road improvement projects within the borough, or
 - (iii) for meeting costs incurred by the authority in respect of the maintenance of roads maintained at the public expense by them, or
 - (iv) for the purposes of environmental improvement in the local authority's area, or
 - (v) any other purposes for which the authority may lawfully incur expenditure.

The Council is mindful of the guidance of Mrs Justice Lang in the case of *R* (otao David Attfield) v the London Borough of Barnet 2013. Surplus funds may only be used in accordance with section 55 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, and there can be no wider use of the funds under section 122. The purpose of section 122 is to impose a duty on local authorities to exercise their functions under the 1984 Act in accordance with the objects set out therein. The 1984 Act is not a revenue-raising statute. The decision follows *R v Camden LBC ex p.Cran 1996*. It follows that members should ignore any benefit in terms of the revenue that may be generated by these proposals when making the decision as to whether to proceed or not.

7 HUMAN RIGHTS, EQUALITIES AND COMMUNITY COHESION IMPLICATIONS

7.1. An equalities impact assessment has been undertaken and is shown in appendix 8.

8 CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS

8.1. Removing cash-only pay and display ticket machines will reduce the frequency of thefts and damage.

9 RISK MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

9.1. There are no health and safety implications associated with this report at present.

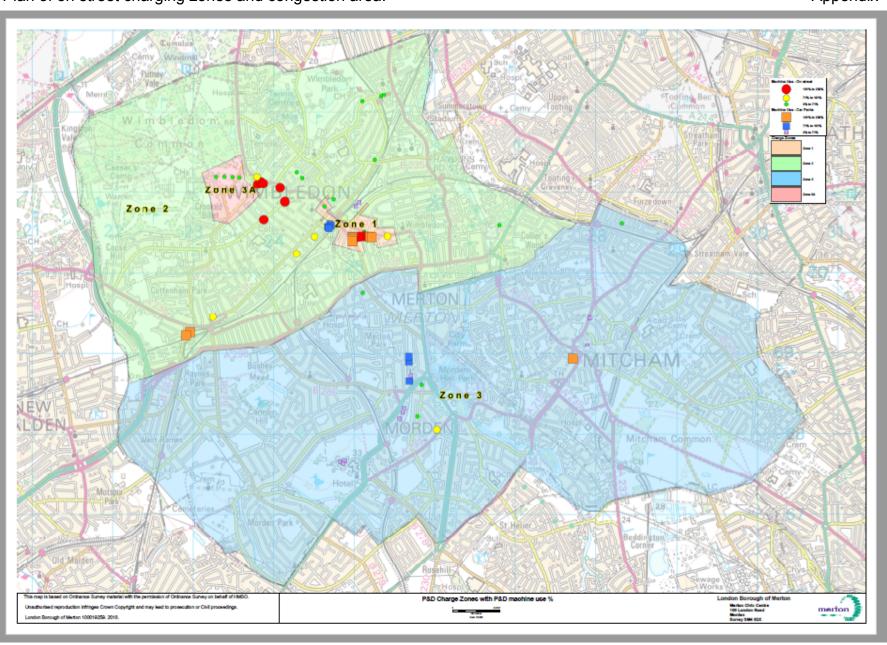
10 APPENDICES – THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE TO BE PUBLISHED WITH THIS REPORT AND FORM PART OF THE REPORT

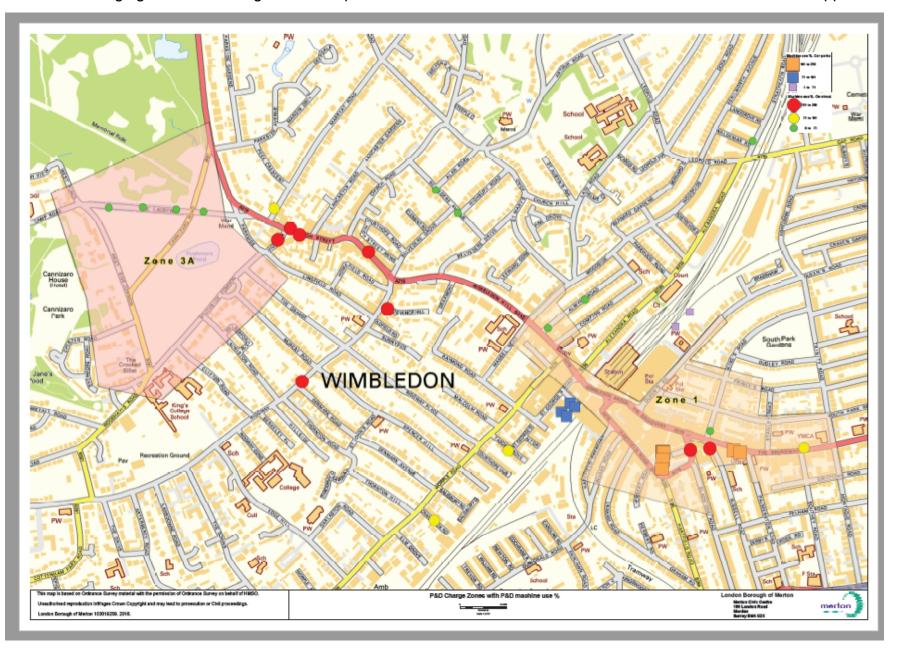
- 10.1. Appendix 1 Plan of on street charging zones and congestion area.
- 10.2. Appendix 2 Plan of on street charging zones and congestion hot spots for Wimbledon Town Centre.
- 10.3. Appendix 3 Public Transport Accessibility Levels. (PTAL)
- 10.4. Appendix 4a,b,c Details of Permit charges, zones and annual visitor voucher costs.
- 10.5. Appendix 5 Map of CPZ zones

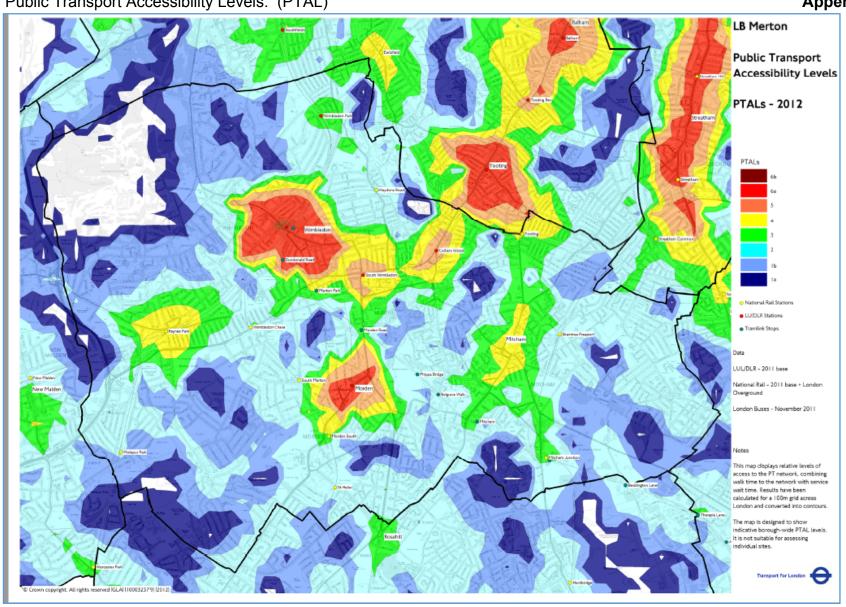
- 10.6. Appendix 6 Benefits of walking and cycling.
- 10.7. Appendix 7 Proposed consultation process
- 10.8. Appendix 8 Equalities Impact Assessment.

11 BACKGROUND PAPERS

- London Borough of Merton's Air Quality Action Plan 2018-2023, available here: https://www2.merton.gov.uk/Merton%20AQAP%2020182023.pdf
- Annual Public Health Report 2017-18, available here: https://www2.merton.gov.uk/health-socialcare/publichealth/annualpublichealthreport.htm
- Merton's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2018 (please note this is currently being refreshed), available here: https://www2.merton.gov.uk/merton-health-and-wellbeing-strategy-web.pdf
- Mayor's Transport Strategy 2018, available here: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/mayors-transport-strategy-2018.pdf
- Mayor's Health Inequalities Strategy 2018, available here: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/health_strategy_2018_low_res_fa1.pdf
- 'Benefits of Parking Management in London August 2018'. https://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/node/34485







Appendix 4a

Controlled Parking Zone charges level 1

Zone	Area	Level	Time Group	Permit price	New Charge	Hours per weekday	Annual visitor charge
W3	Wimbledon	Level 1	Long	£65	£150	14.50	£400
W4	Wimbledon	Level 1	Long	£65	£150	14.50	£400
2F	Wimbledon	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
3E	Wimbledon	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
3F	Wimbledon	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
4F	Wimbledon	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
5F	Wimbledon	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
VC	Wimbledon Village	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
VN	Wimbledon Village	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
VOn	Wimbledon Village	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
VOs	Wimbledon Village	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
VOt	Wimbledon Village	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
VSW	Wimbledon Village	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
VSW2	Wimbledon Village	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
W1	Wimbledon	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
W2	Wimbledon	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
W5	Wimbledon	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
W6	Wimbledon	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
W7	Wimbledon	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	10	£370
P3	Wimbledon Park	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	7	£370
VNe	Wimbledon Village	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	6	£370
VNs	Wimbledon Village	Level 1	Medium	£65	£120	6	£370
P1	Wimbledon Park	Level 1	Short	£65	£110	4	£360
P2	Wimbledon Park	Level 1	Short	£65	£110	4	£360
P2S	Wimbledon Park	Level 1	Short	£65	£110	4	£360
VSW1	Wimbledon Village	Level 1	Short	£65	£110	4	£360
VQ	Wimbledon Village	Level 1	Short	£65	£110	3	£350

Appendix 4b

Controlled Parking Zone charges level 2

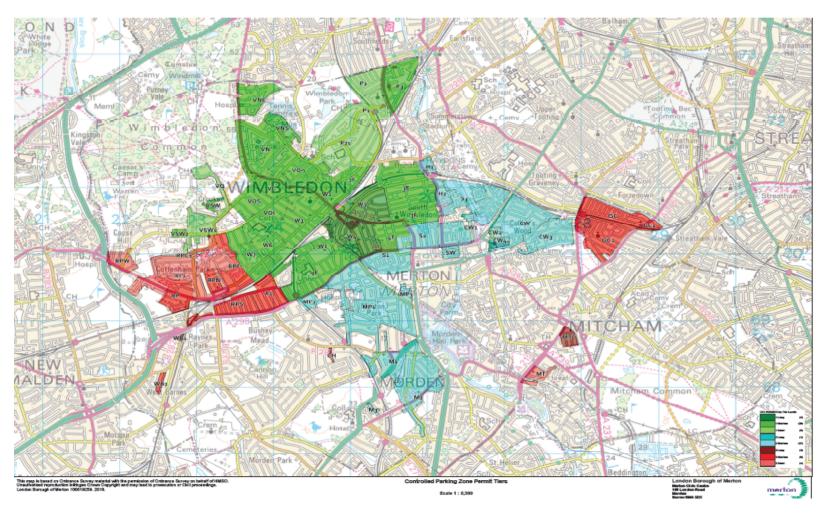
Zone	Area	Level	Time Group	Permit price	New Charge	Hours per weekday	Annual visitor charge
CW5	Colliers Wood	Level 2	Long	£65	£130	12.5	£380
CW	Colliers Wood	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
CW1	Colliers Wood	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
CW2	Colliers Wood	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
CW4	Colliers Wood	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
M1	Morden	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	6	£360
M2	Morden	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	6	£360
M3	Morden	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
MP2	Merton Park	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
MP3	Merton Park	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
S1	South Wimbledon	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
S2	South Wimbledon	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
S3	South Wimbledon	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
SW	South Wimbledon	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
MP1	Merton Park	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	6	£360
A1	Raynes park	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
RP	Raynes Park	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
RPE	Raynes Park	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
RPN	Raynes Park	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
RPS	Raynes Park	Level 2	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
H1	Haydon Road SW19	Level 3	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
H2	Haydon Road SW20	Level 3	Medium	£65	£110	10	£360
RPW	Raynes Park	Level 2	Short	£65	£100	4	£320
RPC	Raynes Park	Level 2	Short	£65	£100	1	£320
RPC1	Raynes Park	Level 2	Short	£65	£100	1	£320

Appendix 4c

Controlled Parking Zone charges level 3

Zone	Area	Level	Time Group	Permit price	New Charge	Hours per weekday	Annual visitor charge
MTC	Mitcham	Level 3	Long	£65	£90	14.50	£340
CH	Cannon Hill	Level 3	Long	£65	£90	12	£340
WB1	West Barnes	Level 2	Long	£65	£90	12	£340
CW3	Colliers Wood	Level 3	Medium	£65	£80	10	£330
GC	Mitcham	Level 3	Medium	£65	£80	10	£330
GC1	Mitcham	Level 3	Medium	£65	£80	10	£330
GC2	Mitcham	Level 3	Medium	£65	£80	10	£330
WB2	West Barnes	Level 3	Medium	£65	£80	6	£330
MT	Mitcham	Level 3	Short	£65	£70	4	£320

Map of CPZ zones Appendix 5



Appendix 6

Benefits of walking and cycling.

Please see attached document.

TMO CONSULTATIONS

(Local Authorities' Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996

TMO consultation is as follows:-

- 1. Notice of proposal is published in the Wimbledon Times (the local newspaper) and in the London Gazette. The public are given 21 days to respond with their representations or objections.
- 2. On or before the day of publication the notice of proposal is sent to a list of consultees (regulation 6 of the Local Authorities' Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996 along with the draft Order, statement of reasons and a relevant plan showing the lengths of roads that would affected by the Order. Consultees are requested to respond with their representations or objections by the end of the 21 day notice period.
- 3. Consultees must include:-

Met Police, London Fire Brigade London Ambulance Service Freight Transport Association Road Haulage Association

and may also include. (Given the nature of the proposed changes in the report all bodies and organisations listed below will be written to).

- AA Roadwatch (for major schemes)
- Age Concern (for certain schemes)
- British Motorcyclists Federation (if it affects motorcycles)
- Bus and Coach Council/ Confederation of Passenger Transport (if it affects buses or coaches)
- Confederation of Passenger Transport
- Friends of the Earth (if it affects cyclists or pedestrians or large shopping centre plans or environmental improvement schemes)
- Licensed Taxi Drivers' Association (for certain schemes)
- London Tramlink (for certain schemes)
- London Travel Watch (only if affects buses)

- Merton Community Transport (for certain schemes)
- Neighbouring local authorities (if they are affected)
- Taxi Ranks (Public Carriage Office) Transport for London
- Trafficmaster (RAC) (for certain schemes)
- Transport for London (buses)
- 4. Notices are displayed on site in roads or places that would affected by the order before or on publication date.
- 5. For major schemes, Traffic engineers / council officers would consult with:
 - a. All Merton Councillors,
 - b. Residents Association informing them of the statutory TMO consultation, with the address to respond to and the closing date of the consultation.
 - c. Business Associations.
- 6. The notice of proposal, draft Order, statement of reasons and a relevant plan are left on deposit from the publication date in the Merton Civic Centre and may also be deposited in public libraries.
- 7. 8. Any objections made as part of the consultation process must be considered. Officers will have regard to all representations made which will form part of a further report to for Members/committee (as appropriate), to consider as part of any decision made.
- 8. 9. If the Council decide to overrule the objections and proceed in full or in part with the Order, they must notify the objectors of the decision to proceed with the Order and include in that notification the reasons for the decision. Unless they retracted their objections or where the objection were clearly addressed in a report to members summarising the consultation process.
- 9. Once the Order is made, notice of its making is published in the Wimbledon Times and London Gazette and notices placed on site as applicable. The notice of making and made Order are placed with the other deposit documents for 6 weeks.

Appendix 8

Please see attached Equalities Impact Assessment.

Walking & cycling: the economic benefits



What is this pack?

This pack outlines the economic benefits of encouraging more walking and cycling in cities. It sets out the strongest evidence from London and elsewhere, grouped into six major topic areas.

It is aimed at policy makers, local communities, officers in local and national government, business networks and everyone else who is interested in how investment in walking and cycling can create more prosperous cities.

This pack has been produced by Transport for London (TfL) as part of an ongoing collaboration with partners across London, and has been published as part of TfL's <u>online hub</u> for the economic benefits of walking and cycling. We are particularly grateful to representatives from the Department for Transport, the University of Westminster, GlaxoSmithKline, the London Boroughs of Enfield, Hackney and Southwark, the Bicycle Association, Sustrans, the London Cycling Campaign, Cycling UK and Living Streets for their support in developing this evidence base.

OVERVIEW

Investment in walking and cycling helps encourage more Londoners to travel in a greener and healthier way. It also brings significant benefits for the economy:

Boosting the high street and local town centres: walking and cycling improvements can increase retail spend by up to 30%.

Keeping the city moving for business:

New cycle lanes in London have helped some streets carry up to 5% more people at the busiest times.

Reducing absences and increasing productivity: People who are physically active take 27% fewer sick days each year than their colleagues.

Wider Economic
Benefits: Investing in walking and cycling and can prevent billions of pounds worth of health and environmental damage.

Attracting employees and businesses: Businesses see walking and cycling as key to attracting and retaining the staff the need to thrive

Helping everyone share the benefits:

Active travel is accessible and inclusive. Making it easier to walk and cycle means that more Londoners can enjoy the benefits

Walking & cycling is good for the high street

People walking and cycling visit high streets more frequently and spend more money there compared to people in cars

High streets that are nice places to walk, cycle and spend time in attract more shops, making the high street more economically viable and vibrant

HIGHER SPENDS

Source:, TfL 2014

High street walking, cycling and public realm improvements can

increase retail sales

16 visits

Source: Lawlor, 2013

People Average number of visits to local town centre each month, by mode who walk and cycle take more trips to 12 visits the high street over the course 8 visits of a month

Cycle parking delivers



the retail spend per square metre than the same area of car parking

Source: Raje and Saffrey, 2016

Over a month, people who walk to the high street spend up to

40% more



than people who drive to the high street

Source: TfL. 2013

Walking and cycling helps create

thriving high streets



As well as more customers, this brings benefits to the local community



Making it easy to walk and cycle to high streets means that more Londoners can enjoy these opportunities

SOCIAL VALUE

45%

of visitors to London high streets visit for

social and community

reasons



Source: Hall et al, 2017



Improving London high streets for walking and cycling led to a

216%

increase in people stopping, sitting or socialising

Source: Carmona et al, 2018

THRIVING HIGH STREETS

Retail vacancy was 17% lower

after high street and town centre improvements...



...and retail rental values

rose **7.5%**

Source: Carmona et al, 2018



What do BIDs say?

9in10

say walking and cycling creates vibrant areas

83%

say it attracts more customers

Source: Aldred & Sharkey, 2017











GLOBAL EVIDENCE

A study of businesses in **Portland** found people walking and cycling spent more in a month than drivers.

Sou<u>rce</u>: Clifton et al., 2012

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Streets with dedicated cycle lanes in **New York** saw a larger rise in retail sales compared to the surrounding area.

Source: New York DOT, 2014

Businesses on two **Dublin** shopping streets overestimated how many customers travel by car and underestimated how many cycle.

Source: O'Connor et al., 2011

People who walk and cycle in **San Francisco** visit shops more often and spend more in a month than drivers.

Source: Bent and Singa, 2009

In **Los Angeles** sales tax revenue rose by two thirds after cycle lanes were built – 14% higher than unimproved areas.

Source: McCormick, 2012

For every square metre of parking space in **Bern**, customers who cycled generated 7,500 EUR compared to 6,625 EUR from car drivers.

Source: Fahrradportal (online)

People who cycle to shops and supermarkets in **Copenhagen** spend more each year than people who drive. Two thirds of shopping trips and half the total revenue comes from customers on foot and cycle.

Source: Copenhagen Bicycle

Account, 2012

Walking & cycling boosts productivity

People who walk and cycle regularly have been shown to take less sick days, be more productive at work and enjoy their job more

Encouraging more people to walk and cycle more can help give London's economy a big productivity boost

REDUCED ABSENTEEISM

Employees who are physically active take



Source: National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2012

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Employees who cycle regularly take



fewer sick days each year than those who don't...

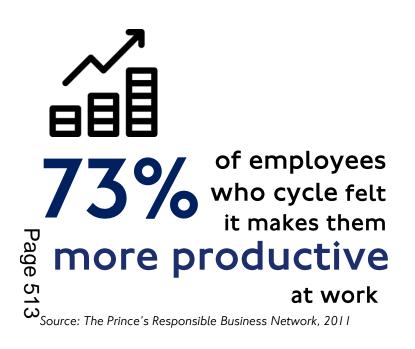
... this is worth

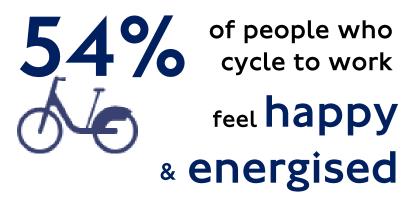
£128m

every year to the national economy

Source: Grous, 2011

INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY





during their commute - more than any other mode

Source: CycleScheme, 2015

People who walk to work report



and wellbeing – which in turn leads to increased employee retention and reduced costs to businesses.

Businesses see real value in walking & cycling

People want to live and work in areas that offer a high quality of life. For many, this means places where they can walk and cycle

Creating great places for walking and cycling strengthens London's talent pool and give businesses a competitive advantage

More and more businesses around the capital are voicing their support for walking and cycling

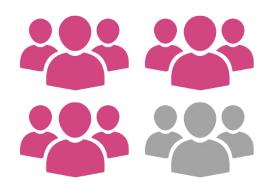
ATTRACTING AND RETAINING STAFF

Our network of offices will be knitted together by Cycle Superhighways. We look forward to using the protected routes to help us attract and retain the people we need to thrive

Michael van der Bel, former CEO of Microsoft UK

Source: Cycling Works, 2014

By 2025 3 in 4 workers will be millennials



Millennials are more focussed on the environment and use cars less

73% of London BIDs say walking and cycling are important for attracting and retaining staff

Source: Aldred & Sharkey, 2017

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Source: Deloitte, 2014

BUSINESS BENEFITS

85%



think that cycling

Business Improvement Districts agree that active travel is important for their business performance

95%

think that walking is important

isimportant (Q (D

Why do BIDs think walking and cycling is important for business?



Attracting more customers



Creating vibrant areas



Attracting and retaining staff





BUSINESS SUPPORT

Cycling is a fundamental part of the future city and has been a critical factor in Google's decision to invest in King's Cross and London. Cycling has an important role to play in attracting and retaining talent

Dan Cobley, former CEO of Google UK

Businesses in London Bridge are keen to make it a safe and attractive place to walk and cycle. With continued growth in the area, creating a street environment that makes cycling convenient, safe and attractive is more pressing than ever

BUSINESS SUPPORT

Dorling Kindersley Microsoft Financial Times Orange Royal Opera House RBS Crown Estate Unilever Brompton Bicycle Ipsos MOFI Charles Pursell Gores Group Euromoney Barratt Argent LLP Towers Watson Hotblack Desiato RSPB NearDesk Marmalade Saffren 2014 over 1 Ubuntu China Daily Land Securities Franco-British Council King's College Hospital NHS Trust Worked Burlin and Margior London employers NHS Trust Ferguson Snell Herbert Smith Freehills Burlin Land Came together to support plans Research WHEB Private Equity Friends of the Earth Land For new protected cycle routes from Capital Skrill CEMEX UK EuroMonitor International Profile Books DTZ Group iCM Group ARM Nesta Caissa Global Recruitment Millnet ActionAid Evening Standard Athlete Lab London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine Shakespeare's Globe MediaCom Coca-Cola Factory Settings Knight Frank Lavis Experience Summit Events Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust Allen & Overy Young Vic Sofa.com Price & Myers Sustra British Military Fitness Action on Smoking and Health Pearson Lloyd Deloitte NLA Momentum Head London City of London Police Elfrida Rathbone Camden Energy Saving Trust Farm Africa University of Westminster London's Air Ambulance Bail for Annigration Detainees We Are 336 Penguin Random House Dot Dot NCVO Cannon & Cannon Fine Foods Progressive Media Maxus Students' Union University of the Arts Keep Britain Tidy Association of Anaesthetists Institute of Physics CIWEM Sense International Pollard Thomas Edwards Friday Forster Communications Queen Mary University of London Forum for the Future UBM Prince's Foundation for Building Community

The proposed north-east and east-west routes will help us attract and retain the employees our business needs to thrive. They will also make London a more attractive city in which to build and run our business

John Ridding, CEO of Financial Times

Walking & cycling keeps London moving

Congestion costs London's economy £9.5bn each year, and the challenge will grow as the city's population grows and travel increases

Walking and cycling, along with public transport, are the most efficient uses of limited road space. By encouraging walking and cycling we can move more people on our streets. This keeps the city moving for everyone

KEEPING STREETS MOVING

London is growing by...

Today the population is

6 new residents every hour



8,800,000

That's a car load exery 40 minutes

and by 2030, it will be



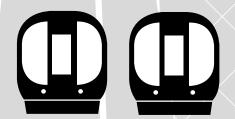
10,000,000

2 Buses every day



or

Tube trains every week



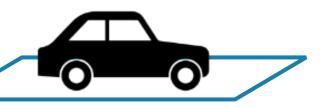
Congestion costs London's economy



Source: INRIX, 2017

KEEPING STREETS MOVING

One car takes up the same space as...



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5 people cycling



) -- - - --

or

20 people walking



or

12 cycle parking spaces

The average car in London carries:



1.56 people

KEEPING STREETS MOVING

Segregated cycle lanes on Blackfriars Bridge help the street move

50 more people

in the am peak than before

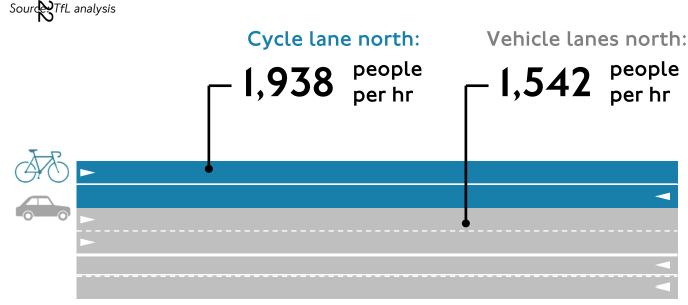
Businesses using cycle freight save between

39 and 64%

on delivery costs

Source: Raje and Saffrey, 2016





BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, AM PEAK 08:00 - 09:00

Walking & cycling helps the wider economy

Walking and cycling already make an important contribution to Britain's economy, and encouraging more people to walk and cycle will provide a further boost

Investment in walking and cycling is a costeffective way to unlock these benefits, including significant savings to the NHS

VALUE FOR THE ECONOMY

13:1

is the average 'Benefit Cost Ratio' for walking and cycling projects

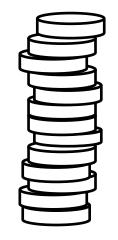
this means for every

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→ £13
of benefits

are returned to the economy



Based on the BCRs reported ... one can confidently conclude that sustainable travel and cycling and walking in particular regularly offer

high and very high value for money





£5.4bn



...more than





the contribution of the UK steel industry

Source: Newson and Sloman, 2018

SUPPORTING THE NHS

If every Londoner walked or cycled for 20 minutes each day, this would save the NHS

£1.7bn

in treatment costs over 25 years

If has a nation we keep piling on the pounds around the waistline, we'll be piling on the pounds in terms of future taxes needed just to keep the NHS afloat.

I don't think it's any exaggeration to say that the health of millions of our fellow citizens, the sustainability of the NHS, and the economic prosperity of Britain now depends on a radical upgrade in prevention and public health.



Source: Department of Health, 2011

SUPPORTING NEW DEVELOPMENT

66

As the Cycle Hire scheme has expanded outside of central London and into areas that are a lengthy walk from the Tube, we have seen a dramatic increase in tenant enquiries for those areas



Marc von Grundherr, Director, Benham & Reeves Residential Lettings

Source: Steer, 2017





The fact that buyers expect cycle storage in new developments affects saleability and desirability of the property ... if we did not provide cycle parking, desirability of the properties would be negatively affected

Linden Homes

Source: Steer, 2017

Everyone shares the benefits

Everyone should be able to benefit from London's economic success

Walking and cycling are inclusive ways to travel that can help people access employment and opportunities easily and cheaply

The economic benefits of walking and cycling are not constrained to central London: businesses in all parts of the Capital can benefit from making it easier to walk and cycle

ACCESSIBILITY AND AFFORDABILIT

The economic benefits of walking and cycling can be enjoyed by everyone in London

of Londoners say they can cycle, including...

older people (aged 65+)

76% of disabled people

Source: TfL customer research, 2017

[©]Active travel is more affordable Average cost of travel each year:





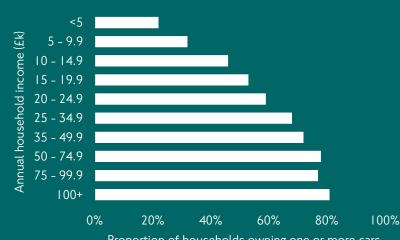
Page



£7,300

Yearly cost of running a car in London





Proportion of households owning one or more cars

Source: London Travel Demand Survey, 2013/14

SUPPORTING BUSINESSES ACROSS LONDON

The economic benefits of walking and cycling can be enjoyed everywhere in London



99%

of London employers are small and medium-sized enterprises

SMEs provide

1/2

London's jobs



SUMMARY

The evidence in the pack shows that investment in walking and cycling has the potential to bring significant benefits across a number of facets of the economy.

In London, TfL and boroughs are working to make walking and cycling easier for everyone by investing in initiatives to address the barriers to walking and cycling, including improved streets and community grants. The evidence in this pack can be used to support this investment by:

- Making the case for overall investment in walking and cycling to decision makers;
- Anforming the strategic narrative for walking and cycling business cases;
- Supporting consultation and engagement around specific schemes and projects.

The pack can be used in its entirety, or specific content can be extracted to contribute to presentations or other documents. A full reference list is provided, and further information can be found on the economic benefits of walking and cycling <u>online hub</u>.

We would like to keep the pack regularly updated with the latest research, evidence and case studies on the economic impacts of walking and cycling.

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Equality Analysis



Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet Text in blue is intended to provide guidance – you can delete this from your final version.

What are the proposals being assessed?	A review of the charges levied by Parking Services for on street pay and display charges, off street pay and display charges and permit charges to help deliver key strategic council priorities including public health, air quality and sustainable transportation.
Which Department/ Division has the responsibility for this?	Parking Services, Environment and Regeneration

Stage 1: Overvie	w
Name and job title of lead fficer	Ben Stephens, Head of Parking
M. What are the alms, objectives and desired outcomes of your proposal? (Also explain proposals e.g. reduction/removal of service, deletion of posts, changing criteria etc)	The Council is being asked to consider its approach to future parking services in the context of the public health agenda, the shift to more active and sustainable transport modes, the impact of vehicle emissions, congestion and demand for kerbside space. The report sets out the justification for the recommended parking tariffs and charges with the aim to adjust driver behaviour and to ensure that we can provide a modern, efficient and environmentally sustainable transport policy for residents, visitors and businesses, now and in the future.
1.1 About the proposed policy changes	Purpose of the policy
	The purpose of the proposed policy is to adjust Parking tariffs and charges. The aim is to adjust driver behaviour and ensure that Merton provides a modern, efficient, healthy, and environmentally sustainable transport environment for Merton residents, visitors and businesses, through an evidence based approach.

Who the policy is intended to benefit

The policy is intended to benefit all Merton residents, visitors and businesses, by supporting a shift to more active and sustainable modes of transport (such as walking, cycling and public transport) and reducing the impact of vehicle emissions and congestion on air quality.

- 1. Reduced congestion
- 2. Improved road safety
- 3. Improved air quality
- 4. Ensurance of good access and accessibility
- 5. Promotion of the local economy
- 6. Maximisation of the productive use of land resource
- 7. Promotion of health and wellbeing through travel choice
- 8. Providing funding for parking and wider transport scheme improvements

The proposed policy changes clearly contribute to the Council's corporate priorities.

Why the policy is needed

There has been no increase in the cost of parking, either on-street, off-street or in relation to the cost of the varying types of permits issued by Parking Services for 9 years. As a result of the high demand for parking in town centres in conjunction with the high levels of air pollution, it has become imperative that a review is undertaken of the charges levied with the aim of rationalising the cost of parking, while also encouraging residents and visitors to use more sustainable forms of transport.

2. How does this contribute to the council's corporate priorities?

Merton's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-24

1. A key theme for the Health and Wellbeing Strategy, which is currently being refreshed to cover 2019-24 (led by the Health and Wellbeing Board), is Healthy Place.

Merton residents are aware of the importance of Healthy Place. A recent Healthy Places Survey led by the Council's Environment and Regeneration department¹ revealed the top priorities identified by Merton residents for creating healthy places in Merton include air quality, green infrastructure and open spaces including parks, and good cycling and walking routes, paths and lanes.

¹ Survey data available here: https://www.merton.gov.uk/assets/Documents/Healthy%20Places%20survey%20responses%20Jan18.pdf

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2. Better air quality: Improving air quality is important because 6.5% of mortality in Merton is attributable to poor air quality. ²

By helping to reduce vehicle emissions and supporting the shift to sustainable and active modes of transport, parking policy can improve air quality, which in turn will have positive benefits for people's health.

There is ample evidence on the impact of air quality on health. Over time, poor air quality is associated with a range of mortality and morbidity outcomes. Exposure to poor air quality is associated with a range of cardiovascular, respiratory and cerebrovascular health effects³ and recent evidence suggests there may be a link between air pollution and a person being at increased risk of developing dementia.⁴ Evidence suggests a link between exposure to air pollution and cognitive performance.⁵ In Scotland a recent study found spikes in poor air quality to be associated with increased hospital admissions and GP surgery visits.⁷

3. Safer, less congested roads:

In 2016 there were 579 people slightly injured and 44 people killed or seriously injured due to road traffic accidents in Merton.⁸ By reducing congestion, incentivising people to use sustainable modes of transport, and using the revenue raised through parking charges to improve transport infrastructure, parking charges can help to reduce the number of road traffic accidents in Merton, leading to fewer deaths from road traffic accidents and a reduction in hospital-related admissions from road traffic injuries.

The INRIX 2017 Global Traffic Scorecard ranked the UK as the 10th most congested country in the world and the 3rd most congested in Europe. London has remained the UK's most congested city for the 10th

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/air%20pollution#page/0/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/101/are/E09000002/iid/30101/age/230/sex/4

² Data available here:

³ WHO, *Health risks of air pollution in Europe-HRAPIE project. New emerging risks to health from air pollution-results from the survey of experts.* 2013. Available here: http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/234026/e96933.pdf?ua=1

⁴ Carey IM, Anderson HR, Atkinson RW, et al. *Are noise and air pollution related to the incidence of dementia? A cohort study in London, England*. BMJ Open 2018;8:e022404. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2018-022404. Available here: https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/8/9/e022404

⁵ Zhang et al. *The impact of air pollution on cognitive performance*. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences Sep 2018, 115 (37). Available here: http://www.pnas.org/content/115/37/9193

⁶ Cipriani. G et al. *Danger in the Air: Air Pollution and Cognitive Dysfunction*. American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease and other Dementias. Volume: 33 issue: 6, page(s): 333-341 . Sept 2018. Available here: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1533317518777859?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr id=ori%3Arid%3Acrossref.org&rfr dat=cr pub%3Dpubmed

⁷ Goeminne. P et al. *The impact of acute air pollution fluctuations on bronchiectasis pulmonary exacerbation: a case-crossover analysis*. European Respiratory Journal Jul 2018, 52 (1) 1702557; **DOI:** 10.1183/13993003.02557-2017. Available here: http://erj.ersjournals.com/content/52/1/1702557

⁸ Travel in London 10 supplementary Information

year in a row, ranked second in Europe after Moscow.⁹ Demand-based parking charges for on street parking can help reduce the congestion caused by drivers cruising the streets in search of a place to park. This is also good for the economy- it has been estimated that motorists in London spend around 74 hours per year in congestion at peak times, costing them individually £2, 430 per year, or £9.5 billion across the city.¹⁰

4. Improved physical and mental health of Merton residents:

In Merton, levels of physical activity has dropped by two percentage points in two years.¹¹ Furthermore based on Department for Transport statistics for 2016/17 the proportion of adults doing any walking or cycling once a week is 77.9% down from 81.5% for 2015/16.

By supporting the shift to more sustainable and active modes of transport, improving air quality and generally making streets more pleasant places for Merton residents to spend their time, parking policy can help increase the physical and mental health of Merton residents. This can help reduce levels of childhood and adult overweight and obesity; a key

issue in Merton. In Merton, one in five children entering reception are overweight or obese and this increases to one in three children leaving primary school in Year 6 who are overweight or obese.

5. Healthy places:

The 'healthy streets' approach defines a healthy street as one with: things to see and do; places to stop and rest; shade and shelter; clean air; and pedestrians from all walks of life. It must be easy to cross; and feel safe, relaxing and not too noisy. Put simply, it needs to be an environment in which people choose to walk and cycle. Action against these indicators ultimately improves health, and parking policy has a role to play for example, by helping improve air quality, and incentivising people to walk, cycle and use public transport.

6. Example of healthy places and the role parking services can play:

Parking Services are already working jointly with Public Health on the School Neighbourhood Approach Pilot (SNAP). This pilot recognises that there isn't one solution to complex challenges and that many different government departments hold the levers to improving the urban environment and therefore the public's health. The pilot involves identifying the levers the Council has to improve the urban environment in the 400 metres around a school, and then working with a selected school to take action on issues that

⁹ http://inrix.com/scorecard/

¹⁰ http://inrix.com/press-releases/scorecard-2017-uk/

¹¹Levels of physical activity has dropped rom 38 percent of residents doing at least two x 10 minutes of active travel a day in 2013/14 to 2015/16 to 36 percent in 2014/15 to 2016/17.

matter to them, such as air quality and an obesogenic environment, with the ultimate aim of reducing health inequalities.

We need to consider what we can do as a borough to 'make the healthy choice the easy choice', to improve public services and encourage residents to choose active travel options more often, and to reduce congestion and improve air quality.

MERTON AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN 2018-2023

Air pollution is recognised as a major contributor to poor health with more than 9000 premature deaths attributed to poor air quality in London Air pollution is associated with a number of adverse health impacts: it is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer. Additionally, air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society: children and older people, and those with heart and lung conditions. There is also often a strong correlation with equalities issues, because areas with poor air quality are often less affluent.

Air quality has been identified as a priority both nationally and within London, where pollution levels continue to exceed both EU limit values and UK air quality standards. Pollution concentrations in Merton have historically and continue to breach the legally binding air quality limits for both Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) and Particulate Matter (PM10). The air quality monitoring network run by Merton has shown that the UK annual mean NO_2 objective ($40\mu g/m3$) continues to be breached at a number of locations across the borough. In some locations the NO_2 concentration is also in excess of the UK 1-hour air quality objective ($60\mu g/m3$) which indicates a risk not only to people living in that area but also for those working or visiting the area.

AQMAs and Focus Areas

In Merton an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) has been declared for the whole borough. The AQMA has been declared for the following pollutants:

Nitrogen Dioxide: we are failing to meet the EU annual average limit for this pollutant at some of our monitoring stations and modelling indicates it is being breached at a number of other locations. We may also be breaching the UK 1-hour Air Quality Objective based on measured concentration for NO2 being in excess of 60µg/m3 at some locations within the borough.

Particulate Matter (PM10) – whilst monitoring data from the automatic monitoring station at South

	Age	Percentage of total population	
3.1 Data on Protected Characteristics in Merton	Population demographics The total population in 2018 was 209,420.		
affected by this proposal? For example who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc.	existing and futu	ne cost of permits and pay and display charge are Controlled Parking Zones (CPZ) as well a nether as part of their daily commute, or to ac	
Merton's Air Quality clearly sets out the specific point number parking and charge The Sustainable Column on the scope of any		ne links between vehicle use and air quality in mber 32 which states, Review the impact of cases to help reduce combustion engine vehicles and Transport Overview and Sommunities and parking levies.	d by Members is a key policy document which the Borough. Within the plan there is a our diesel levy* and consider a review of le use and the consequent emissions. *Note: crutiny Panel to conduct pre-decision scrutiny
	human exposure Morden, Raynes The London Bord quality. The updathe next 5 years	and is supported by the departmental Heads	These are in the main centres of Mitcham, exposure of people in Merton to poor air Council's priorities for tackling air quality over of Service for Environmental Health,
	indicates that we locations across this pollutant, and	the borough. We are also exceeding World H d we have a formal responsibility to work tow	nnual mean PM10 Objectives at a number of Health Organisation air quality guideline for eards reductions of PM2.5.

0-4	7.4%
5-17	15.7%
18-64	64.5%
65-84	10.7%
85+	1.7%

Source: GLA Housing led projection, data from 2016 SHLAA

Disability

From the 2011 Census, 12.6% (25,230 people) of Merton's population had a long-term health problem or disability.

Physical disability

Level of disability	Age	2018	2025	Percentage change
Moderate	18-64	10,120 (7.3%)	10,960 (7.5%)	8% increase
Serious	18-64	2,870 (2.1%)	3,181 (2.2%)	11% increase

Visual impairment

Level of disability	Age	2018	2025	Percentage change
Moderate or severe	65+	2,290 (8.7%)	2,648 (8.9%)	16% increase
Serious	18-64	90 (0.1%)	95 (1%)	6% increase

Hearing loss

Level of disability	Age	2018	2025	Percentage change
Some hearing loss	18-64	11,540 (8.3%)	12,970 (8.9%)	12% increase

Severe hearing loss	18-64	761 (0.5%)	837 (0.6%)	10% increase
Some hearing loss	65+	15,760 (60.2%)	18,080 (60.7%)	15% increase
Severe hearing loss	65+	2,073 (7.9%)	2,372 (8.0%)	14% increase

Learning disability

Age	2018	2025	Percentage change
18-64	3,390 (0.4%)	3,550 (0.4%)	5% increase
65+	545 (2.1%)	621 (2.1%)	14% increase

Daily activities, 65 and over

Over half of people in Merton aged 65 and over are not limited in daily activities. Merton shows a higher score for daily activities not limited than London (48%) and England (48%).

Level of limitation (daily activities, 65 years and over))	Percentage
Not limited	50%
Limited a little	27%
Limited a lot	23%

Source: The 9 Protected Characteristics, Merton. Available from: https://www2.merton.gov.uk/9%20PC%20July%202018%20Final.pdf

<u>Sex</u>

Age	Female	Male
0-4	106,045 (51%)	103,370 (49%)
5-17	16,077 (49%)	16,733 (51%)
18-64	68,266 (50.5%)	66,914 (49.5%)
65-84	11,840 (53%)	10,500 (47%)

85+	2,287 (63%)	1,343 (37%)	

Source: The 9 Protected Characteristics, Merton. Available from: https://www2.merton.gov.uk/9%20PC%20July%202018%20Final.pdf

Race and ethnicity

The 2011 Census identified that:

- 48.4% of the population are white British, compared to 64% in 2001.
- 35% of Merton's population is from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups (this includes non-white British).

The findings of the 2011 when compared to 2001 Census identified:

- -10% decrease in the overall White population
- -6% increase in the Asian,
- -3%increase in the Black population
- -2% increase in Mixed groups

According to the Greater London Authority (GLA): 2015 round ethnic group projections there are currently 77,740 people (37% of Merton's population) from a BAME group. This is projected to increase by 2025 to 84,250 people (+1%).

Religion or belief

Religion or belief	% of total population
Christian	56.1
Muslim	8.1
Hindu	6.1
Buddhists	0.9
Jewish	0.4
Sikh	0.2
Not religious	20.6

Source: GLA 2016-based demographic projections round, housing led model

Sexual orientation

From the 2014 Integrated Household Survey, 2.6% of London's population answered Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender as their sexual identity. This would equate to approximately 5500 people in Merton.

Socio-economic status

The 2015 IMD (Index of Multiple Deprivation) score shows that Merton as a whole is less deprived (14.9) compared to London (23.9) and England (21.8). However, east Merton has an average IMD score of 21.1 compared to west Merton which is 8.2.

The table below shows the wards in Merton split by deprivation decile, based on the 2015 IMD deciles.

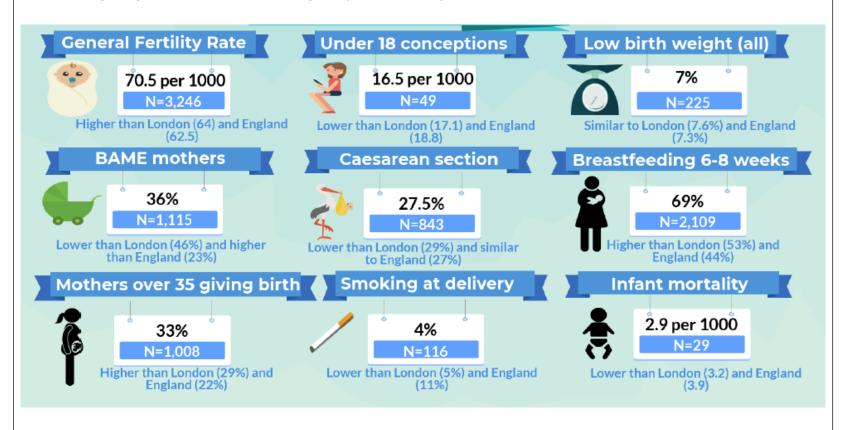
Wards in Merton split by deprivation decile

Decile	Ward name	Locality	
1	-	-	
2	-	-	
3	Cricket Green	East	
4	Figge's Marsh	East	
	Lavender Fields	East	200/ Most Doprives
	Pollards Hill	East	30% Most Deprived
	Ravensbury	East	
	St Helier	East	
5	Longthornton	East	
6	Colliers Wood	East	
	Graveney	East	
7	Abbey	East	
8	Lower Morden	West	
	Raynes Park	West	
	Trinity	West	
	West Barnes	West	
9	Cannon Hill	West	
	Dundonald	West	
	Hillside	West	
	Merton Park	West	
	Wimbledon Park	West	
10	Village	West	

30% Least Deprived

Pregnancy and maternity

The following infographics show data on pregnancy and maternity in Merton.



Source: The 9 Protected Characteristics, Merton. Available from: https://www2.merton.gov.uk/9%20PC%20July%202018%20Final.pdf

Marriage and civil partnership

2011 Census data shows us that a majority of Merton's population were either single (40%, lower than London at 44%) or married (45%, higher than London at 40%). By 2018, the number of Civil Partnerships is expected to have risen considerably, however the exact numbers will not be shown until the 2021 Census.

Status	Number	Percentage of total population
Married	72,157	45%

Single	64,689	40%
Divorced	11,083	7%
Widowed	8,187	5%
Separated	4,173	2%
Civil Partnership	551	1%

4. Is the responsibility shared with another department, authority or organisation? If so, who are the partners and who has overall esponsibility?

The management of on and off street parking is the responsibility of Parking Services, and actions taken by Parking services contribute towards the Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) which is the responsibility of the Regulatory Service Partnership team.

stage 2: Collecting evidence/data

5) What evidence has been considered as part of this assessment?

Background to proposals and evidence that has been considered as part of this assessment

The Council acknowledges that convenient parking should be provided for residents to enable them to park near their homes, where practicable, and parking provision is also necessary to meet the needs of people who have no other alternative other than to use their vehicle e.g. individuals with disabilities. There are also areas where public transport is either not available or not very convenient.

Local authorities are not permitted to use parking charges solely to raise income. When setting charges, a local authority must instead focus on how the charges will contribute to delivering the Council's traffic management and key sustainability objectives.

The November Cabinet report set out in detail the traffic management approach to parking charges, specifically the contribution appropriate tariffs can make in contributing to the objectives set out in the Public Health Agenda, and Air Quality Action Plan. Mayor Transport Plan and the council Local Implementation Plan.

Building on these principles, a number of key factors were considered in the review of on and off-street parking and permits, which included:

(i) Ease of access to public transport:

- coroposals
- Air Quality (ii)
- (iii) Areas of high congestion
- (iv) Enforcement requirements

The review also considered the relative cost of owning a car and also transport cost. A recent RAC survey set out cost of car ownership. There are a number of instances where charges have been reduced or removed totally, particularly in respect of Electric Vehicles, and evening parking when demand in some car parks is low. But in the context of owning and running a car in London, the challenges facing London and benchmarking data the charges remain affordable, even if some charges in isolation may been seen as significant.

There is a significant difference in transport infrastructure and accessibility dependent on where a resident lives within the Borough. For example Wimbledon is considered to be better served than Colliers Wood and South Wimbledon, which in turn is better served than for example in Mitcham. This is presented in the form of a 'Public Transport Accessibility Levels' as set out by TfL and formed part of the review.

It is therefore easier in principle for a person living in Wimbledon Town Centre to use alternative sustainable or active modes of transport, compared to residents in the east of the borough, where the 'need' to own a car could be argued as being higher. It is of course accepted that in some cases cars are needed for special purposes, particularly those with physical mobility issues. But in a high number of cases using public transport or active transport is a very viable option, which drivers 'choose' not to use.

2.1 Overview of

The policy proposals

Below are the proposed parking policy changes that have emerged, followed by an overview of the possible positive and negative impacts that these proposals could have on equality groups. For more detailed information on these policy proposals, see the November 2018 Cabinet paper 'Public health, air quality and sustainable transport-a strategic approach to parking charges'.

1) On street tariffs:

It is recommended on street parking is categorised into 4 broad zones and that the tariffs are as follows:

On-street pay & display	Per Hour
Zone 1	£4.50

Wimbledon town Centre	
Zone 2	62.00
Wimbledon Village, Wimbledon Park,	£3.00
South Wimbledon Raynes Park. Colliers Wood,	
Zone 3 Mitcham, Morden and other areas not specified.	£1.50
Zone 1a Wimbledon Common	£1.50

For more information on ease of access to public transport, air quality indicators and parking demand and space availability, as well as more information about the zones the tariffs refer to, see the November Cabinet paper 'Public health, air quality and sustainable transport-a strategic approach to parking charges', from page 23.

2) Off street (car park) tariffs:

It is recommended (for council owned car parks only) that the following tariffs are applied:

CAR PARK (Inclusive of VAT).	Hourly rate/flat fee	Proposed hourly rate/flat fee
WIMBLEDON		
Broadway	£1.00	£2.00
Hartfield Road	£1.50	£2.00
Queens Road	£1.00	£1.50
St Georges Road	£1.40	£1.50
RAYNES PARK		
Coombe Lane	£0.30	£0.60*
<u>MORDEN</u>		
Kenley Road (flat fee)	£3.50	£7.50
Morden Park (hourly)	£0.40	£0.60

Morden Park (flat fee)	£5.00	£7.50
Peel House Lower	£0.40	£0.60
Peel House Upper (flat fee)	£5.00	£7.50
Peel House Upper (hourly)	£0.50	£0.60
York Close (flat fee)	£5.00	£7.50
York Close (hourly)	£1.00	£1.20
<u>MITCHAM</u>		
Elm Nursery	£0.50	£0.60
Raleigh Gardens	£0.50	£0.60
St Marks Road	£0.40	£0.60
Sibthorpe Road	£0.70	£0.90

3) Car park season tickets (commuter with onward journey-rail heading)

It is recommended there is a clear link between the day tariff and a season ticket price. It is recommended the cost of the season ticket is based on the proposed day charge for each car pack x 250 (working days in a year). It is recommended the following discounts should be applied

- i) 10% discount for a customer purchasing a 3 month permit
- ii) 20% discount for 6 months and
- iii) 30% discount for a 12 month season ticket

An example of the revised cost would be in Morden Town centre a commuter with an onward journey would be required to pay £5.25 per day up from the current £1.78. As referenced in the table below, a local resident or local worker would in the revived charging structure be required to pay the equivalent of £2.80 per day if they bought a 12 month season ticket in a Morden car park:

Area		Current price	commuter with onward journey – rail heading
Mitcham			
	12 months with 30% discount	£300	£525
	6 months with 20% discount	£150	£300
	1 month with 10% discount	£25	£62.50

Morden		
12 months with 30% discount	£445	£1,313
6 months with 20% discount	£222.50	£750
3 months with 10% discount	£111.25	£422
Queens Road (Wimbledon)		
6 months to match competition	£480	£5,00
3 months to match competition	£240	£250

It is recommended the principle of free parking in our car parks is also offered to 'fully' electric vehicles on season ticket sales.

It is recommended the diesel surcharge should be applied to customers applying for a season ticket in the same way as a resident purchasing a permit for a CPZ zone.

4) Car park season tickets for residents and local workers

It is recommended that for Merton residents who use our car parks and customers who have a primary place of work within the borough the following discounts and tariffs will be applied:

- i) 20% discount for a customer purchasing a 3 month season ticket
- ii) 40% discount for 6 months and
- iii) 60% for a 12 month season ticket

Area	Current price	Local price Residents/local workers
Mitcham		
12 months with 60% discount	£300	£300
6 months with 40% discount	£150	£225
1 month with 20% discount	£25	£62.50
Morden		
12 months with c. 60% discount	£445	£700
6 months with c. 40% discount	£222.50	£500

3 months with 20% discount	£111.25	£375
Queens Road (Wimbledon)*		
6 months (based on local competition)	£480	£500
3 months (based on local competition)	£240	£250

5) Resident parking permits

The following charges have been recommended:

Zone duration	Tier 1 zones Wimbledon	Tier 2 zones Part Colliers Wood/ South Wimbledon/ Raynes Park/ Morden	Tier 3 zones Mitcham/Haydons Rd/ Part Colliers Wood.	100% electric vehicles All zones
Long (12 to 14.5 hrs)	£150	£130	£90	£20
Medium (6 to 10 hrs)	£120	£110	£80	£20
Short (1 to 4 hrs)	£110	£100	£70	£20

Please note the above table is a summary- for full details see the November Cabinet paper 'Public health, air quality and sustainable transport-a strategic approach to parking charges'

6) Virtual permits and visitor vouchers

The following charges have been recommended:

	Half day	Full day
Tier		

Tier 1 zones	£3.50	£5
Tier 2 zones	£3	£4
Tier 3 zones	£2	£3

Stage 3: Assessing impact and analysis

The policy proposals above could have positive impacts on people from lower socio-economic groups, in relation to a key challenge in Merton; childhood obesity. In Merton, 4,500 primary school children (aged 4-11) are estimated to be overweight or obese (excess weight). One in 5 children entering reception are overweight or obese and this increases to 1 in 3 children leaving primary school in Year 6 who are overweight or obese. The gap in levels of obesity between the east and the west of the borough is currently 10% (2013/14-2015/16), and increasing. This significant health inequality impacts children's health and potentially their life chances. By supporting the shift towards more sustainable modes of transport, these policy proposals can help increase the physical and mental health of Merton residents.

Furthermore, Merton along with most London Boroughs is currently failing its annual legal air quality targets for both NO2 and Particulates (PMs), this problem is most severe around the major transport routes. There is emerging evidence that schools in London which are worst affected by air pollution are in the most deprived areas, meaning that poor children and their families are exposed to multiple health risks. By helping to reduce vehicle emissions and supporting the shift to sustainable and active modes of transport, parking policy can improve air quality, which in turn will have positive benefits for people's health, including vulnerable groups such as the very young and the elderly, who are most negatively affected by poor air quality. For example, recent research has found that the pollutant exposure of babies in prams can exceed that of adults by up to 60%, due to the fact that their breathing height is where concentrations of pollutants are usually highest.¹²

¹² Sharma, A., Kumar, P. (2018) A review of factors surrounding the air pollution exposure to in-pram babies and mitigation strategies. (Environment International, Vol 120, pp 262-278)

However, despite positive impacts of these proposed policy changes, it is recognised that any increase in parking charges has the potential to negatively impact those on lower incomes,. However the Council feels a negative impact will be mitigated by recognising that the poorer areas of the borough do not have as good transport links as the more affluent areas of the borough, and in recognition of this, ensuring that any increases in parking charges in these areas would be less.

These policy proposals could have a negative impact on people with disabilities, who tend also to be on lower incomes. However, the Council feels any negative impacts will be mitigated by the Blue Badge scheme for disabled persons, providing them with free parking at on street locations. Blue Badge holders also receive 1 free annual visitors permit for their guests and carers to use.

6.1 From the evidence you have considered, what areas of concern have you identified regarding the potential negative and positive impact on one or more protected characteristics (equality groups)?

Protected characteristic	Tick which applies Positive impact		Tick which applies Potential negative impact		Reason		
(equality group)					Briefly explain what positive or negative impact has been identified		
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Age	Х				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality groups.		
Disability	Х		X		Positive Impact: Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality groups. Negative Impact: Any increase in parking charges has the potential to negatively impact on those with a disability as they are more likely to have less income. However, any increase in charges is offset by eligibility for a Blue Badge which provides free on street parking at many locations,		
Pa					including on single and double yellow lines.		
ender Reassignment	Х				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality groups.		
Marriage and Civil Partnership	Х				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality groups.		
Pregnancy and Maternity	Х				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality groups.		
Race	Х				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality groups.		
Religion/ belief	Х				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality groups.		
Sex (Gender)	Х				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality groups.		
Sexual orientation	Х				Positive Impact : Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality groups.		
Socio-economic status	Х		X		Positive Impact: Improved air quality will positively impact on all equality groups. Negative Impact: Any increase in parking charges has the potential to negatively impact on those on lower incomes, however in mitigation, it is recognised that the poorer areas of the borough do not have as good transport links as the more affluent areas of the borough, and in recognition of this, any increases in these areas would be less.		

7. If you have identified a negative impact, how do you plan to mitigate it?

Disability - Negative Impact - Blue Badge holders are allowed to park for free on-street, providing their blue badge is on display, and resident blue badge holders are issued with a free annual visitors permit for use by their visitors and carers.

Socio-economic status – Negative Impact - There is a significant difference in transport infrastructure and accessibility dependent on where a resident lives within the Borough. For example Wimbledon is considered to be better served than, Colliers Wood and South Wimbledon, which in turn is better served than for example in Mitcham. As such it is easier in principle for a person living in areas of very good transport to use alternative sustainable modes of transport, compared to other areas where accessibility is less good, where the 'need' to own a car could be argued as being higher. The cost of a first permit issued to an address in Mitcham, Haydons Road or Raynes Park would range from £70 - £90 (excluding the diesel levy), compared to the cost of a first permit issued to an address in Wimbledon would range from £110 - £150 (excluding the Diesel levy). The current charge for the first permit in a household is £65.

Stage 4: Conclusion of the Equality Analysis

Which of the following statements best describe the outcome of the EA (Tick one box only) Page

Please refer to the guidance for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments is available on the intranet for further information about these outcomes and what they mean for your proposal

- 5 Outcome 1 – The EA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are being addressed. No changes are required.
- Outcome 2 The EA has identified adjustments to remove negative impact or to better promote equality. Actions you propose to take to do this should be included in the Action Plan.
 - Outcome 3 The EA has identified some potential for negative impact or some missed opportunities to promote equality and it may not be possible to mitigate this fully. If you propose to continue with proposals you must include the justification for this in Section 10 below, and include actions you propose to take to remove negative impact or to better promote equality in the Action Plan. You must ensure that your proposed action is in line with the PSED to have 'due regard' and you are advised to seek Legal Advice.
 - Outcome 4 The EA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. Stop and rethink your proposals.

Stage 5: Improvement Action Pan

9. Equality Analysis Improvement Action Plan template – Making adjustments for negative impact

This action plan should be completed after the analysis and should outline action(s) to be taken to mitigate the potential negative impact identified (expanding on information provided in Section 7 above).

Negative impact/ gap in information identified in the Equality Analysis	Action required to mitigate	How will you know this is achieved? e.g. performance measure/ target)	By when	Existing or additional resources?	Lead Officer	Action added to divisional/ team plan?
Economic – Disability Page 554	Any rise in permit prices is mitigated by the Blue Badge scheme for disabled persons, providing them with free parking at on street locations. Blue Badge holders also receive 1 free annual visitors permit for their guests and carers to use.	Customer feedback	01/10/2 018	Existing	Ben Stephe ns	
Economic – Socio Economic	While there will be an increase in the cost of permits issued to residents in the less advantaged areas of the borough, those residents in the poorest areas will pay less for their permits in comparison to residents in more advantaged areas with better transport links	Customer Feedback	01/04/2 018	Existing	Ben Stephe ns	

Note that the full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented; therefore it is important the effective monitoring is in place to assess the impact.

Stage 6: Reporting outcomes

10. Summary of the equality analysis

This section can also be used in your decision making reports (CMT/Cabinet/etc) but you must also attach the assessment to the report, or provide a hyperlink

This Equality Analysis has resulted in an Outcome 2 Assessment

- There has been no increase in the cost of parking, either on or off street in the last 9 years. As a result of recent government findings relating to air pollution and the negative impact air pollution has on people's health, it is incumbent upon enforcing authorities to take steps to encourage residents and businesses to seek to utilize more sustainable forms of transport, and to encourage residents and businesses to choose less polluting
- Enforcing authorities have very few means by which they can influence a resident's choice of travel, however, the pricing structure of permits is one means by which an authority can influence this.
- While an increase in the cost of on and off street parking and permits could impact economically on the most disadvantaged residents within the borough, the proposal to band the cost of permits, offering a lower price to those living in the most disadvantaged areas of the borough, would mitigate an impact on the required price increase to these residents.

Stage 7: Sign off by Director/ Head of Service						
Assessment completed by	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:			
Improvement action plan signed off by Director/ Head of Service	Add name/ job title	Signature:	Date:			