

Public Document Pack

To: Members of the Cabinet

Notice of a Meeting of the Cabinet

Tuesday, 13 March 2012 at 2.00 pm

County Hall, Oxford, OX1 1ND



Joanna Simons
Chief Executive

March 2012

Contact Officer: **Deborah Miller**
Tel: (01865) 815384; E-Mail: deborah.miller@oxfordshire.gov.uk

Councillors	Membership
Keith R. Mitchell CBE	- <i>Leader of the Council</i>
David Robertson	- <i>Deputy Leader of the Council</i>
Arash Fatemian	- <i>Cabinet Member for Adult Services</i>
Louise Chapman	- <i>Cabinet Member for Children, Education & Families</i>
Jim Couchman	- <i>Cabinet Member for Finance & Property</i>
Lorraine Lindsay-Gale	- <i>Cabinet Member for Growth & Infrastructure</i>
Kieron Mallon	- <i>Cabinet Member for Police & Policy Co-ordination</i>
Mrs J. Heathcoat	- <i>Cabinet Member for Safer & Stronger Communities</i>
Melinda Tilley	- <i>Cabinet Member for Schools Improvement</i>
Rodney Rose	- <i>Cabinet Member for Transport</i>

The Agenda is attached. Decisions taken at the meeting will become effective at the end of the working day on 21 March 2012 unless called in by that date for review by the appropriate Scrutiny Committee. Copies of this Notice, Agenda and supporting papers are circulated to all Members of the County Council.

Date of next meeting: 23 March 2012

Declarations of Interest

This note briefly summarises the position on interests which you must declare at the meeting. Please refer to the Members' Code of Conduct in Part 9.1 of the Constitution for a fuller description.

The duty to declare ...

You must always declare any "personal interest" in a matter under consideration, i.e. where the matter affects (either positively or negatively):

- (i) any of the financial and other interests which you are required to notify for inclusion in the statutory Register of Members' Interests; or
- (ii) your own well-being or financial position or that of any member of your family or any person with whom you have a close association more than it would affect other people in the County.

Whose interests are included ...

"Member of your family" in (ii) above includes spouses and partners and other relatives' spouses and partners, and extends to the employment and investment interests of relatives and friends and their involvement in other bodies of various descriptions. For a full list of what "relative" covers, please see the Code of Conduct.

When and what to declare ...

The best time to make any declaration is under the agenda item "Declarations of Interest". Under the Code you must declare not later than at the start of the item concerned or (if different) as soon as the interest "becomes apparent".

In making a declaration you must state the nature of the interest.

Taking part if you have an interest ...

Having made a declaration you may still take part in the debate and vote on the matter unless your personal interest is also a "prejudicial" interest.

"Prejudicial" interests ...

A prejudicial interest is one which a member of the public knowing the relevant facts would think so significant as to be likely to affect your judgment of the public interest.

What to do if your interest is prejudicial ...

If you have a prejudicial interest in any matter under consideration, you may remain in the room but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the matter under consideration, provided that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose, whether under a statutory right or otherwise.

Exceptions ...

There are a few circumstances where you may regard yourself as not having a prejudicial interest or may participate even though you may have one. These, together with other rules about participation in the case of a prejudicial interest, are set out in paragraphs 10 – 12 of the Code.

Seeking Advice ...

It is your responsibility to decide whether any of these provisions apply to you in particular circumstances, but you may wish to seek the advice of the Monitoring Officer before the meeting.

If you have any special requirements (such as a large print version of these papers or special access facilities) please contact the officer named on the front page, but please give as much notice as possible before the meeting.

AGENDA

1. Apologies for Absence

2. Declarations of Interest

- guidance note opposite

3. Minutes (Pages 1 - 10)

To approve the minutes of the meeting held on 14 February 2012 (**CA3**) and to receive information arising from them.

4. Questions from County Councillors

Any county councillor may, by giving notice to the Proper Officer by 9 am two working days before the meeting, ask a question on any matter in respect of the Cabinet's delegated powers.

The number of questions which may be asked by any councillor at any one meeting is limited to two (or one question with notice and a supplementary question at the meeting) and the time for questions will be limited to 30 minutes in total. As with questions at Council, any questions which remain unanswered at the end of this item will receive a written response.

Questions submitted prior to the agenda being despatched are shown below and will be the subject of a response from the appropriate Cabinet Member or such other councillor or officer as is determined by the Cabinet Member, and shall not be the subject of further debate at this meeting. Questions received after the despatch of the agenda, but before the deadline, will be shown on the Schedule of Addenda circulated at the meeting, together with any written response which is available at that time.

5. Petitions and Public Address

6. Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document (Pages 11 - 52)

Cabinet Member: Growth & Infrastructure

Forward Plan Ref: 2011/190

Contact: Peter Day, Mineral & Waste Policy Team Leader Tel: (01865) 815544

Report by Deputy Director for Environment & Economy – Growth & Infrastructure (**CA6**).

The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy will set out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy, core policies and implementation framework for the supply of minerals and management of waste in Oxfordshire to 2030. The County Council carried out consultation on draft Minerals and Waste Planning Strategies in September/October 2011. Responses were received from 779 individuals and organisations, including 548 objections to a new mineral working area at Cholsey.

Overall the consultation has not resulted in any substantive issues being raised that call into question the principles of the draft strategies. But a number of more detailed issues have been raised, in response to which some changes to the strategy policies are proposed.

The consultation responses, issues raised and possible changes to policies have been considered by the Minerals and Waste Plan Working Group; and the Growth and Infrastructure Scrutiny Committee on 27 February 2012 considered key issues arising from the consultation and proposed changes to policies in response to them.

The report sets out the key issues arising from the consultation and actions that have been undertaken in response to them. It draws conclusions on where changes need to be made to policies and it puts forward a set of proposed changes to the minerals, waste and core policies and the minerals and waste vision and objectives, for inclusion in a revised Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

The next stage in the process, subject to approval by full Council, is for the revised Minerals and Waste Core Strategy to be published for public comment and submitted to the government for independent examination.

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to:

- (a) agree the amended minerals, waste and core policies in Annex 1 and the amended minerals and waste vision and objectives in Annex 2 as the basis of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Proposed Submission Document for approval by the full County Council.***
- (b) delegate authority to finalise the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Proposed Submission Document, including amendments to the supporting text, to the Cabinet Member for Growth & Infrastructure.***
- (c) delegate authority to finalise the County Council's responses to the comments made in response to the Minerals Planning Strategy and Waste Planning Strategy Consultation Drafts, September 2011 to the Cabinet Member for Growth & Infrastructure.***
- (d) RECOMMEND to the full County Council that the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Proposed Submission Document as finalised by the Cabinet Member for Growth & Infrastructure be approved and be published to enable representations to be made and submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination.***

7. Equalities Policy and Objectives - Equality Policy 2012-2017 (Pages 53 - 58)

Cabinet Member: Police & Policy Co-ordination

Forward Plan Ref: 2012/004

Contact: Ben Threadgold, Senior Policy & Performance Officer Tel: (01865) 328219

Report by Head of Law & Governance (**CA7**).

The Equality Policy 2012-2017 sets out how the Council is approaching its responsibilities for ensuring that all residents in Oxfordshire have fair access to services and equal life chances. It also demonstrates how the Council is meeting the requirements placed on public bodies under the Equality Act 2010, including setting equality objectives for the next four years.

A draft of the policy has been out for public consultation since January, and the final policy has been amended to reflect feedback from internal and external stakeholders.

To fulfil our legislative requirements, the final policy will be published by 6th April 2012, and progress in implementing it will be monitored and reported as part of the council's overall performance management arrangements.

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to approve the Council's judgement on effectiveness and key equality objectives as set out in the Equality Policy 2012/2017 and to RECOMMEND Council to receive the report.

8. Frideswide Square, Oxford - Transport and Public Realm Scheme (Pages 59 - 92)

Cabinet Member: Transport

Forward Plan Ref: 2012/012

Contact: John Disley, Strategic Manager - Policy & Strategy Tel: (01865) 810460

Report by Director for Environment & Economy (**CA8**).

The report summarises the outcomes of design work and stakeholder consultation on two options for improving Frideswide Square. The "Boulevard" option is recommended for detailed design and implementation.

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to approve the "Boulevard" option for Frideswide Square for detailed design and implementation, including the advertisement of any necessary traffic orders.

9. Health & Wellbeing and Social Care: New Roles for Local Authorities (Pages 93 - 118)

Cabinet Member: Adult Services

Forward Plan Ref: 2012/030

Contact: Dr Jonathan McWilliam, Director of Public Health Tel: (01865) 336707

Report by Director of Public Health, Chief Executive, Director for Social & Community Services and Interim Director for Children, Education & Families (**CA9**).

To consider the changes to health and wellbeing and social care, and to discuss the future direction they may wish the Council to take.

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to discuss the changes to health well-being and social care as described in this paper, and discuss the future direction they may wish the Council to take.

10. Extension of Age Range at Woodeaton Manor School - Proposal for Alteration of Lower Age Limit (Pages 119 - 130)

Cabinet Member: Schools Improvement

Forward Plan Ref: 2011/162

Contact: Barbara Chillman, Principal Officer – School Organisation and Planning Tel: (01865) 816459

Report by Interim Director for Children, Education & Families (**CA 10**).

Woodeaton Manor School is a Foundation Special School which provides education for children and young people aged 11 to 18 years old. It is designated as a special school for pupils with behavioural, emotional and social disorders (BESD), but has a particular focus on those with emotional and social difficulties. The vast majority of pupils have autistic spectrum disorders.

The proposal is to extend the age range to include pupils of Key Stage 2 primary school age so that it becomes an age range of 7 to 18.

More primary school places are needed in Oxfordshire for children with BESD, leading to a potential delay before the children receive the particular special care that enables them to thrive and achieve their full potential.

To accommodate this growth in pupil numbers, a single temporary unit is proposed to be installed on the school site, in a location previously occupied by a similar unit some years ago.

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to support the Governing Body of Woodeaton Manor School by approving the publication of a statutory notice for the alteration of the lower age limit at Woodeaton Manor School.

11. Embedding Personalisation (Pages 131 - 134)

Cabinet Member: Adult Services

Forward Plan Ref: 2011/217

Contact: Robyn Noonan, Strategic & Performance Service Manager, Tel: (01865) 323664

Report by Cabinet Member for Adult Services (**CA11**).

This report summarises outcomes from the 'Hearsay' event and Business Strategy engagement sessions in 2011, both relating to developments in social care. It sets out the background to the growth of personalisation in Adult Social Care. The concept of personalisation is defined, and the policy context is set out, from Community Care law reforms of the 1990's to 'Putting People First' in 2007.

The report welcomes the introduction of Personalisation as a policy and reviews some of the risks involved in more direct purchasing of social care by individuals, for example the use of 'Personal Assistants'. It outlines the measures being proposed to Adult Social Care Scrutiny Committee for assuring quality in externally provided care. This includes the role of Members in promoting and assuring quality in services which operate in their locality.

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to

(a) to note the current position; and

(b) to RECOMMEND to Council to receive the report and debate its implications for Members.

12. Academies and Pension Costs (Pages 135 - 138)

Cabinet Member: Finance & Property and Schools Improvement

Forward Plan Ref: 2012/027

Contact: Sean Collins, Service Manager (Pensions, Insurance & Money Management)

Tel: (01865) 797190

Report by Assistant Chief Executive & Chief Finance Officer (**CA 12**).

This report responds to a letter sent to all Local Authority Leaders and Chief Executives in England. This letter set out the statutory position regarding Academies and the Local Government Pension Scheme. The letter expressed concerns that the basis of the calculation of the employer contribution rate for some Academies across the Country was inconsistent, and led to Academies paying unjustifiably higher contributions compared to maintained schools in the same area. The letter set out the preferred approach of allowing Academies to be pooled with their former local authority.

This report sets out the background to the position in Oxfordshire, the issues surrounding pooling and asks the Cabinet to determine its views on the option of allowing academies to pool with the County Council. Final decisions will be made by the Pension Fund Committee including any changes to their Funding Strategy Statement which sets out the current approach to pooling, at its meeting on 16 March 2012.

In light of the future financial risk to the Council, and the availability of alternative options open to the Pension Fund Committee, the Cabinet is RECOMMENDED not to support the option of allowing academies to be pooled with the County Council for LGPS purposes, and to inform the Pension Fund Committee accordingly.

13. 2011/12 Financial Monitoring & Business Strategy Delivery Report - January 2012 (Pages 139 - 174)

Cabinet Member: Finance & Property

Forward Plan Ref: 2011/185

Contact: Kathy Wilcox, Principal Financial Manager Tel: (01865) 323981

Report by Assistant Chief Executive & Chief Finance Officer (**CA13**).

This report sets out the forecast position for each Directorate. This includes the delivery of the Directorate Business Strategies which were agreed as part of the Service and Resource Planning Process for 2011/12 – 2015/16. Parts 1 and 2 include projections for revenue, reserves and balances as at the end of January 2012. The Capital monitoring is included at Part 3.

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to:

- (a) ***note the report and approve the virements as set out in Annex 2a;***
- (b) ***agree the creation of the new reserves as set out in paragraph 45 to 48; and***
- (c) ***approve the new capital schemes and budget changes set out in Annex 9c.***

14. Corporate Plan Performance and Risk Management Report for the 3rd Quarter 2011 (Pages 175 - 184)

Cabinet Member: Deputy Leader

Forward Plan Ref: 2011/186

Contact: Alexandra Bailey, Corporate Performance and Review Manager Tel: (01865) 816384

Report by County Council Management Team (**CA14**).

Quarterly Performance Monitoring report.

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to note the report.

15. Renewed Section 75 Agreement with Oxfordshire PCT (Pages 185 - 188)

Cabinet Member: Adult Services

Forward Plan Ref: 2012/013

Contact: John Pearce, Service Manager, Strategic Commissioning Tel: (01865) 323619

Report by Director for Social & Community Services (CA15).

Part one : Joint arrangements with Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust (Commissioner)

The framework provided by the National Health Service Act 2006 means money can be pooled between health bodies and health-related local authority services, functions can be delegated and resources and management structures can be integrated.

The arrangements allow commissioning for existing or new services, as well as the development of provider arrangements, to be joined-up. They cover:

- lead commissioning
- integrated provision
- pooled budgets.

This paper asks the Cabinet to:

Endorse the proposed renewal of the current s75 NHS Act 2006 pooled budget agreement and lead commissioning with Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust from April 2012-March 2013 for the two pooled arrangements for:

- Older people and people with physical disabilities and
- People with a Learning Disability.

This paper has also been submitted to the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group and agreed in February 2011

Part two : Joint arrangements with Oxford Health (Provider)

The framework provided by the National Health Service Act 2006 has been used to develop integrated provision and pooled budgets with Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust

This paper asks the cabinet to:

Delegate the responsibility to the Director Social and Community Services to enter into a further Mental health pooled Section 75 agreement with Oxford Health. The purpose of this Agreement is to facilitate the provision of integrated services by the partners in the manner and locations specified in this Agreement and to be limited to eligible people within the Council's borders.

Cabinet are RECOMMENDED to:

- (a) ***Endorse the proposals to agree joint agreements with Oxfordshire PCT set out above which have been approved by Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group***
- (b) ***Grant delegated authority to the Director and s151 officer to agree the section 75 partnership agreement with Oxford Health.***

16. Forward Plan and Future Business (Pages 189 - 192)

Cabinet Member: All

Contact Officer: Sue Whitehead, Committee Services Manager (01865 810262)

The Cabinet Procedure Rules provide that the business of each meeting at the Cabinet is to include “updating of the Forward Plan and proposals for business to be conducted at the following meeting”. Items from the Forward Plan for the immediately forthcoming meetings of the Cabinet appear in the Schedule at **CA16**. This includes any updated information relating to the business for those meetings that has already been identified for inclusion in the next Forward Plan update.

The Schedule is for noting, but Cabinet Members may also wish to take this opportunity to identify any further changes they would wish to be incorporated in the next Forward Plan update.

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to note the items currently identified for forthcoming meetings.

CABINET

MINUTES of the meeting held on Tuesday, 14 February 2012 commencing at 2.00 pm and finishing at 3.20 pm

Present:

Voting Members: Councillor Keith R. Mitchell CBE – in the Chair
Councillor David Robertson (Deputy Chairman)
Councillor Arash Fatemian
Councillor Louise Chapman
Councillor Jim Couchman
Councillor Lorraine Lindsay-Gale
Councillor Kieron Mallon
Councillor Mrs J. Heathcoat
Councillor Melinda Tilley
Councillor Rodney Rose

Other Members in Attendance: Councillor Tanner (Agenda Item 4)
Councillor Hannaby (Agenda Item 7)
Councillor David Turner (Agenda Item 7)
Councillor Brighthouse (Agenda Item 7)
Councillor Wilmshurst (Agenda Item 7)
Councillor Janet Godden (Agenda Item 7)
Councillor M. Altaf-Khan (Agenda Item 12)

Officers:

Whole of meeting	Joanna Simons (Chief Executive) Sue Whitehead (Law & Governance)
Part of Meeting	
Item	Name
6	K. Wilcox (Corporate Finance)
7	C. Phillips and K. Luddecke (Policy and Performance Team)
8	David Etheridge,(Chief Fire Officer), Mat Carlile (Fire & Rescue)
9	A. Milward (School Organisation & Planning)
10	A. Milward (School Organisation & Planning)
12	Jim Leivers, Interim Director for Children, Education & Families

The Committee considered the matters, reports and recommendations contained or referred to in the agenda for the meeting, together with a schedule of addenda tabled at the meeting, and decided as set out below. Except insofar as otherwise specified, the reasons for the decisions are contained in the agenda, reports and schedule, copies of which are attached to the signed Minutes.

20/12 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

(Agenda Item. 2)

Councillor David Turner declared a personal interest in Item 8 relating to the Big Society Fund as a member of Chalgrove Parish Council.

Councillor Mitchell declared a personal interest in Item 10 relating to the proposed expansion of the Warriner School as a former governor of Warriner School;

Councillor Mallon declared a personal interest in Item 10 relating to the proposed expansion of the Warriner School as a trustee of Banbury School Trust.

21/12 MINUTES

(Agenda Item. 3)

The minutes of the meetings held on 17 January 2012 and 6 February 2012 were approved and signed.

22/12 QUESTIONS FROM COUNTY COUNCILLORS

(Agenda Item. 4)

Councillor John Tanner had given notice of the following question to the Cabinet Member for Schools Improvement:

“Could the Cabinet member explain why she is pressuring excellent, locally well-regarded and improving primary schools, such as Larkrise in my own Isis division, to take on academy status, when it damages the morale of staff and parents and there is no firm evidence that academy status will improve standards for children?”

Councillor Melinda Tilley replied:

“Today’s report confirms the Council’s absolute commitment to improve educational outcomes for children. It also says we wish to encourage a dialogue about how Academies might be part of our approach to improve those educational outcomes. This is a discussion that we want to have with all schools; however, it is of particular relevance to schools which are not reaching the required national standards.

Larkrise School is one such school. It is a school which was below the national floor standards in 2010-11. The Fisher Family Trust Value Added reports for the school show that last year it was performing below the level expected for similar schools (i.e. after allowing for their free school meal population, ethnicity, English as an additional language, special educational needs and pupil mobility).

The children of Oxfordshire have one chance to get an education. The education they receive impacts upon their life chances. This Cabinet will not

stand by and allow continued under performance. We do not dispute the hard work of a great many individuals to ensure that schools like Larkrise are caring and supportive environments in which children are happy and safe. However, we believe that any school which has the best interests of its children at heart, will want to ask whether or not there is more they can do to improve their educational attainment. Our view is that these schools should ask whether or not becoming a sponsored academy might lead to the step-change that has not yet been achieved.”

Supplementary Question: Councillor Tanner thanked the Cabinet Member for the response and welcomed the recognition of the hard work being undertaken and that the response referred only to consideration being given to academy status. He asked what evidence the Cabinet Member could supply to him that supported the likelihood that conversion to an academy benefits a school?

Councillor Tilley replied that evidence available on the Department for Education website showed that academies progressed twice as fast as schools that were not.

Two further questions put by Councillor Tanner were not allowed under the rules relating to questions by Councillors at Cabinet and it was agreed that Councillor Tanner pursue these questions with the Cabinet Member outside the meeting.

23/12 PETITIONS AND PUBLIC ADDRESS

(Agenda Item. 5)

The following requests to address the meeting had been agreed:

Item 7 Speaking as local members:

Councillor Hannaby (Refurbishment of October Club kitchen and toilets)

Councillor David Turner (Connecting the B480 Parishes)

Councillor Brighthouse (Thrive Barton)

Councillor Wilmshurst (Chinnor Youth Centre)

Councillor Janet Godden (Dean Court Community Centre and Cumnor Parish MUGA (multi-use games area) Project

Item 10 – Dr. Annabel Kay, Principal of The Warriner School in Bloxham

Item 12 – Councillor M. Altaf-Khan, Shadow Cabinet Member for Schools Improvement

24/12 2011/12 FINANCIAL MONITORING & BUSINESS STRATEGY DELIVERY REPORT - DECEMBER 2011

(Agenda Item. 6)

Cabinet considered a report that set out the forecast position for each Directorate. This included the delivery of the Directorate Business Strategies which were agreed as part of the Service and Resource Planning Process for 2011/12 – 2015/16. Parts 1 and 2 included projections for revenue, reserves and balances as at the end of December 2011. The Capital monitoring was included at Part 3.

The Cabinet Member for Finance & Property in moving the recommendations detailed the Directorate positions set out in the report and referred to proposals for the new reserves. He outlined the position with redundancies and highlighted the virements requested.

RESOLVED: to:

- a) note the report and approve the virements as set out in Annex 2a;
- b) Agree the creation of the new reserves as set out in paragraph 43 to 46; and
- c) Approve the new schemes and budget changes set out in Annex 9c.

25/12 BIG SOCIETY FUND - FEBRUARY 2012

(Agenda Item. 7)

Cabinet considered bids to the Big Society Fund from the third wave of applications.

Councillor Janet Godden spoke in support of the two bids for Dean Court namely the bid for Dean Court Community Centre and the Cumnor Parish MUGA (multi-use games area) Project. She welcomed the recommendation to support the Community Centre in what was a deprived area. The second bid for the re-use of the abandoned sports area had been less successful and she believed that this was due to a lack of clarity in the bid. She gave information on the use by football clubs and other uses. She expressed disappointment that she had been unable to comment before the recommendations came to Cabinet and asked that they be allowed to redo and bring back the bid.

Councillor Hannaby spoke in support of the bid for the refurbishment of October Club kitchen and toilets arguing that the bid did meet the criteria although accepting that there was only so much that could be done to make a bid for kitchens and toilets innovative. She had not realised that there was a problem with the bid and commented that the bidders were unused to the process. The bid had had to be made quickly in order to meet the deadline. She would be grateful for any assistance the Cabinet felt able to provide but

if they felt more work was necessary then she was happy to work with the community.

Councillor Brighthouse spoke in support of the Thrive Barton bid expressing her disappointment that it was not to be funded. There was excellent new youth provision in the area thanks to the Play Barton Grant but the hub and satellite work had not happened. The bid was very much about local people working hard to make a difference in their community and had come about because of the numbers of children needing support. She referred to the work of the Barton Youth Partnership together with the police to address issues on the estate. Whilst not asking the Cabinet to change the recommendation today she hoped that they would look again at the area and in particular referred to the interest already shown by the Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families.

Councillor David Turner spoke in support of the project to connect the B480 Parishes and welcomed the recommendation to support the bid.

Councillor Wilmshurst spoke in support of the bid by Chinnor Youth Centre. He accepted that the paper submitted was lacking in detail and supplied additional information on cost, on funding from the Parish Council, the Centre's location and current support and plans for the future. He commented that he did not believe that the bid should be in category 3 but having read the summary he understood why it was.

The Cabinet Member for Police and Policy Co0ordination responded to the comments made commenting that bids needed Councillor approval before submission and Councillors could then get involved in the process. He agreed that some of the submissions could be clearer and he would encourage local councillors to become involved in the redesign. However the bids were assessed against strict criteria in a fair and equitable way as public money was involved. Councillor Louise Chapman added that she was aware of the Thrive Barton bid in her role as The Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families and would take the matter up outside the meeting as there were other possible alternatives to take it forward more suited to the bid than the Big Society Fund.

Councillor Mallon in moving the recommendations highlighted the success of the Big Society Funs and its continuation for the next two years. He acknowledged that there were more bids not meeting the criteria in the current round but again stressed the need to apply the criteria strictly. There was a risk that bids were not sustainable and funding could only be given where there was a robust business case. Others were not innovative or could be delivered in a different way. He urged Councillors to speak to officers in the preparation of bids to ensure their best chance of success.

RESOLVED: to give approval to the following bids as detailed in Annex 1 to the report:

Dean Court Community Centre;

Kidlington Youth Club;
New Horizons (Littlemore);
Connecting the B480 Parishes

26/12 INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (IRMP) FIRE & RESCUE - PROJECT

(Agenda Item. 8)

The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 requires the Secretary of State to prepare a Fire and Rescue National Framework to which Fire Authorities must have regard when discharging their functions. The 2008-11 Framework requires each Fire and Rescue Authority to produce a publicly available IRMP. The report considered by Cabinet proposed a number of projects to be included within the Fire Authority's IRMP for the fiscal year 2012-13 and Cabinet commented on the proposed Action Plan, consultation responses & management responses to the consultation responses.

The Cabinet Member for Safer & Stronger Communities in introducing the contents of the report drew attention to a consultation response received after the deadline for responses. The response expressed concerns at the levels of retained duty fire fighters and over the future of the Carterton fire station. Referring to the report itself she noted that many of the projects were interconnected such as projects 2 and 5. She highlighted projects 3 and 7 that reflected the fully corporate and integrated nature of the Service. The Chief Fire Officer added that the large majority of the responses had been supportive. The consultation had been extensive and they would provide a public response to all consultation responses received.

RESOLVED: to agree that all of the project proposals detailed within the report and listed below are accepted by Cabinet and adopted in the final version of the IRMP Action Plan 2012-13:

Project 1: Business Continuity Review
Project 2: Recruitment & Advancement Review
Project 3: Road Traffic Casualty Reduction
Project 4: Olympics 2012 Pre-Planning
Project 5: Retained Duty System (RDS) Availability Review
Project 6: Operational Assurance Framework
Project 7: Data Sharing to Improve the Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults & Children
Project 8: Review of Incident Command, Baseline Worst Case Operational Scenario Planning Assumptions.
Project 9: Improving Fire Control Resilience

27/12 EXPANSION OF ORCHARD MEADOW PRIMARY SCHOOL

(Agenda Item. 9)

Cabinet considered a report on a proposal to expand Orchard Meadow Primary School to become a 2 form entry school with an Admission Number

of 60 as one part of the county council's strategy to meet the need for primary school places in Oxford. The report included the outcome of a public consultation and consideration of the responses to it.

RESOLVED: to approve the publication of a statutory notice for the expansion of Orchard Meadow Primary School, Oxford.

28/12 PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE WARRINER SCHOOL, BLOXHAM, BY ESTABLISHING A SIXTH FORM

(Agenda Item. 10)

Cabinet considered a report on the proposals by the governors of The Warriner School in Bloxham to establish a Sixth Form in order to offer post-16 education. The report sets out the results of the public consultation and summarises the responses received.

Dr Kay, Principal of The Warriner School spoke in support of the proposals to establish a sixth form. She referred to the duty of care to meet the needs of students and to the high numbers of students going outside the County for a sixth form education. Of the current Year 10 cohort up to 80% had expressed a preference to stay on at Warriner School. Responding to a query from Councillor Couchman about their plans in terms of conversion to an academy Dr Kay replied that the School was keeping a watching brief and had made no application.

The Cabinet Member for Schools Improvement in moving the recommendations indicated her support for the proposals.

RESOLVED: to support the governing body of The Warriner School, Bloxham by approving the publication of a statutory notice to extend the age range of the school and establish a Sixth Form.

29/12 ESTABLISHMENT REVIEW - FEBRUARY 2012

(Agenda Item. 11)

Cabinet considered a report that gave an update on activity since 31 March 2011. It gave details of the agreed establishment figure at 31 December 2011 in terms of Full Time Equivalents, together with the staffing position at 31 December 2011. These were shown by directorate in Appendix 1. In addition, the report provided information on vacancies and the cost of posts being covered by agency staff.

The report also tracked progress on staffing numbers since 1 April 2010 as we implement our Business Strategy.

The Deputy leader highlighted the continued reduction in establishment numbers and full time equivalents.

RESOLVED: to:

- (a) note the report;
- (b) confirm that the Establishment Review continues to meet the Cabinet's requirements in reporting and managing staffing numbers.

30/12 COUNCIL'S SUPPORT FOR THE CONVERSION OF SCHOOLS TO ACADEMIES AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW FORMS OF SCHOOLS

(Agenda Item. 12)

Cabinet considered a report seeking confirmation from the Cabinet on its position in respect of the conversion of schools to academies and the establishment of new forms of schools and the future role of the Council.

Councillor Altaf-Khan, Shadow Cabinet Member for Schools Improvement referred to the context of the current legislation and expressed concerns that the Local Authority was not in a position to deal with failing schools. There were a number of issues where multi-school academies could force schools in to converting without proper discussion and this would cause problems. He welcomed the move to set up an Advisory Board but suggested that a Committee would also be needed to safeguard the position of schools and stakeholders. He noted the reference to community leaders and commented that he was not sure who they would be given the very diverse nature of Oxford. He stated that each school case would need to be considered on its merits.

The Cabinet Member for Schools Improvement introduced the contents of the report referring to the commitment to improve educational outcomes and to encourage dialogue with schools. However she stressed that the Council did not have the power to force any school to become an academy. She referred to feedback from the National Union of Teachers that endorsed their opposition to academies but supported the Council's attempts to manage the situation.

During discussion reference was made to a helpful and supportive letter from The Rt. Hon. Michael Gove MP, Secretary of State for Education. Cabinet welcomed the opportunity to set out its commitment to improving educational outcomes and its support for the academy process. The leadership role of the Council was essential and all Councillors had a role to play in raising the aspirations of people from all sections of the community. Whilst enthusiastic, a note of caution was sounded by the Cabinet Member for Finance & Property in respect of the impact on Council finances as a result of the conversion of secondary and primary schools. A range of duties would remain to the Council and he hoped that central Government would be realistic and fair over the need to finance those duties.

RESOLVED: to:

- (a) confirm the Council's future role as commissioner of outcomes, and a champion for the children and families of the county;
- (b) confirm its absolute commitment to improve educational outcomes for those children;
- (c) clearly state the Council's support for the conversion of schools to become academies and the establishment of new forms of schools, including free schools, studio schools and university technical colleges;
- (d) agree to conduct a time-limited piece of work to better inform a proposed Oxfordshire Academies Programme, building upon existing conversions and sponsorship arrangements to create a structured and supportive environment for school autonomy and collaboration; and
- (e) agree to establish a new Advisory Board on Education Standards to advise the Council in its role as a Commissioner of excellent outcomes in Education.

31/12 FORWARD PLAN AND FUTURE BUSINESS

(Agenda Item. 13)

The Cabinet considered a list of items for the immediately forthcoming meetings of the Cabinet together with changes and additions set out in the schedule of addenda. They noted in particular the additional meeting scheduled for 23 March 2012.

RESOLVED: to note the items currently identified for forthcoming meetings.

32/12 DELEGATED POWERS OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE - JANUARY 2012

(Agenda Item. 14)

RESOLVED: to note the following executive decision taken by the Chief Executive under the specific powers and functions delegated to her under the terms of Part 7.4 of the Council's Constitution – Paragraph 1(A)(c)(i).

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Reason for Urgency</i>
7 November 2012	Appointment of Project Manager for the delivery of new buildings for Oxford Academy	Approved an exemption from the full tendering requirements of the Council's Contract Procedure Rules	To appoint a project manager to avoid unnecessary delay in the delivery of the

5 December 2012	Response to Statutory Notice to Expand Cutteslowe Primary School	Having considered the representations made in response to the statutory notice, approved the expansion of Cutteslowe Primary School, Oxford, with effect from 1 September 2013.	new buildings. To take a decision within the time period set out in the regulations.
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..... in the Chair

Date of signing

Division(s): N/A

CABINET – 13 MARCH 2011

OXFORDSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE PLAN: MINERALS AND WASTE CORE STRATEGY – PROPOSED SUBMISSION DOCUMENT

**Report by Deputy Director for Environment & Economy
- Growth & Infrastructure**

Introduction

1. The County Council is preparing a new Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Plan. The purpose of this report is to seek Cabinet approval to submit the revised policies for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy to the full County Council on 3 April with a view to then submitting the Core Strategy to the Government.
2. The Core Strategy will set out the vision and strategic objectives together with the spatial strategy, core policies and implementation framework for the supply of minerals and management of waste in Oxfordshire over the period to 2030. Detailed site allocations will be identified in a subsequent document.
3. Draft Minerals and Waste Planning Strategies were agreed by Cabinet on 19 July 2011 and were published for consultation in September. Responses were received from 779 individuals and organisations. Most of these were on minerals, including 548 objections to a proposed new mineral working area at Cholsey. The responses have been published in full on the Council's website and are available in the Members' Resource Centre.
4. Overall the consultation has not led to any new substantive issues being put forward that call into question the principles on which the draft strategies were prepared. A number of more detailed issues have been raised, in response to which some changes to the strategy policies are proposed.
5. A summary of the consultation was reported to the member Minerals and Waste Plan Working Group on 21 December 2011. Possible changes to policies in response to issues raised were considered at a further meeting of the Working Group on 24 February 2012, when it endorsed the proposed changes as the basis for consideration by the Cabinet.
6. The key issues and proposed changes arising out of the consultation were considered by the Growth and Infrastructure Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 27 February 2012. The recommendations of the Scrutiny Committee are set out later in this report.

Key Minerals Issues and Changes to Policies

Policy M2 – Provision for Mineral Working

7. There was a mix of objections received with regard to the use of locally-derived figures for primary aggregates provision. Some respondents argued the proposed figures were too low; others that they were too high. Some respondents suggested there was insufficient consideration given to the potential for secondary/recycled aggregates to reduce the need for primary aggregates. Finally, there was concern expressed that insufficient consideration had been given to cross-boundary movements and the needs of adjoining areas.
8. The figures in the draft strategy were based on a report prepared by consultants Atkins. That report has been reviewed further in light of the comments made; at the same time account has been taken of 2009 data on inter-authority movements which shows that Oxfordshire was a net importer of sand and gravel. Notwithstanding the concerns expressed, no other figures were put forward through the consultation that can be demonstrated as being more soundly based than the figures in the draft strategy.
9. We have written to other mineral planning authorities in response to their comments explaining the reasoning underpinning the figures in the draft Plan. Some authorities have accepted our position, whilst others continue to express their concern.
10. On balance we consider that the figures in the draft strategy (including 1.26 million tonnes a year for sand and gravel) remain a sound basis for the Plan and that as a consequence there is no need to change policy M2. These figures have sufficient flexibility to allow production to increase to meet local needs and reduce the need for material to be imported.
11. Whilst actual production is currently at a lower level, the Plan needs to provide a framework for the long-term. But the Plan will be monitored and reviewed on a regular basis and this will provide the opportunity to take account of changes in local circumstances (for example an increase in economic activity) and the implications this may have on the requirement for aggregates supply.

Policy M3 – Strategy for the Location of Mineral Working

12. The key issues raised through the consultation in respect of this policy can be summarised as being:
 - General comments – the distribution of sand and gravel areas was considered by some to have over-reliance on working in west Oxfordshire; concerns were expressed that the identification of only one new area (Cholsey) meant that the Plan lacked flexibility; and the level of assessment undertaken in respect of potential sand and gravel areas was considered by some to be inadequate (particularly in relation to Cholsey).

- Habitats Regulations Assessment – Natural England expressed concern about the possible impact of working on Oxford Meadows and Cothill Fen Special Areas of Conservation.
- Archaeology – English Heritage expressed concern about the potential for further loss of important archaeology in parts of the Lower Windrush Valley.
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) – the North Wessex Downs and Chilterns AONB Boards expressed concerns about the potential impact of mineral working at Cholsey and Caversham on the adjacent AONBs.
- Flooding – there were objections to the Caversham area on the basis that national policy on flooding had not been correctly applied.
- Groundwater – the Environment Agency questioned whether an assessment of groundwater vulnerability had been undertaken.
- Birdstrike – there were objections (particularly at Cholsey) that the feasibility of extracting and restoring sand and gravel workings within airfield safeguarding areas in a way acceptable to the MoD had not been adequately assessed.
- Cholsey area – the objections submitted suggested that there had been inadequate consultation on the proposal; expressed concern that the draft Plan was site-specific and lacked the detailed assessment that would be expected to support such a proposal; expressed concern as to the impact the proposal would have on residents in Cholsey and Wallingford (including the new proposal for housing at Winterbrook); and expressed concern as to the potential impact of mineral workings on the local economy and tourism.

13. In response to these issues the following actions have been undertaken:

- The proposed distribution of sand and gravel supply between west and southern Oxfordshire has been reviewed in relation to the expected locations of demand across the county and the availability of least constrained resources. 55% of growth over the next 15 years is expected to be in the southern part of the county, with 45% in the northern part, based on population forecasts. Planned economic development is almost evenly divided between the northern and southern parts of the county.
- We have checked our approach to the assessment of sand and gravel areas; this review has confirmed that the assessment methodology has been consistently applied and all relevant strategic issues have been covered, including groundwater vulnerability.
- Consultants have undertaken further work on Habitats Regulations Assessment, the scope of which was agreed with Natural England. This

has concluded that, subject to the exclusion of parts of the Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton area and the inclusion of appropriate safeguards in the policy, the Special Areas of Conservation should not be adversely impacted.

- Clarification has been received from English Heritage as to the areas in the Lower Windrush Valley that they wish to see protected from mineral working: we have established that the remainder of the area could provide the sand and gravel required without important archaeology being affected.
 - A landscape assessment of the Cholsey and Caversham areas has been undertaken, in consultation with AONB Officers: this has concluded that mineral working could be carried out in those areas without adversely impacting on the AONBs.
 - Confirmation has been received from the Environment Agency that national flooding policy has been correctly applied in the assessment of mineral working areas.
 - The MoD has confirmed they have no fundamental concerns about the proposed strategy and that any issues they might have with regard to the potential for birdstrike can be addressed as part of specific planning applications.
 - We have reviewed the consultation process to date and consider it has been appropriate and has met procedural requirements; we have reconsidered the suitability of the Cholsey area for inclusion within the Plan as a strategy area and have concluded that it is; we have looked again at our assessment of the Cholsey area in the light of the objections, including the new housing proposal at Winterbrook, and we have concluded that there are potential local impacts from mineral working but that these can be addressed as part of specific planning applications, and that Cholsey is the most appropriate location for a new area for sand and gravel working.
14. As a result of the work set out above, we have concluded that the strategy for mineral working set out in the draft Plan is soundly based and forms an appropriate base for submitting the Plan for examination. Consequently no substantive change is proposed to policy M3.
15. The only changes proposed to this policy are to take out part of the Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton area and to include requirements to safeguard the Oxford Meadows and Cothill Fen Special Areas of Conservation, to reflect the outcome of the further work on Habitats Regulations Assessment. We are satisfied that neither these changes nor the need for issues such as affect on water levels and birdstrike risk to be addressed through specific planning applications are likely to prevent delivery of the minerals strategy.

16. An addition to policy M3 is proposed to preclude aggregates working within AONBs.

Key Waste Issues and Changes to Policies

Policy W2 – Waste Imports

17. Representations made through the consultation suggested that the proposals for dealing with the provision for waste from elsewhere were inflexible, gave insufficient consideration to the needs of other areas and were not compliant with national policy.
18. In light of the comments received we have reviewed the draft policy in consultation with the Environment Agency and have sought the views of other waste planning authorities.
19. As a result of this work we have concluded that the policy should be amended. The proposed revised policy wording emphasises the need for any proposal for a new facility to treat waste from outside the county (including London) to be able to demonstrate that there is no prospect of a site nearer to the source of the waste.

Policies W3 & W4 – Waste Management Targets and Provision of Additional Waste Management Capacity

20. Representations on the draft policies argued that the recycling targets were too low and that the landfill reduction targets were unrealistically high. Objections were received suggesting that the need for additional residual waste treatment facilities (e.g. waste to energy or mechanical biological treatment) was overstated. There were also concerns that inadequate consideration had been given to the implications of non-delivery of already permitted facilities.
21. The recycling targets have been reconsidered in the light of proposals emerging through the review of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy and in consultation with the Environment Agency.
22. As a result we have concluded that the recycling and composting targets for municipal waste and also for commercial and industrial waste should be increased, to 70% by 2025; and that the maximum landfill target should be changed to 5%. This reduces the residual waste treatment target to 25%.
23. As a consequence of these changes there is a need to increase the provision to be made for additional recycling capacity (particularly for commercial and industrial waste). This in turn removes the need to make provision for additional residual waste treatment capacity.

Policy W5 – Provision for Waste Management

24. Objections to the draft policy highlighted concerns that the strategy was too prescriptive and lacked flexibility with regard to the location of facilities (particularly for recycling) and to allowing for provision to be made for contingencies. Representations also highlighted the need for more focus on facilities to serve Oxford and that the need for a waste treatment plant in southern Oxfordshire was not proven.
25. We have reconsidered the strategy for provision of waste facilities in the light of the amended requirements for new capacity; the locations of existing and planned facilities in relation to where waste will arise; and the likely delivery of facilities that already have planning permission.
26. As a consequence it is proposed that policy W5 is amended so that it sets out a broad approach to the provision of strategic facilities, with emphasis given to serving the Bicester-Oxford-Abingdon-Didcot area and other facilities being provided to serve the other main towns and small-scale facilities elsewhere.
27. It is proposed that a statement be included that gives general encouragement to the provision of additional recycling and composting facilities; and that the provision made in the draft policy for a treatment plant in the Abingdon-Didcot-Wantage/Grove area be replaced by a more general requirement that the need for any new residual waste treatment facility has to be demonstrated on a case-by-case basis.

Policies W8 & W9 – Hazardous and Radioactive Waste

28. Objections were received that the draft policies were too restrictive and placed too much reliance on facilities outside Oxfordshire, contrary to national policy. In particular concerns were expressed that the policies failed to appreciate the need to consider the storage, management and disposal of radioactive waste in the wider context of national policy.
29. We have reviewed the draft policies in consultation with the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority – the Government agency responsible for the management of nuclear waste. This work has reconsidered the expected types and quantities of these wastes and their management requirements, together with the availability of facilities in Oxfordshire and elsewhere in the Country, in the light of national policy.
30. The proposed changes to policies W8 and W9 provide for Oxfordshire's waste management needs to be met within the county insofar as this is appropriate; and would enable facilities to accommodate waste from outside the county only where it can be demonstrated that there is no adequate provision elsewhere.

Other Issues and Changes to Policies

31. We have considered all the other issues that were raised in the consultation responses and as a consequence a number of other changes to policies are proposed:
- Policy M3 – Locations for mineral working: The parts covering non-aggregate minerals are moved to a new policy, leaving policy M3 to cover aggregates only.
 - Policy M5 – Safeguarding: This policy should cover mineral deposits only; the parts on rail depots and recycled aggregate facilities are moved to policies M4 and W10.
 - Policy M6 – Restoration of mineral workings: The provisions for securing long-term management of restored sites are strengthened; and a requirement for restoration to provide flood storage capacity is added.
 - Policy W6 – Sites for waste management facilities: The policy is amended to accord better with national green belt policy; and to link temporary development as an exception at mineral working and landfill sites with general policy on green field sites.
 - Policy W7 – Landfill: It is clarified that this policy does not cover hazardous or radioactive waste; and greater emphasis is given to use of inert waste in restoring quarries, with landfill only being permitted elsewhere if there would be environmental benefit.
 - Policy C1 – Flooding: Reference to the sequential test and exceptions test, from national policy, is included.
 - Policy C4 – Biodiversity and geodiversity: The policy is amended to accord better with legislation and national policy on designated sites; and to clarify policy on the contribution developments should make to maintenance and enhancement of habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity.
 - Policy C5 – Landscape: Clearer reference is made to landscape character and assessments; and a section on proposals affecting Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty is added.
 - Policy C6 – Historic environment and archaeology: The policy is amended to accord better with national policy.
 - Policy C7 – Transport: The term ‘primary road network’ is replaced by ‘advisory lorry routes’; and a requirement for financial contributions towards infrastructure improvements is included.

- Policy C8 – Rights of way: A requirement for provision to be made for improvements to rights of way and public access, including financial contribution, is included.
 - An additional policy is proposed on development affecting high grade agricultural land and management of soils.
32. Policy C7 seeks to minimise the distance minerals need to be transported by road and, together with policy M4, encourages and enables the use of rail to transport minerals where this is practicable. The proposed strategy for mineral working is consistent with these policies, taking into account the distribution of mineral resources in relation to locations of demand and the limited realistic opportunities for transporting minerals by rail.

County Council Response to Consultation Responses

33. A summary of the comments made in the responses to the September 2011 consultation on the draft Minerals and Waste Planning Strategies consultation, with proposed County Council responses, has been prepared and is available in the Members' Resource Centre.
34. The proposed changes to policies, including additional minor amendments to policy wording, are set out in Annex 1 to this report.
35. Related to the changes to policies, some changes are proposed to the vision and objectives for both waste and minerals planning. These proposed changes are set out in Annex 2 to this report.
36. We have prepared a series of background papers to explain and support the strategy policies. These have been updated since they were published alongside the consultation draft strategies in September 2011, and are available in the Members' Resource Centre.
37. The proposed changes to the policies will require related changes to be made to the supporting text of the Core Strategy. In addition, the text needs to be updated in places; and the separate minerals and waste strategy consultation documents need to be brought together as a single Proposed Submission Document and the text amended to reflect the changed status of the Plan. It is proposed that authority to make these changes to the text be delegated to the Cabinet Member for Growth and Infrastructure.

Sustainability Appraisal

38. Sustainability appraisal (incorporating strategic environmental assessment) has been carried out as an integral part of preparation of the Core Strategy. A sustainability appraisal of the proposed changes to the policies has been carried out by consultants and is available in the Members' Resource Centre. This does not raise any fundamental issues necessitating further changes to policies.

Recommendations of Scrutiny Committee

39. The Growth and Infrastructure Scrutiny Committee recommended five aspects of the Core Strategy on which it considered the Cabinet should satisfy itself:
- i) That the proposed figure for sand and gravel provision of 1.26 million tonnes per annum is sufficiently robust;
 - ii) That the proposed strategy is sufficiently robust as to be deliverable;
 - iii) That the process of preparing the Core Strategy had been undertaken in a way that enables the views of local communities to engage in it: specifically that the residents of Cholsey had had sufficient opportunity to have their views considered adequately;
 - iv) That sufficient encouragement is given to the need to reduce the amount of lorry miles;
 - v) That sufficient encouragement is given to the use of rail facilities as a means of transporting material.
40. The proposed figure for sand and gravel provision is based on advice commissioned by the County Council to provide an evidence base to replace that used to prepare the South East Plan (which set a much higher level of provision for Oxfordshire).
41. The role of a strategic long-term framework is to provide the context within which planning for the supply of minerals can take place. It is inevitable that over the life-time of this planning framework that the demand for minerals will vary – with the level of material provided in any one calendar year being potentially higher or indeed lower than the longer term average. Inherent within the planning system is the requirement to monitor delivery of any long-term planning framework and to undertake regular reviews as appropriate.
42. The deliverability of the proposed strategy has been tested throughout its preparation. As a long-term planning framework it is not the role of the strategy to consider in detail matters pertinent to individual planning applications. At this stage, the evidence indicates that the strategy is robust and deliverable.
43. The proposal to include the Cholsey area within the core strategy was considered at length in preparing the consultation document. The need to identify a new area in the southern part of the County and the basis for identifying the Cholsey area is documented. The points raised in respect of this issue through the consultation have been fully considered and the proposed response set out earlier in this report.
44. The proposed strategy seeks to encourage a reduction in lorry miles and use of the rail network. However, it is important to remember that the timescale associated with mineral workings is by its very nature longer-term. The

location of existing mineral workings by and large dictates current patterns of movement. In addition, as a commercially driven industry travel patterns are in part dictated by market considerations that are beyond the scope of a planning framework.

Next Steps

45. Subject to approval by full Council on 3 April, the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document will be published in May, to enable formal representations to be made on the soundness of the Plan, and will be submitted to the Government in July, for independent examination by a planning inspector. Public examination hearings would be expected to be held in the autumn and the Inspector's report received in spring 2013. Subject to a favourable report, the Council would then be able to adopt the Core Strategy.
46. It should be noted that the core strategy policies have been prepared within the context of the current national planning policy framework. The working assumption is that the publication of the Government's National Planning Policy Framework later this spring will not substantially change the national context in so far as it is relevant to the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

Corporate Policies and Priorities

47. The Minerals and Waste Plan will contribute to the Council's strategic objectives of world class economy, healthy and thriving communities and environment and climate change.

Financial and Staff Implications

48. The programme of work for the Minerals and Waste Plan is included within the Directorate work priorities and funding for this project is included in the medium term financial plan. This report does not raise any additional financial or staffing implications.

Legal Implications

49. The County Council is required to prepare a minerals and waste plan under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended). The effect of the European Waste Framework Directive, 2008 (2008/98/EC) is to require waste planning authorities to put in place local waste plans. The requirements of the Waste Framework Directive, as clarified in the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, will be met by the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and the proposed subsequent site allocations document.

Risk Management

50. The complexity of the Minerals and Waste Plan process and the potential implications for major mineral working and waste management proposals emphasise the importance of good project management and regular reporting on risk management.

RECOMMENDATION

51. **The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to:**
- (a) **agree the amended minerals, waste and core policies in Annex 1 and the amended minerals and waste vision and objectives in Annex 2 as the basis of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Proposed Submission Document for approval by the full County Council.**
 - (b) **delegate authority to finalise the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Proposed Submission Document, including amendments to the supporting text, to the Cabinet Member for Growth & Infrastructure.**
 - (c) **delegate authority to finalise the County Council’s responses to the comments made in response to the Minerals Planning Strategy and Waste Planning Strategy Consultation Drafts, September 2011 to the Cabinet Member for Growth & Infrastructure.**
 - (d) **RECOMMEND to the full County Council that the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Proposed Submission Document as finalised by the Cabinet Member for Growth & Infrastructure be approved and be published to enable representations to be made and submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination.**

MARTIN TUGWELL

Deputy Director for Environment & Economy - Growth & Infrastructure

Background papers:

- i. Minerals and Waste Plan Working Group 21 December 2011 – Paper MW1 – Responses to Consultation on Draft Minerals and Waste Strategies and Main Issues Raised.
- ii. Minerals and Waste Plan Working Group – Note of Meeting 21 December 2011.
- iii. Minerals and Waste Plan Working Group 24 February 2012 – Paper MW1 – Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Core Strategy: Changes to Policies for Proposed Submission Document.

- iv. Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Background Paper on Provision for Aggregates Supply, February 2012.
- v. Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Provision for Aggregates Supply: Summary of Engagement with other Mineral Planning Authorities, January / February 2012.
- vi. Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Preliminary Assessment of Minerals Site Nominations, revised February 2012.
- vii. Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework – Habitats Regulations Assessment: Screening report for mineral and waste strategy options, August 2011.
- viii. Land Use Consultants & Maslen Environmental – Habitats Regulations Assessment for Oxfordshire Minerals Planning Strategy: Technical Supplement, January 2012.
- ix. Oxfordshire County Council – Strategic Landscape Assessment of potential minerals working at Cholsey and Caversham: impacts on Protected Landscapes, February 2012.
- x. English Heritage – Letter 17 January 2012 to Oxfordshire County Council on Minerals Plan Consultation 2011.
- xi. Correspondence between Oxfordshire County Council and the Ministry of Defence on draft minerals planning strategy and birdstrike, October and December 2011.
- xii. Environment Agency – Emails 20 December 2011 and 20 January 2012 to Oxfordshire County Council on mineral working, flooding and groundwater issues.
- xiii. Correspondence between Oxfordshire County Council and the Environment Agency on waste issues, December 2011 to February 2012.
- xiv. Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Background Paper No. 1: Environmental and Community Protection and Planning for Mineral Working, revised February 2012.
- xv. Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Background Paper No. 2: Flooding and Minerals Development in Oxfordshire, revised February 2012.
- xvi. Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Background Paper No. 3: Quarry Restoration, revised February 2012.
- xvii. Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Background Paper No. 7: Heritage assets and archaeology, February 2012.

- xviii. URS – Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Pre Submission Minerals and Waste Core Strategy: Sustainability Appraisal Report, March 2012.

All the above documents are kept in the Minerals and Waste Policy Team, Speedwell House, Oxford.

Contact Officer: Peter Day, Minerals & Waste Policy Team Leader;
Tel (01865) 815544

March 2012

**Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Plan
Minerals and Waste Core Strategy
Proposed Changes to Minerals, Waste and Core Policies**

For each policy, the proposed policy wording in **bold** is followed by the consultation draft wording in regular text with deletions and additions shown by ~~strike through~~ and underline respectively.

MINERALS POLICIES

Policy M1: Provision for secondary and recycled aggregates

The production and supply of secondary and recycled aggregates, in place of land won aggregates, will be encouraged.

Provision will be made for facilities to enable the supply of at least 0.9 million tonnes of secondary and recycled aggregates a year, comprising:

- **Permanent facilities; and**
- **Temporary facilities at aggregate quarries and inert waste landfill sites.**

Provision will be primarily through recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste but also through recycling of road planings and rail ballast and recovery of ash from combustion processes.

No changes are proposed to this policy.

Policy M2: Provision to be made for working aggregate minerals

Permission will be granted for mineral working to enable landbanks of reserves with planning permission to be maintained of at least 7 years for soft sand and sharp sand and gravel and 10 years for crushed rock, based on the following rates of extraction:

- **Sharp sand and gravel – 1.01 million tonnes a year;**
- **Soft sand 0.25 – million tonnes a year; and**
- **Crushed rock – 0.63 million tonnes a year.**

No changes are proposed to this policy, but a change is proposed to the policy title as follows:

Policy M2: Provision to be made for ~~mineral~~ working aggregate minerals

Policy M3: Locations for working aggregate minerals

The principal locations for sharp sand and gravel working, as indicated in figure 7, will be at:

- i. existing areas of working at:
 - Lower Windrush Valley;
 - Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton;
 - Sutton Courtenay; and
 - Caversham;through extensions to existing quarries or new quarries to replace exhausted quarries; and
- ii. a new area of working at Cholsey, to replace Sutton Courtenay when reserves there become exhausted;

Within the Lower Windrush Valley and Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton areas further working will only be permitted if it would not lead to an increase in the overall level of mineral extraction or mineral lorry traffic above past levels within these areas combined.

Within the Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton area further working will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that it would not lead to changes in water levels in the Oxford Meadows Special Area of Conservation; and land to the east and north east of the River Evenlode will not be identified as specific sites for mineral working in a site allocations development plan document.

The principal locations for soft sand working, as indicated in figure 7, will be:

- East and south east of Faringdon;
- North and south of the A420 to the west of Abingdon; and
- Duns Tew.

Within the area north and south of the A420 to the west of Abingdon further working will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that it would not lead to changes in water levels in the Cothill Fen Special Area of Conservation.

The principal locations for crushed rock working, as indicated in figure 7, will be:

- North of Bicester to the east of the River Cherwell;
- South of the A40 near Burford; and
- East and south east of Faringdon.

Additional working of ironstone for aggregate use will only be permitted in exchange for revocation, without compensation, of an existing permission containing workable resources.

Preference will be given to extensions to existing soft sand and crushed rock quarries. New quarries will only be permitted if sufficient provision cannot be made through extensions.

Planning permission will not be granted for working aggregate minerals outside the locations identified in this policy unless the required provision cannot be met from within these areas.

Further working of minerals for aggregate use will not be permitted within Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Policy M3: ~~Strategy for the Locations for~~ Locations for ~~of mineral working~~ aggregate minerals

The principal locations for sharp sand and gravel working, as ~~shown~~ indicated in figure 7, will be at:

- i existing areas of working at:
 - Lower Windrush Valley;
 - Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton;
 - Sutton Courtenay; and
 - Caversham;through extensions to existing quarries or new quarries to replace exhausted quarries; and
- ii a new area of working at Cholsey, to replace Sutton Courtenay when reserves there become exhausted;

~~Permission for further working~~ Within the Lower Windrush Valley and Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton areas further working will ~~not~~ only be permitted if it would not lead to an increase in the overall level of mineral extraction or mineral lorry traffic above past levels within these areas combined.

Within the Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton area further working will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that it would not lead to changes in water levels in the Oxford Meadows Special Area of Conservation; and land to the east and north east of the River Evenlode will not be identified as specific sites for mineral working in a site allocations development plan document.

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Additional working of ironstone for aggregate use will only be permitted in exchange for revocation, without compensation, of an existing permission containing workable resources.

Preference will be given to extensions to existing soft sand and crushed rock quarries. New quarries will only be permitted if sufficient provision cannot be made through extensions.

~~The working of clay will normally be permitted only from areas where sand and gravel is being worked in the following locations:~~

- ~~• Lower Windrush Valley;~~
- ~~• Eynsham/Cassington/Yarnton; and~~
- Sutton Courtenay.

Planning permission will not be granted for ~~mineral~~ working aggregate minerals outside the locations identified ~~above~~ in this policy unless the required provision cannot be met from within these areas.

Further working of minerals for aggregate use will not be permitted within Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

~~Applications to work fullers earth, oil, gas, coal or any other minerals not currently worked in the county will be considered in the light of national and development plan policies.~~

~~Permission will be granted for extensions to existing quarries and new quarries for extraction of building stone where a local need for the material has been demonstrated and provided that the quarrying is at a scale appropriate to the locality and will not harm the environment or local amenity.~~

Policy M4: Aggregates rail depots

Existing and permitted rail depots will be safeguarded for importing aggregates at:

- Banbury (Hennef Way);
- Kidlington;
- Sutton Courtenay (Appleford Sidings); and
- Shipton on Cherwell Quarry.

Where proposals for development would result in the loss of a rail depot site, a suitable alternative site should be provided.

The development of further aggregates rail depots will be encouraged at suitable locations outside the Green Belt.

Development which would prejudice the operation or establishment of existing or permitted aggregates rail depots identified in or subsequently permitted under this policy will not be permitted. Development sensitive to disturbance that could be adversely impacted by the operation of a rail depot will not be permitted in proximity to an existing or permitted rail depot.

Policy M4: Aggregates rail depots

Existing and permitted rail depots will be safeguarded for importing aggregates at:

- Banbury (Hennef Way);
- Kidlington;
- Sutton Courtenay (Appleford Sidings); and
- Shipton on Cherwell Quarry.

Where proposals for development would result in the loss of a rail depot site, a suitable alternative site should be provided.

The development of further aggregates rail depots will be encouraged at suitable locations outside the Green Belt.

Development which would prejudice the operation or establishment of existing or permitted aggregates rail depots identified in or subsequently permitted under this policy will not be permitted. Development sensitive to disturbance that could be adversely impacted by the operation of a rail depot will not be permitted in proximity to an existing or permitted rail depot.

Proposed new policy:

Policy Mx: Non-aggregate mineral working

Permission will be granted for extensions to existing quarries and new quarries for extraction of building stone where a local need for the material has been demonstrated and provided that the quarrying is at a scale appropriate to the locality and will not harm the environment or local amenity.

The working of clay will be permitted only from areas where sand and gravel is being worked in the following locations:

- Lower Windrush Valley;
- Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton; and
- Sutton Courtenay;

unless it can be demonstrated that there is a local need for clay which either cannot be met from these areas or can be met from elsewhere with less overall environmental impact.

Applications to work chalk, fullers earth, oil, gas, coal or any other minerals not currently worked in Oxfordshire will be considered in the light of national and development plan policies.

Proposed changes to policy wording taken from draft policy M3 are shown below:

Policy Mx: Non-aggregate mineral working

Permission will be granted for extensions to existing quarries and new quarries for extraction of building stone where a local need for the material has been demonstrated and provided that the quarrying is at a scale appropriate to the locality and will not harm the environment or local amenity.

The working of clay will ~~normally~~ be permitted only from areas where sand and gravel is being worked in the following locations:

- Lower Windrush Valley;
- Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton; and
- Sutton Courtenay;

unless it can be demonstrated that there is a local need for clay which either cannot be met from these areas or can be met from elsewhere with less overall environmental impact.

Applications to work chalk, fullers earth, oil, gas, coal or any other minerals not currently worked in ~~the county~~ Oxfordshire will be considered in the light of national and development plan policies.

Policy M5: Safeguarding mineral resources

Mineral resources will be safeguarded for the future and development which would prevent or otherwise hinder the possible future working of minerals will not be permitted unless it can be shown that:

- **The need for the development outweighs the economic and sustainability considerations relating to the mineral resource; or**
- **The mineral will be extracted prior to the development taking place.**

Mineral Safeguarding Areas will be defined, and identified in detailed maps, and will include the following mineral resources:

- **Sand and gravel in the main river valleys and in other areas where there is a proven resource;**
- **Soft sand, limestone and ironstone in existing areas of working, including the areas proposed for working in policy M3;**
- **Fuller's earth.**

Policy M5: ~~Mineral~~ Safeguarding mineral resources

Mineral resources will be safeguarded for the future and development which would prevent or otherwise hinder the possible future working of minerals will not be permitted unless it can be shown that:

- The need for the development outweighs the economic and sustainability considerations relating to the mineral resource; or
- The mineral will be extracted prior to the development taking place.

Mineral Safeguarding Areas will be defined, and identified in detailed maps, and will include the following mineral resources:

- Sand and gravel in the main river valleys and in other areas where there is a proven resource;
- Soft sand, limestone and ironstone in existing areas of working, including the areas proposed for working in policy M3;
- Fuller's earth.

~~Development which would prejudice the operation or establishment of existing or permitted aggregates rail depots identified in or subsequently permitted under policy M4 will not be permitted. Development sensitive to disturbance that could be adversely impacted by the operation of a rail depot will not be permitted in proximity to an existing or permitted rail depot.~~

~~Permanent secondary and recycled aggregate production facilities will be safeguarded.~~

Policy M6: Restoration of mineral workings

Minerals workings should be restored to a high quality in a timely and phased manner to an after-use appropriate to the location and the capacity of the transport network and which is sympathetic to the character of the surrounding landscape and the amenity of local communities. Restoration and afteruse should accord with any restoration strategy for the area concerned in a site allocations development plan document.

Planning permission will not be granted for mineral working unless satisfactory proposals have been made for the restoration, aftercare and after-use of the site, including the means of securing them in the long term. Where appropriate, operators and landowners will be expected to make provision for the management of restored mineral workings for an extended period, beyond any aftercare period required by condition, including making appropriate financial contributions.

Where mineral working is proposed on best and most versatile agricultural land, the restoration should be back to agricultural land if this is practicable.

Within the floodplain restoration of mineral workings should where possible include provision for increased flood storage capacity to reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere.

Where restoration could assist or achieve priority habitat or species targets and/or Biodiversity Action Plan targets, the relevant biodiversity after-use should be incorporated within the restoration scheme.

Where restoration could protect and/or improve geodiversity and improve educational opportunities this should be incorporated into the proposed restoration scheme, such as by providing for important geological faces to be left exposed and enabling access to the faces.

Where a mineral working site has the potential to provide for local amenity uses, including appropriate sport and recreational uses, these uses should be incorporated into the restoration scheme.

Policy M6: Restoration of mineral workings

Minerals workings should be restored to a high quality ~~as quickly as possible~~ and in a timely and phased manner to an after-use appropriate to the location and the capacity of the transport network and which is sympathetic to the character of the surrounding landscape and the amenity of local communities. Restoration and afteruse should accord with any restoration strategy for the area concerned in a site allocations development plan document.

Planning permission will not be granted for mineral working unless satisfactory proposals have been made for the restoration, aftercare and after-use of the site, including the means of securing them in the long term. Where appropriate, operators and landowners will be expected to make provision for the management of restored mineral workings for an extended period, beyond any aftercare period required by condition, including making appropriate financial contributions.

Where mineral working is proposed on best and most versatile agricultural land, the restoration should be back to agricultural land if this is practicable.

Within the floodplain restoration of mineral workings should where possible include provision for increased flood storage capacity to reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere.

Where restoration could assist or achieve ~~the creation of~~ priority habitat or species targets and/or ~~Oxfordshire~~ Biodiversity Action Plan targets, the relevant biodiversity after-use should be incorporated within the restoration scheme.

Where restoration could protect and/or improve geodiversity and improve educational opportunities this should be incorporated into the proposed restoration scheme, such as by providing for important geological faces to be left exposed and enabling access to the faces.

Where a mineral working site has the potential to provide for local amenity uses, including appropriate sport and recreational uses, these uses should be incorporated into the restoration scheme.

~~Where appropriate, operators and landowners will be expected to contribute towards the management of restored mineral workings for an extended period beyond any formal aftercare period.~~

WASTE POLICIES

Policy W1: The amount of waste to be provided for

Provision will be made to enable Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in the management of municipal waste, commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation waste.

Provision should be made for waste facilities sufficient to manage the following amounts of waste over the period to 2030:

- Municipal Solid Waste – 370,000 tonnes per annum;
- Commercial and Industrial Waste – 640,000 tonnes per annum;
- Construction Demolition and Excavation Waste – 1,300,000 tonnes per annum.

No changes are proposed to this policy

Policy W2: Imports of residual non-hazardous waste

Provision will be made for disposal of a declining amount of residual non-hazardous waste from London and elsewhere outside Oxfordshire at existing landfill sites. New facilities which provide substantially for the treatment of residual non-hazardous waste from outside Oxfordshire will not be permitted unless there is no prospect of a site nearer to the source of waste being identified.

Policy W2: ~~Waste~~ Imports of residual non-hazardous waste

Provision will be made for disposal of a declining amount of residual non-hazardous waste from London and elsewhere outside Oxfordshire at existing landfill sites. New facilities which provide substantially for the treatment of residual non-hazardous waste from outside Oxfordshire will not be permitted unless there is no prospect of a site nearer to the source of waste being identified ~~would be clear benefits within Oxfordshire.~~

Policy W3: Waste management targets

Provision will be made for waste to be managed in accordance with the following targets, to provide for the maximum diversion of waste from landfill.

Oxfordshire waste management targets 2010 – 2030

Waste Management / Waste Type	Target Year				
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Municipal waste:					
Composting & food waste treatment	28%	31%	33%	35%	35%
Dry Recycling	24%	31%	32%	35%	35%
Treatment of residual waste	0%	30%	30%	25%	25%
Landfill	48%	8%	5%	5%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Commercial & industrial waste:					
Recycling and composting & food waste treatment	50%	60%	65%	70%	70%
Treatment of residual waste	0%	15%	25%	25%	25%
Landfill	50%	25%	10%	5%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Construction, demolition & excavation waste:					
Recycling	50%	50%	60%	60%	60%
Landfill/Restoration	50%	50%	40%	40%	40%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

MSW targets for 2010 approximate to actual performance for 2010/11

Policy W3: Waste management targets

Provision will be made for waste to be managed in accordance with the following targets, to provide for the maximum diversion of waste from landfill.

Oxfordshire waste management targets 2010 – 2030

Waste Management / Waste Type	Target Year				
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Municipal waste:					
Composting & food waste treatment	29 <u>28</u> %	30 <u>31</u> %	31 <u>33</u> %	31 <u>35</u> %	31 <u>35</u> %
Dry Recycling	25 <u>24</u> %	31 <u>31</u> %	31 <u>32</u> %	31 <u>35</u> %	31 <u>35</u> %
Treatment of residual waste	0%	37 <u>30</u> %	36 <u>30</u> %	36 <u>25</u> %	36 <u>25</u> %
Landfill	46 <u>48</u> %	28 %	25 %	25 %	25 %
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Commercial & industrial waste:					
Composting & food waste treatment	0%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Recycling and composting & food waste treatment	50%	50 <u>60</u> %	55 <u>65</u> %	60 <u>70</u> %	60 <u>70</u> %
Treatment of residual waste	0%	43 <u>15</u> %	38 <u>25</u> %	33 <u>25</u> %	33 <u>25</u> %
Landfill	50%	22 <u>25</u> %	21 <u>10</u> %	25 %	25 %
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Construction, demolition & excavation waste:					
Recycling	50%	50%	60%	60%	60%
Landfill/Restoration	50%	50%	40%	40%	40%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

MSW targets for 2010 approximate to actual performance for 2010/11

Policy W4: Provision of additional waste management capacity

Provision for additional waste management capacity will be made in accordance with the following guideline figures.

Oxfordshire: additional waste capacity required (tonnes per annum)

Waste Type / Management Type	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Composting:					
Municipal / Commercial & Industrial	–	–	–	–	–
Recycling:					
Municipal / Commercial & Industrial	–	*	*	190,000**	210,000
Construction, Demolition & Excavation	–	–	80,000	390,000	500,000
Residual Treatment:					
Commercial & Industrial	–	–	–	–	–

All figures rounded to nearest 10,000 tonnes

Figures based on estimates of waste arising +10% contingency

* Zero requirement assumes that facilities with permission but not yet built will be delivered; if permitted facilities are not built, there may be a requirement for additional recycling capacity in these years.

** The requirement for additional capacity begins soon after 2020.

Policy W4: Provision of additional waste management capacity

Provision for additional waste management capacity will be made in accordance with the following guideline figures.

Oxfordshire: additional waste capacity required (tonnes per annum)

Waste Type / Management Type	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Composting:					
Municipal / Commercial & Industrial	–	–	–	–	–
Recycling:					
Municipal / Commercial & Industrial	–	–*	–*	50,000 <u>190,000**</u>	100,000 <u>210,000</u>
Construction, Demolition & Excavation	–	–	80,000	390,000	500,000
Residual Treatment:					
Commercial & Industrial	–	200,000 <u>–</u>	180,000 <u>–</u>	160,000 <u>–</u>	160,000 <u>–</u>

All figures rounded to nearest 10,000 tonnes.

Figures based on estimates of waste arising +10% contingency.

* Zero requirement assumes that facilities with permission but not yet built will be delivered; if permitted facilities are not built, there may be a requirement for additional recycling capacity in these years.

** The requirement for additional capacity begins soon after 2020.

Policy W5: Strategy for provision of waste management facilities

Strategic facilities will be located in a broad area around Bicester, Oxford, Abingdon and Didcot as identified in the key diagram (figure 7). Facilities to serve more local needs will be located where they are well related to the other main sources of waste (Witney/Carterton, Wantage/Grove and Banbury). Only small scale facilities, in keeping with their surroundings, will be located elsewhere in Oxfordshire.

Facilities for reuse, recycling and composting of waste and for food waste treatment will generally be encouraged in order to move the management of Oxfordshire's waste further up the waste management hierarchy. Provision will in particular be made for:

- **A household waste recycling centre to serve Banbury;**
- **Municipal waste transfer stations to serve the south and west of the county;**
- **Recycling plants for commercial and industrial waste and for construction, demolition and excavation waste (to produce recycled aggregates and soils).**

Additional plants for treatment of residual municipal and/or commercial and industrial waste arising in Oxfordshire will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that there is a need for additional treatment capacity to divert residual waste away from landfill that cannot reasonably be met by existing capacity within the county.

Waste sites will be expected to meet the criteria in policy W6 and the Core Policies.

Policy W5: Strategy for provision of additional waste management facilities

Strategic facilities will be located in a broad area around Bicester, Oxford, Abingdon and Didcot as identified in the key diagram (figure 7). Facilities to serve more local needs will be located in relation to the other main sources of waste (Witney/Carterton, Wantage/Grove and Banbury). Only small scale facilities, in keeping with their surroundings, will be located elsewhere in Oxfordshire.

Facilities for reuse, recycling and composting of waste and for food waste treatment will generally be encouraged in order to move the management of Oxfordshire's waste further up the waste management hierarchy. Provision will in particular be made for:

For municipal waste, provision will be made for:

- A household waste recycling centre to serve Banbury;
- Two residual Municipal waste transfer stations in the Abingdon / Didcot / Wantage & Grove and the Witney / Carterton areas to serve the south and west of the county.
- Recycling plants for commercial and industrial waste and for construction, demolition and excavation waste (to produce recycled aggregates and soils).

Additional plants for treatment of residual municipal and/or commercial and industrial waste arising in Oxfordshire will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that there is a need for additional treatment capacity to divert residual waste away from landfill that cannot reasonably be met by existing capacity within the county.

Waste sites will be expected to meet the criteria in policy W6 and the Core Policies.

~~For the other main waste types, provision will be made for:~~

- ~~• Additional permanent recycling plants for commercial and industrial waste at or close to towns in the northern (Bicester) and southern (Abingdon; Didcot; Faringdon; Henley; Thame) areas of the county;~~
- ~~• A plant for treatment of and recovery of resources from residual commercial and industrial waste (which is not recycled) in the Abingdon / Didcot / Wantage & Grove area;~~
- ~~• Additional permanent recycling plants for construction, demolition and excavation waste (to produce recycled aggregates and soils) at or close to Oxford and the large and smaller towns in the rest of the county; and temporary recycling plants located at landfill and quarry sites across Oxfordshire.~~

~~Broad locations that are proposed for strategic waste facilities are identified in the key diagram (figure 7). Waste management facilities will be permitted at suitable sites within these broad locations.~~

~~Small scale facilities to serve local needs may be acceptable outside these locations where they meet the criteria in policy W6. Sites for new waste management facilities will be identified in a site allocations document.~~

Policy W6: Sites for waste management facilities

Priority will be given to siting waste management facilities on land that:

- is already in permanent waste management or industrial use; or**
- is previously developed, derelict or underused; or**
- involves existing agricultural buildings and their curtilages; or**
- is at a waste water treatment works.**

Waste management facilities will not be permitted on green field land unless there is an over-riding need that cannot reasonably be met elsewhere. At mineral working and landfill sites, waste management facilities will be permitted provided that the development is related to and will be removed on completion of the mineral working or landfill operation.

Within the Green Belt, waste management facilities may be permitted provided that very special circumstances are demonstrated. Proposals for such facilities will need to demonstrate that they are required to serve a recognised need arising in Oxford and that there is no reasonable prospect of an alternative site becoming available outside the Green Belt. Controls may be

imposed to ensure that such facilities serve a waste management need arising in Oxford.

Within Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, only small-scale waste management facilities to meet local waste needs will normally be permitted.

Policy W6: Sites for waste management facilities

~~In providing for additional capacity priority will be given to on~~ Priority will be given to siting waste management facilities on land that:

- is already in permanent waste management or industrial use; or
- is previously developed, derelict or underused; or
- involves existing agricultural buildings and their curtilages; or
- ~~adjoins~~ is at a waste water treatment sewage works or other uses compatible with waste management development.

Waste management facilities will not be permitted on green field land unless there is an ~~established over-riding need that cannot reasonably be met elsewhere~~ and it has been demonstrated that there are no more suitable sites available. At mineral working and landfill sites, waste management facilities will be permitted provided that the development is related to and will be removed on completion of the mineral working or landfill operation.

~~Within the Green Belt, waste management facilities to serve the needs of Oxford may be allowed in the Green Belt permitted provided that very special circumstances are demonstrated. Proposals for such facilities will need to demonstrate that they are required to serve a recognised need arising in Oxford and that there is where it can be shown that there is an established over-riding need and no reasonable prospect of an alternative site becoming available outside the Green Belt such that very special circumstances are demonstrated. Controls may be imposed to ensure that such facilities do genuinely serve the a waste management needs of arising in Oxford.~~

Within Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, only small-scale waste management facilities to meet local waste needs will normally be permitted.

~~Temporary waste management facilities will be permitted at mineral working and landfill sites where the waste development is related to and will be removed on completion of the mineral working or landfill operation.~~

Policy W7: Landfill

Priority will be given to the use of inert (construction, demolition and excavation) waste which cannot be recycled as infill material at active or unrestored quarries where such material is required in order to achieve satisfactory restoration for appropriate afteruse. Permission will not be granted for disposal of inert waste elsewhere unless there would be overall environmental benefit.

Permission will not be granted for new landfill sites for non-hazardous waste. Existing non-hazardous landfill capacity will be husbanded for the disposal of residual non-hazardous waste. Permission will be granted to extend the life of existing non-hazardous landfill sites where this is necessary to meet the need for disposal of residual non-hazardous waste or to enable completion and restoration of the landfill.

Landfill sites should be restored in accordance with policy M6 for restoration of mineral workings.

Policy W7: Landfill

~~Priority will be given to the use of Provision will be made for additional landfill capacity for inert (construction, demolition and excavation) waste which cannot be recycled as infill material at active or unrestored quarries where such material is required in order to achieve satisfactory restoration for appropriate afteruse, at quarries that require infilling for restoration. Permission will normally not be granted for disposal of inert waste only where it is required for the restoration of mineral workings or where elsewhere unless there would be overall environmental benefit or where there is a demonstrated need that cannot otherwise reasonably be met.~~

Permission will not be granted for new landfill sites for non-hazardous waste. Existing non-hazardous landfill capacity will be ~~safeguarded~~ husbanded for the disposal of residual non-hazardous waste. Permission will ~~normally~~ be granted to extend the life of existing non-hazardous landfill sites where this is necessary to meet the need for disposal of residual non-hazardous waste or to enable completion and restoration of the landfill.

Landfill sites should be restored in accordance with policy M6 for restoration of mineral workings.

Policy W8: Hazardous and non-legacy radioactive wastes

Permission will be granted for facilities for the management of hazardous waste where they are designed to meet a requirement for the management of waste produced in Oxfordshire. Facilities that also provide capacity for hazardous waste from a wider area should demonstrate that they will meet a need for waste management that is not adequately provided for elsewhere.

Policy W8: Hazardous and non-legacy radioactive wastes

Permission will be granted for facilities for the management of hazardous waste where they are designed to meet a requirement for the management of waste produced in Oxfordshire. Facilities that also provide capacity for hazardous waste from a wider area should demonstrate that they will meet a need for waste management that is not adequately provided for elsewhere. ~~and they are reasonably~~

~~required to meet a need for waste management that is not adequately provided for elsewhere.~~

Policy W9: Legacy radioactive waste

Provision will be made for:

- **Storage of Oxfordshire's intermediate level legacy radioactive waste at Harwell Oxford Campus, pending its disposal at a planned national disposal facility elsewhere;**
- **Temporary storage (if required) of low level legacy radioactive waste at Harwell Oxford campus and Culham Science Centre pending its disposal.**

Permission will be granted for the disposal of low level legacy radioactive waste at bespoke facilities at Harwell Oxford Campus or Culham Science Centre only if it can be demonstrated that no other suitable disposal facility is available elsewhere.

Policy W9: Legacy radioactive waste

Provision will be made for:

- Storage of Oxfordshire's intermediate level legacy radioactive nuclear ~~legacy~~ waste ~~from sites in Oxfordshire~~ at Harwell Oxford Campus, pending its disposal at a planned removal to a national disposal facility elsewhere;
- Temporary storage (if required) of low level legacy radioactive nuclear ~~legacy~~ waste at Harwell Oxford Campus and Culham Science Centre pending its disposal.

~~Broad locations that are proposed for strategic waste facilities are identified in the key diagram (figure 7).~~

~~Permission will only be granted for the storage of intermediate level radioactive waste from outside Oxfordshire at Harwell if there is an overriding need and there would be clear benefits within Oxfordshire.~~

Permission will only be granted for the management or disposal of low level legacy radioactive waste at ~~existing landfill sites or at a new bespoke facility~~ facilities at Harwell Oxford Campus or Culham Science Centre only if it can be demonstrated that no other suitable disposal facility is available elsewhere ~~and there is an overriding need to dispose of the waste in Oxfordshire.~~

~~Permission will not be granted for the management or disposal of radioactive waste at other locations in Oxfordshire.~~

Policy W10: Safeguarding

Existing and proposed permanent waste management sites will be safeguarded for waste management use. Proposals for other development that would prevent or prejudice the use of a safeguarded site for waste management will not normally be permitted unless either provision for new waste management capacity is made at a suitable alternative location or it can be demonstrated that the site is no longer needed or suitable for waste management use.

No changes are proposed to this policy

CORE POLICIES

Policy C1: Flooding

Minerals and waste development will, wherever possible, take place in areas that are not at risk of flooding. Where development takes place in an area of identified flood risk this should only be where alternative locations in areas of lower flood risk have been explored and discounted (using the Sequential Test and the Exceptions Test as necessary) and where a flood risk assessment is able to demonstrate that the risk of flooding from all sources is not increased, including:

- any impediment to the flow of floodwater;
- the displacement of floodwater and increased risk of flooding elsewhere;
- any reduction in existing floodwater storage capacity;
- an adverse effect on the functioning of existing flood defence structures.

Policy C1: Flooding

Minerals and waste development will, wherever possible, take place in areas that are not at risk of flooding. Where development takes place in an area of identified flood risk this should only be where alternative locations in areas of lower flood risk have been explored and discounted (using the Sequential Test and the Exceptions Test as necessary) and where a flood risk assessment is able to demonstrate that the development will not risk of flooding from all sources is not increased, including:

- ~~impede~~ any impediment to the flow of floodwater;
- ~~displace~~ the displacement of floodwater and ~~increase the~~ increased risk of flooding elsewhere;
- ~~reduce~~ any reduction in existing floodwater storage capacity;
- ~~adversely affect~~ an adverse effect on the functioning of existing flood defence structures.

~~Proposals for the restoration of quarries located in areas liable to flood should, where possible, incorporate measures for the storage of floodwater.~~

Policy C2: Water environment

Minerals and waste development will need to demonstrate that there would be no unacceptable adverse impact on or risk to:

- the quantity or quality of surface or groundwater resources required for habitats, wildlife or human activities;
- the quantity or quality of water obtained through abstraction unless acceptable alternative provision can be made;
- the flow of groundwater at or in the vicinity of the site.

Proposals for minerals and waste development should ensure that the River Thames and other watercourses and canals of significant landscape, nature conservation or amenity value are adequately protected.

Policy C2: Water environment

Minerals and waste development will need to demonstrate that there would be no unacceptable adverse impact on or risk to:

- The quantity or quality of surface or groundwater resources required for habitats, wildlife or human activities;
- The quantity or quality of water obtained through abstraction ~~currently experienced by water abstractors~~ unless acceptable alternative provision can be made;
- The flow of groundwater at or in the vicinity of the site.

Proposals for minerals and waste development should ensure that the protection of River Thames and other watercourses and canals of significant landscape, nature conservation or amenity value are adequately protected.

Policy C3: Environmental and amenity protection

Proposals for minerals and waste development should demonstrate that they will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the environment, residential amenity and other sensitive receptors.

No changes are proposed to this policy

Proposed new policy:

Policy Cx: Agricultural land and soils

Proposals for minerals and waste development should demonstrate that they take into account the presence of any best and most versatile agricultural land.

Best and most versatile agricultural land should only be used where it can be shown that there is a need for the development which cannot reasonably be met using lower grade land, taking into account other relevant considerations.

Development proposals should make provision for the management and use of soils in order to maintain soil quality, including making a positive contribution to the long-term conservation of soils in any restoration.

Policy C4: Biodiversity and geodiversity

Minerals and waste development should not take place where it would be likely to have a significant adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest, either individually or in combination with other development.

Minerals and waste development should not damage or destroy irreplaceable habitats or biodiversity, including ancient woodland and species rich grassland.

Where proposals for minerals and waste development would affect a site designated for its national or local importance for nature conservation, the development proposals should include appropriate measures to protect, conserve and enhance the nature conservation interest of the site.

Nationally and locally important geological features and sites should be protected from harmful development and retained in situ unless there are exceptional reasons justifying their removal, in which event their presence should be appropriately recorded.

Proposals for mineral working and landfill should demonstrate that the development will make an appropriate contribution to the maintenance and enhancement of local habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity. Where mineral working or landfill is located in or close to a Conservation Target Area, developers will be expected to make an appropriate contribution to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets through the maintenance and enhancement of the Conservation Target Area and relevant BAP priority habitats.

Policy C4: Biodiversity and geodiversity

Minerals and waste development should not take place where it would be likely to have a significant adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest, either individually or in combination with other development.

Minerals working and waste management development should not damage or destroy irreplaceable habitats or biodiversity, including ancient woodland and species rich grassland.

Proposals for minerals and waste development should demonstrate that the development will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on sites designated as internationally, nationally or locally important for nature conservation, including the Oxfordshire Conservation Target Areas and the setting of those areas.

Where proposals for minerals and waste development would affect a site designated for its national or local importance for nature conservation, the development proposals should include appropriate measures to protect, conserve and enhance the nature conservation interest of the site.

Nationally and regionally locally important geological features and sites including geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites should be protected from harmful development and retained in situ unless there are exceptional reasons justifying their removal, in which event their presence should be appropriately recorded.

~~The County Council will seek the enhancement of Conservation Target Areas to implement Oxfordshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets within and close to areas of mineral working. Mineral extraction will not be permitted unless the long term maintenance of BAP Priority Habitats and appropriate contributions to Oxfordshire BAP targets through the Conservation Target Area approach have been secured.~~

Proposals for mineral working and landfill should demonstrate that the development will make an appropriate contribution to the maintenance and enhancement of local habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity. Where mineral working or landfill is located in or close to a Conservation Target Area, developers will be expected to make an appropriate contribution to the achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets through the maintenance and enhancement of the Conservation Target Area and relevant BAP priority habitats.

Policy C5: Landscape

Proposals for minerals and waste development should demonstrate that they respect and where possible enhance local landscape character, and are informed by landscape character assessment. Proposals should include measures to mitigate adverse impacts on landscape, including through siting, design and landscaping.

High priority will be given to conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the landscape in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Proposals for minerals and waste development within or that would affect the setting of an AONB should demonstrate that they take this into account and are informed by the relevant AONB Management Plan. Development within AONBs should normally only be small-scale and should be sensitively located and designed.

Policy C5: Landscape

Proposals for minerals and waste development should demonstrate that they respect and where possible enhance local landscape character, and are informed by landscape character assessment. the development will protect and where possible enhance the landscape quality of Oxfordshire and will take account of the landscape character areas identified in the Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape study. Appropriate Proposals should include measures should be taken to mitigate potential adverse visual impacts on landscape, including through siting, design and landscaping.

High priority will be given to conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the landscape in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Proposals for minerals and waste development within or that would affect the setting of an AONB should demonstrate that they take this into account and are informed by the relevant AONB Management Plan. Development within AONBs should normally only be small-scale and should be sensitively located and designed.

Policy C6: Heritage assets and archaeology

Proposals for minerals and waste development should demonstrate that they will not cause loss or harm to designated heritage assets and the setting of those assets, including Blenheim Palace, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic battlefields, and registered parks and gardens, or to archaeological assets which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to a scheduled monument.

Minerals and waste development may be permitted on a site of local archaeological interest if proposals demonstrate that suitable archaeological evaluation, recording of assets and publication of findings is carried out, proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance.

Policy C6: ~~Historic environment~~ Heritage assets and archaeology

Proposals for minerals and waste development should demonstrate that they will not cause loss or harm to designated heritage will be considered in the light of the need to protect and conserve Oxfordshire's historic assets and the setting of those assets, including Blenheim Palace, scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic battlefields, and registered parks and gardens, or to archaeological assets which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to a scheduled monument.

Minerals and waste development may be permitted on a site of local archaeological interest if proposals demonstrate that suitable archaeological evaluation, recording of assets and publication of findings is carried out, proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance.

~~Scheduled Ancient Monuments, other archaeological remains of national importance and their settings should be preserved in situ. For all other remains of regional or local importance preservation in situ will be preferred; where this is not appropriate, and for all other remains, adequate provision should be made for their excavation and recording.~~

Policy C7: Transport

Minerals and waste development will be expected to make provision for adequate and convenient access to and along advisory lorry routes in a way that maintains and if possible leads to improvements in:

- the safety of all road users including pedestrians;
- the efficiency and quality of the road network;
- residential and environmental amenity.

Where improvements to the transport network are required to achieve this, developers will be expected to provide the improvements or make an appropriate financial contribution.

Where practicable minerals and waste developments should be located, designed and operated to enable the transport of minerals and/or waste by rail, water, pipeline or conveyor.

Where minerals and/or waste will be transported by road:

- a) mineral workings should as far as practicable be in locations that minimise the road distance to locations of demand for the mineral, using roads suitable for lorries, taking into account the distribution of potentially workable mineral resources; and
- b) waste management and recycled aggregate facilities should as far as practicable be in locations that minimise the road distance from the main source(s) of waste, using roads suitable for lorries, taking into account that some facilities are not economic or practical below a certain size and may need to serve a wider than local area.

Policy C7: Transport

Minerals and waste development will ~~be expected to only be permitted where provision is made for~~ make provision for adequate and convenient access to and along the primary road network advisory lorry routes in a way that maintains or improves and if possible leads to improvements in:

- the safety of all road users including pedestrians;
- the efficiency and quality of the road network;
- residential and environmental amenity.

Where improvements to the transport network are required to achieve this, developers will be expected to provide the improvements or make an appropriate financial contribution.

Where practicable minerals and waste developments should be located, designed and operated to enable the transport of minerals and/or waste by rail, water, pipeline or conveyor.

Where minerals and/or waste will be transported by road:

- a) mineral workings should as far as practicable be in locations that minimise the road distance to locations of demand for the mineral, using roads suitable for lorries, taking into account the distribution of potentially workable mineral resources; and

- b) waste management and recycled aggregate facilities should as far as practicable be in locations that minimise the road distance from the main source(s) of waste, using roads suitable for lorries, taking into account that some facilities are not economic or practical below a certain size and may need to serve a wider than local area.

~~Proposals for mineral working and waste facilities should:~~

- ~~a) wherever possible, transport minerals or waste by rail, water, pipeline or conveyor, rather than by road;~~
- ~~b) as far as possible, minimise the distance of mineral workings from locations of demand for aggregates, via roads suitable for lorries;~~
- ~~c) as far as possible, minimise the distance of waste facilities from locations of waste production, via roads suitable for lorries, taking into account that some facilities are not economic or practical below a certain size and may need to serve a wider than local area.~~

Policy C8: Rights of way

The integrity of the rights of way network should be maintained and if possible retained in situ in safe and useable condition. Diversions should be safe, attractive and convenient and, if temporary, should be reinstated as soon as possible. If permanent diversions are required, these should seek to enhance and improve the public rights of way network.

Improvements and enhancements to the rights of way network will generally be encouraged and public access sought to restored mineral workings, especially if this can be linked to wider provision of green infrastructure. Where appropriate, operators and landowners will be expected to make provision for this as part of the restoration scheme, including making appropriate financial contributions.

Policy C8: Rights of way

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Improvements and enhancements to the rights of way network will generally be encouraged and public access ~~will be~~ sought to restored mineral workings, especially if this can be linked to wider provision of green infrastructure. Where appropriate, operators and landowners will be expected to make provision for this as part of the restoration scheme, including making appropriate financial contributions.

**Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Plan
Minerals and Waste Core Strategy
Proposed Changes to Minerals and Waste Vision and Objectives**

For each vision and set of objectives, the proposed changes to the wording in the consultation draft strategies is shown by deletions (~~strike-through~~) and additions (underline).

MINERALS PLANNING VISION AND OBJECTIVES

Minerals Planning Vision

The vision for Oxfordshire's minerals planning strategy is that:

- a) In the period to 2030, the supply of aggregate materials to meet the development needs of Oxfordshire and help sustain its world class economy, and to make an appropriate contribution to wider needs, will be met by:
 - an increased use of secondary and recycled aggregate materials;
 - the continued import of materials such as hard crushed rock that are not available locally; and
 - ~~a reduced proportion of~~ the balance of provision from locally produced sand and gravel, soft sand, limestone and ironstone; and
- b) Mineral working will be located and managed to minimise:
 - the distance that aggregates are transported by road;
 - the use of unsuitable roads through settlements; and
 - other harmful impacts of mineral extraction and transportation on Oxfordshire's environment and communities.
- c) The restoration of mineral workings will enhance the quality of Oxfordshire's natural environment and the quality of life for Oxfordshire residents by:
 - contributing to the creation of habitats and protection of biodiversity, particularly in relation to the Conservation Target Areas;
 - providing access to the countryside and opportunities for recreation; and
 - seeking to reduce the risk of flooding and providing flood storage capacity.

Minerals Planning Objectives

The Oxfordshire Minerals Planning Vision is supported by the following ten planning objectives which set out the principles which underpin the minerals strategy ~~draft plan~~.

- i. Enable Oxfordshire to meet the locally determined requirements for supply of sand and gravel, soft sand, crushed rock and secondary and recycled

aggregates over the plan period to meet planned economic growth and social needs and to make an appropriate contribution to wider needs.

- ii. Enable a continued supply of limestone and ironstone for building and walling stone from small scale quarries for the maintenance, repair and construction of locally distinctive buildings and structures.
- iii. Provide a framework for investment and development by mineral operators and landowners through a clear and deliverable spatial strategy which is sufficiently flexible to meet future needs and which is based on existing and planned infrastructure provision.
- iv. Facilitate the economically and environmentally efficient supply of minerals in Oxfordshire and encourage the maximum practical recovery of aggregate resources from secondary and recycled materials for use in place of primary aggregates.
- v. Minimise the impact of minerals development on flood risk and contribute to climate adaptation through restoration schemes which provide flood storage capacity in the floodplain. ~~Minimise the impact of mineral development on climate change by identifying areas for mineral extraction which reduce the need to transport minerals and which minimise the impact of mineral working on areas vulnerable to flooding.~~
- vi. Minimise the distance minerals need to be transported by road and encourage where possible the movement of aggregates by conveyor, pipeline, rail and on Oxfordshire's waterways in order to reduce adverse impacts of mineral transportation on local communities, ~~and the environment~~ and climate change; and minimise the impact of mineral traffic on local communities through implementation, ~~and monitoring~~ and enforcement of routeing agreements.
- vii. Protect Oxfordshire's communities, important landscapes, the River Thames and ecological, geological, archaeological and heritage sites, ~~and archaeological and heritage~~ assets from harmful impacts of mineral development and transportation.
- viii. Provide benefits to Oxfordshire's natural environment and local communities through the restoration of mineral workings by contributing to nature conservation, enhancing the quality and extent of Conservation Target Areas, contributing to landscape character, improving access to the countryside, safeguarding local amenity and providing opportunities for local recreation.
- ix. Safeguard resources of sand and gravel, crushed rock, ~~building stone~~ and Fuller's Earth to ensure that these resources are potentially available for future use and are considered in future development decisions; and
- x. Safeguard permanent facilities for producing secondary and recycled aggregate and for importing aggregates into Oxfordshire by rail.

WASTE PLANNING VISION AND OBJECTIVES

Waste Planning Vision

The vision for Oxfordshire's waste planning strategy is that:

- a) By 2030 there will have been a transformation in the way that waste is managed in Oxfordshire manages its waste, with:
 - increased re-use, recycling and composting of waste;
 - treatment (so far as is practicable) of all residual waste that cannot be recycled or composted; and
 - only the minimum amount of waste that is necessary being disposed of at landfill sites.
- b) The county will remain largely self-sufficient in dealing with the waste it generates. An economically and environmentally efficient network of clean, well-designed recycling, composting and other waste treatment facilities will have been developed to recover material and energy from the county's waste and support its thriving economy.
- c) Waste management facilities will be distributed across the county, with larger-scale and specialist facilities being located at or close to large towns, particularly the growth areas, and close to main transport links, and with smaller-scale facilities at or close to small towns serving more local areas. This network will have helped to build more sustainable communities that increasingly take responsibility for their own waste and reduce keep to a minimum the distance waste needs to be moved within the county.

Waste Planning Objectives

The Oxfordshire Waste Planning Vision is supported by the following eight waste planning objectives which set out the principles which underpin the waste strategy draft Plan.

- i. Provide for waste management capacity that enables Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in meeting its own waste needs and makes an appropriate contribution towards wider specialist waste needs.
- ii. Support initiatives that help to reduce the amounts of waste produced and provide for the delivery, as soon as is practicable, of waste management facilities that will drive waste away from landfill and as far up the waste hierarchy as possible; in particular facilities to meet the targets for that will enable increased reuse, recycling and composting of waste and the recovery of resources from remaining (residual) waste and avoid its disposal to landfill and for the treatment and diversion from landfill of Oxfordshire's remaining (residual) waste.
- iii. Provide for waste to be managed as close as possible to where it arises to:
 - minimise the distance waste needs to be transported by road;

- reduce adverse impacts of waste transportation on local communities and the environment; and
 - ~~allow~~ enable communities to take responsibility for their own waste; ~~and generally providing provide~~ for a broad distribution of facilities whilst recognising that some types of waste management facility are uneconomic or not practical below a certain size and therefore will need to serve a wider area.
- iv. Recognise that waste management is an integral part of community infrastructure and take opportunities to locate facilities in or close to the communities they serve, including in conjunction with planned growth, and for recovery and local use of energy (heat and power) from waste.
 - v. Recognise that waste will continue to be imported into Oxfordshire from London and elsewhere for disposal by landfill and seek to limit this to residual waste (following recycling and treatment elsewhere) and for the quantity of this waste to decrease over time as ~~new~~ additional waste management facilities are provided closer to where the waste is produced.
 - vi. ~~Give~~ Avoid the loss of green field land, giving priority to the use of previously developed land for permanent waste development, ~~including land within the Green Belt if appropriate,~~ and ensure that new waste management facilities are sensitive to the amenities of local communities and do not cause unnecessary harm to the County's distinctive natural and built environment.
 - vii. Promote sustainable waste practice in ~~new~~ construction and demolition work based on the principle of keeping waste to a minimum, managing waste on site where possible, recycling construction waste as aggregate, and creating buildings and layouts that facilitate the recovery of resources from waste and take advantage of opportunities for the use of combined heat and power.
 - viii. Secure the satisfactory restoration of landfill sites and other temporary waste management sites, where the facility is no longer required ~~or~~ and acceptable in that location, ~~in keeping with the surrounding area.~~

Division(s): NA

CABINET – 13 MARCH 2012

EQUALITY POLICY 2012-2017

Report by Head of Law and Governance

Introduction

1. The Equality Policy 2012-2017 sets out how the Council is approaching its responsibilities for ensuring that all residents in Oxfordshire have fair access to services and equal life chances. It also demonstrates how the Council is meeting the requirements placed on public bodies under the Equality Act 2010, including setting equality objectives for the next four years.
2. A draft of the policy has been out for public consultation since January, and the final policy has been amended to reflect feedback from internal and external stakeholders. To fulfil our legislative requirements, the final policy will be published by 6th April 2012, and progress in implementing it will be monitored and reported as part of the council's overall performance management arrangements.

Requirements of the Equality Act 2010

3. The Equality Act 2010 places a requirement on public bodies to give due regard to the need to:
 - Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic, and those who do not.
4. There is also an Equality Duty that replaces the previous public sector equality duties for disability, ethnicity and gender and covers the following protected characteristics:
 - Age
 - Disability
 - Gender reassignment
 - Marriage and civil partnership (but only in respect of eliminating unlawful discrimination)
 - Pregnancy and maternity
 - Race – this includes ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality
 - Religion or belief – this includes lack of belief
 - Sex

- Sexual orientation
5. The Equality Duty requires public bodies to consider how the decisions that they make, and the services they deliver, affect people who share different protected characteristics. The Council must publish information by 31st January 2012 to demonstrate that it has done this, and at least annually thereafter.
 6. In addition the Council is also required to set specific, measurable equality objectives and publish these, along with an equality policy, by 6th April 2012. There is an expectation that this will follow consultation and should be linked to the information that is published. The equality objectives must be refreshed at least every four years.

Demonstrating Compliance with the Equality Act and specific duties

7. A detailed report has been produced that evidences the wide range of actions the Council is taking to comply with the requirements of the public sector equality duty, and provide examples of how service areas are improving outcomes for people who share the protected characteristics. It also summarises the make-up of Oxfordshire's population in relation to people who share protected characteristics.
8. This information was published on the Council's website before 31st January 2012 as part of demonstrating compliance with the equality duty, and is available at:
www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/public-site/equality-and-cohesion
9. This document includes a general statement of effectiveness in complying with the requirements of the Equality Act. Based on the examples and actions provided it is considered that the council performs very well in meeting the needs of people who share protected characteristics.
10. However, there are a number of areas where there is room for further improvement and these will form the basis of the council's equality objectives for the next four years.
11. The Council is also required to publish information to demonstrate it has considered how its activities as an employer affect people who share different protected characteristics. A separate Equality Duty in Employment Report 2011 has been produced and is available at:
<http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/fairness-and-equality-work>

Consultation with Stakeholders

12. Public consultation on a draft of the Equality Policy 2012-2017 took place between 19 January and 2 March 2012 (a period of 6 weeks).

13. Details of the written consultation including the draft policy document, supporting information and links to an online survey were placed on the council's intranet site and public website and promoted using home page features and headlines.
14. Key stakeholders were also contacted directly and invited to comment, including all staff and Councillors; district, town and parish councils; other public sector organisations including Thames Valley Police, the Primary Care Trust, schools, universities and the military; voluntary, community and faith sector organisations and charities, including those representing people who share protected characteristics as set out in the Equality Act 2010.
15. A stakeholder workshop took place on 17 February 2012, offering an opportunity to discuss the draft policy and comment in more detail as part of the consultation. A wide range of public, voluntary, community and faith sector organisations and charities were invited, along with some existing service users.
16. In total 21 people attended the stakeholder workshop and 10 responses were received to the online consultation, with a further 2 responses sent by email.
17. A summary of the outcomes of the consultation is attached as Annex 2, with the detailed responses available in the councillor's resource room.
18. Overall, the outcomes of the consultation indicate there was broad support for the council's overall ambition for and approach to equalities. There were some objections expressed about the use of language; the need for clarification and examples of current performance; more consideration of governance and accountability; further explanation of the council's approach to mainstreaming; and the need to manage expectations. The feedback also provided helpful suggestions for how the key issues might be delivered.

Equality Policy 2012-2017

19. Attached to this report is the Equality Policy 2012-2017. It sets out the Council's ambition for equality of opportunity as follows:

"Oxfordshire County Council is committed to making Oxfordshire a fair and equal place in which to live, work and visit.

We aim to ensure that our staff are equipped with the knowledge and skills to meet the diverse needs of customers, that our services are accessible and to encourage supportive and cohesive communities through our service delivery."

20. The policy also includes a general statement of effectiveness:

Oxfordshire County Council considers that it performs well in meeting the requirements of the Equality Duty.

21. In setting out how the Council will achieve its ambition, and in recognising that there despite performing well there are areas where improvement is needed, the policy is structured around four key equality objectives:

Objective 1 - Understanding the needs of individuals and communities

Objective 2 - Providing accessible, local and personalised services

Objective 3 - Supporting thriving and cohesive communities

Objective 4 - Promoting a culture of fairness in employment and service delivery

22. The policy has been updated and amended to reflect the outcomes of the consultation and the feedback will continue to inform implementation of the policy. In particular, more detail has been added under each objective to provide more explanation of what each means and why it is considered to be important. This includes more examples of what the council is already doing, providing a stronger link to the supporting information about our current performance that has already been published on the council website to demonstrate our compliance with the public sector equality duty (see www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/public-site/equality-and-cohesion)
23. The four key equality objectives have also been amended slightly from the key issues published as part of the consultation document, to reflect feedback during the consultation period:
- (a) Objective 1 previously referred to 'understanding the needs of customers', a term that people did not feel accurately reflected the fact that many service users do not choose to access our services, or that many people do not access council services at all.
 - (b) Objective 4 was previously 'promoting a culture of fairness', and in response to feedback has been amended to be more specific about what we are aiming to achieve.
24. These key equality objectives link closely to the overall strategic objectives of the council as set out in the Council Plan 2012-1017. A number of actions are set out under each objective, based on the need to build on current practice and address areas for improvement. These actions are closely linked to existing strategies, plans and objectives, and will be reported on as part of the Council's quarterly performance monitoring arrangements (rather than establishing another performance management process).

Financial and Staff Implications

25. There are no financial implications arising directly from this report. However there may be financial implications arising from the delivery of some of the

actions against the objectives in the Equality Policy 2012-2017. These will be met from within existing budgets.

26. The implementation of the Equality Policy 2012-2017 will require all staff to be aware of their responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010, and of the Council's approach to 'mainstreaming' its equality work. Appropriate training and briefing opportunities will be delivered throughout the coming year, including through the corporate learning and development programme.

Equality Implications

27. By definition the Equality Policy 2012-2017 is intended to have a positive impact on all groups that share protected characteristics as defined in the Equality Act 2010. However, in keeping with Council guidance these implications have been considered in more detail in the Service and Community Impact Assessment attached at Annex 4.

RECOMMENDATION

28. **The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to approve the Council's judgement on effectiveness and key equality objectives as set out in the Equality Policy 2012/2017 and to RECOMMEND Council to receive the report.**

PETER CLARK
Head of Law and Governance

Background papers: None

Contact Officer: Ben Threadgold, Senior Policy and Performance Officer,
01865 32 8219

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Division(s): West Central Oxford

CABINET – 13 MARCH 2012

FRIDESWIDE SQUARE, OXFORD – TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC REALM IMPROVEMENTS

Report by Director for Environment & Economy

Introduction

1. The county council has been planning to transform Frideswide Square from a busy highway junction into a well-managed entry point to the city in keeping with Oxford. In March 2011, the Cabinet Member for Transport approved two options for further design work and consultation. The Cabinet is asked to review that work and approve the “Boulevard” option for detailed design and implementation, with a construction start date early in 2013.
2. The council approved the capital programme for 2011/12 to 2016/17 on 10 February 2012. The approved capital programme includes a total budget of £3.7m for Frideswide Square. Delivery within this budget requires the current feasibility designs (previously costed at over £5m in 2009/10 prices) to be revised through a value engineering process, with significant early contractor involvement.

Project purpose: regeneration and growth

3. Frideswide Square provides a vital link between the major road routes into Oxford (see plans at Annex 1). It is therefore of strategic importance in Oxfordshire’s road network, handling tens of thousands of car, bus, cycle and pedestrian journeys every day as well as being the gateway to the area for rail passengers. In particular, it is one of the key bottlenecks preventing reliable journey times for people commuting into Oxford from outside the city.
4. Oxford rail station is one of the fastest growing stations in the country, with 50% growth in passenger numbers since 2003. An estimated 5.5 million people pass through the station each year. Frideswide Square is the main point of arrival and departure for people using the station, and therefore has an increasingly important transport and public realm function. Its improvement is an important part of the strategic proposals for Oxford Rail station as set out in the council’s draft Rail Strategy recently approved by the Cabinet, including the East-West Rail and the Evergreen 3 proposals, which bring with them much wider benefits for the Oxfordshire economy and growth areas of Bicester and Science Vale.
5. Transforming Frideswide Square is a vital part of the regeneration of Oxford’s West End, a joint city/county council regeneration programme that will deliver – amongst other things – housing, jobs and much-needed additional retail

space. Frideswide Square is the single most important part of the access strategy for the West End, helping to ensure excellent access to major development sites such as the Westgate shopping centre and Oxpens. The bold and innovative approach proposed for Frideswide Square will help to set the tone for other projects and developments in the West End.

Design approach and options approved in March 2011

6. In March 2011, the Cabinet Member for Transport approved a design approach for Frideswide Square with no traffic signals, drawing heavily on “shared space” principles including compact roundabouts, greatly reduced carriageway areas, courtesy crossings, and landscaping. The officer report (see background document A) explained why this was considered appropriate, including full assessments of equality, safety and sustainability impacts.
7. Two options were approved for further design work and consultation (see Annex 2). This report does not revisit that work, but focuses on the merits of the two options now under consideration.

Options now under consideration

8. The project team has refined the two options using feedback from consultation in 2010, carried out further traffic modelling, and consulted stakeholders on the revised designs. The latest versions (now called the “Oval” and “Boulevard” for ease of reference) can be seen in Annex 3. These versions are identical to those presented to stakeholders and do not yet reflect stakeholder comments, which will be incorporated at the single option detailed design stage.
9. The landscaping in particular remains largely indicative and is intended to illustrate the possible uses and treatment of the open spaces. A detailed landscaping scheme will be developed at the next stage of design, taking into account stakeholder comments, budgetary constraints and other factors such as utilities under the road.
10. Annex 3 summarises the main features of the options and draft proposals for the approaches to the square. The principal difference between the two options is the choice between creating a larger civic space in the centre of the square, with traffic and bus stops closer to the edges (the Oval), or three civic spaces at the edges of the square, with traffic and bus stops in the centre (the Boulevard).
11. The Oval requires some land outside the existing highway boundary, in front of the Saïd Business School. This land would need to be dedicated as public highway by the landowner (the University of Oxford) to allow the Oval to be built.
12. Both options are expected to perform equally in terms of safety, traffic flows, queuing and delays due the layout and geometry of the designs. There is no

significant difference between the estimated construction costs of the two options.

Stakeholder consultation

13. Stakeholders have been consulted on the two options for the square. A consultation summary is at Annex 4. Of the 45 organisations consulted, 31 responded, of which 21 expressed a clear preference for one option: 14 (67%) preferred the Boulevard and 7 (33%) preferred the Oval. Oxford City Council preferred the Boulevard. Copies of all responses received are available (see background document B).
14. Cycling groups and groups representing people with disabilities have raised significant concerns about the design approach proposed for the square over the last 18 months, and those were reiterated in this consultation.
15. Whilst the proposed approach is innovative, officers are confident it will be safe for vulnerable road users. Cycling groups and groups representing people with disabilities will be involved further as the detailed design develops, and design changes already suggested by these groups over the last 18 months will be incorporated into the design wherever possible.

Conclusion

16. Officers remain of the view that either option would dramatically improve the square. However, it is recommended that the Boulevard option is taken forward for detailed design and implementation, for the following reasons:
 - **Regeneration:** the Boulevard provides larger open spaces connected to all three principal frontages, which will better help businesses occupying them prosper and contribute to a thriving square and wider West End regeneration.
 - **Deliverability:** unlike the Oval option, no land outside the highway boundary is required to deliver the Boulevard, avoiding a significant risk to deliverability.
 - **Flexibility:** this part of the city is expected to change significantly over the next ten years. It is impossible to predict exactly what form these changes will take. The Boulevard has greater inherent flexibility to accommodate changes around the square such as new buildings or new uses.
 - **Stakeholder support:** the Boulevard is supported by the majority of stakeholders.
17. The West End Partnership Executive has been overseeing the development and progress of this project. The Executive has considered both options and expressed a preference for the Boulevard.

Equality implications

18. An equality impact assessment was produced as part of the March 2011 report. This has been updated and is at Annex 5.
19. The project team will continue to develop the design to address as many of the concerns of people with disabilities as possible. The usability of the space for people with disabilities will need to be monitored carefully once it is complete, and adjustments made in light of experience where necessary. Part of the project contingencies will be set aside to deal with any changes (including, but not limited to, changes to assist people with disabilities) post completion. No major changes will be made until at least one year has passed after the full completion of the scheme. This allows sufficient time for all road users to adjust to the new layout and for monitoring to be carried out.

Sustainability implications

20. A sustainability assessment of the proposed design approach was included in the March 2011 report. There are no significant differences (from a sustainability perspective) between the two options now being considered so a separate assessment is not considered necessary for this report.

Risks

21. A project risk assessment has been completed (see background document C). Risks have been identified in three key areas:
 - **Delivery within budget** – as stated in paragraph 2, value engineering work is yet to be completed so some uncertainty remains about exactly what can be delivered within the available budget and contingencies as set out in the financial implications section below. The council may need to consider reducing the scope and/or specification of the scheme or increasing the budget once detailed design and value engineering have been completed. Such changes will be managed in line with the corporate capital governance requirements and further approvals will be sought at the appropriate level.
 - **Delivery to programme** – a start on site date in early 2013 is challenging for such a large project. A detailed programme will be produced with a preferred contractor as part of the value engineering exercise, which will give greater certainty about delivery timescales. As with many major projects, there is a need to align the delivery timetable with other works on the network. This may have implications for programming of the project delivery.
 - **Delivery of objectives** - the scheme is bold and innovative and is in a high profile location. This carries with it an inevitable degree of reputational risk for the council. However the scheme has support from

most local stakeholders and community groups, and officers are confident it will be successful.

Legal implications

22. The proposals require a number of Traffic Regulation Orders, such as amendments to parking and loading restrictions. These will be progressed as part of the detailed design process and reported to the Cabinet Member for Transport if there are any unresolved objections.
23. The proposals for Frideswide Square are broadly consistent with recently published Department for Transport guidance on shared space (Local Transport Note 1/11, October 2011). There may nevertheless be some aspects of the final design that depart from other national guidance or standards where this is deemed appropriate and necessary to deliver the scheme's objectives. Any such departures will be discussed with the Cabinet Member for Transport and legal advice sought where necessary.

Financial and staff implications

24. The approved capital programme by the council includes Frideswide Square as one of the major integrated transport schemes. The total budget for the scheme (including costs incurred to date) is £3.7m and it is funded using the following sources:
 - Developer Contributions: £1.475m (of which £0.175m held by the City Council)
 - OCC Corporate Resources: £1.522m
 - Contribution from the West End Partnership: £0.703m (of which £0.350m is provisional and is expected to be confirmed soon)
25. The £3.7m budget assumes a 16% contingency. The contingency would normally be higher for a project at this stage of development and will be carefully managed through the design and value engineering process.
26. A condition assessment is currently underway to determine whether or not any structural maintenance work is required on the site. The results of this assessment will be considered as part of the programme development. Where possible they will be integrated into the annual maintenance programme approved by the council on 10th February 2012.
27. £230k of this funding was spent in previous years on surveys, design, consultation and traffic modelling. Further project development work will be carried out in 2012 with an aim to start construction towards the end of the 2012/13 financial year (subject to co-ordination with other major works in and around the city), with completion in autumn 2013.
28. The timetable is challenging and will require considerable staff resources between March 2012 and autumn 2013. The Highways & Transport service is

able to draw in additional resources through its contract with Atkins, and this is expected to be sufficient to deliver the required work.

Next steps and governance

29. Early contractor involvement is essential to deliver this complex project to time, cost and quality in a very challenging city centre environment. A procurement strategy that allows for this will be adopted.
30. Approvals will be sought through Capital Investment Board as appropriate at key points during the procurement process, in line with the council's capital governance procedures.
31. A project governance structure will be formally established, including a project manager with overall responsibility for delivery of the project, and project board to oversee it. A similar governance structure was used in 2009 for the Queen Street scheme as part of Transform Oxford.

RECOMMENDATION

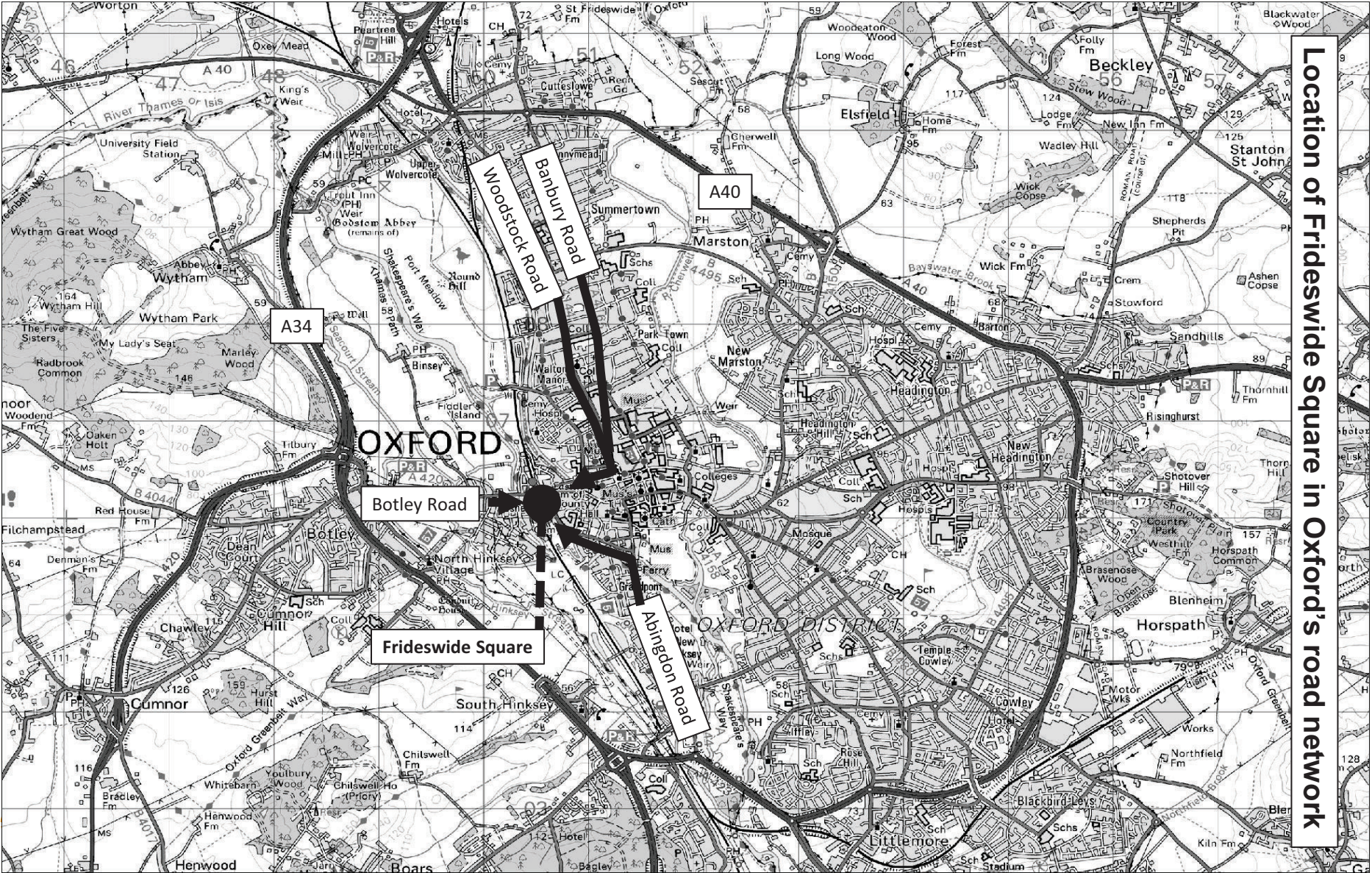
32. **The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to**
 - a) **Approve the “Boulevard” option for Frideswide Square for detailed design and implementation, including the advertisement of any necessary traffic orders.**

Huw Jones
Director for Environment & Economy

Background papers: Document A - Report to Cabinet Member for Transport, March 2011
Document B – Copies of consultation responses
Document C – Project risk assessment

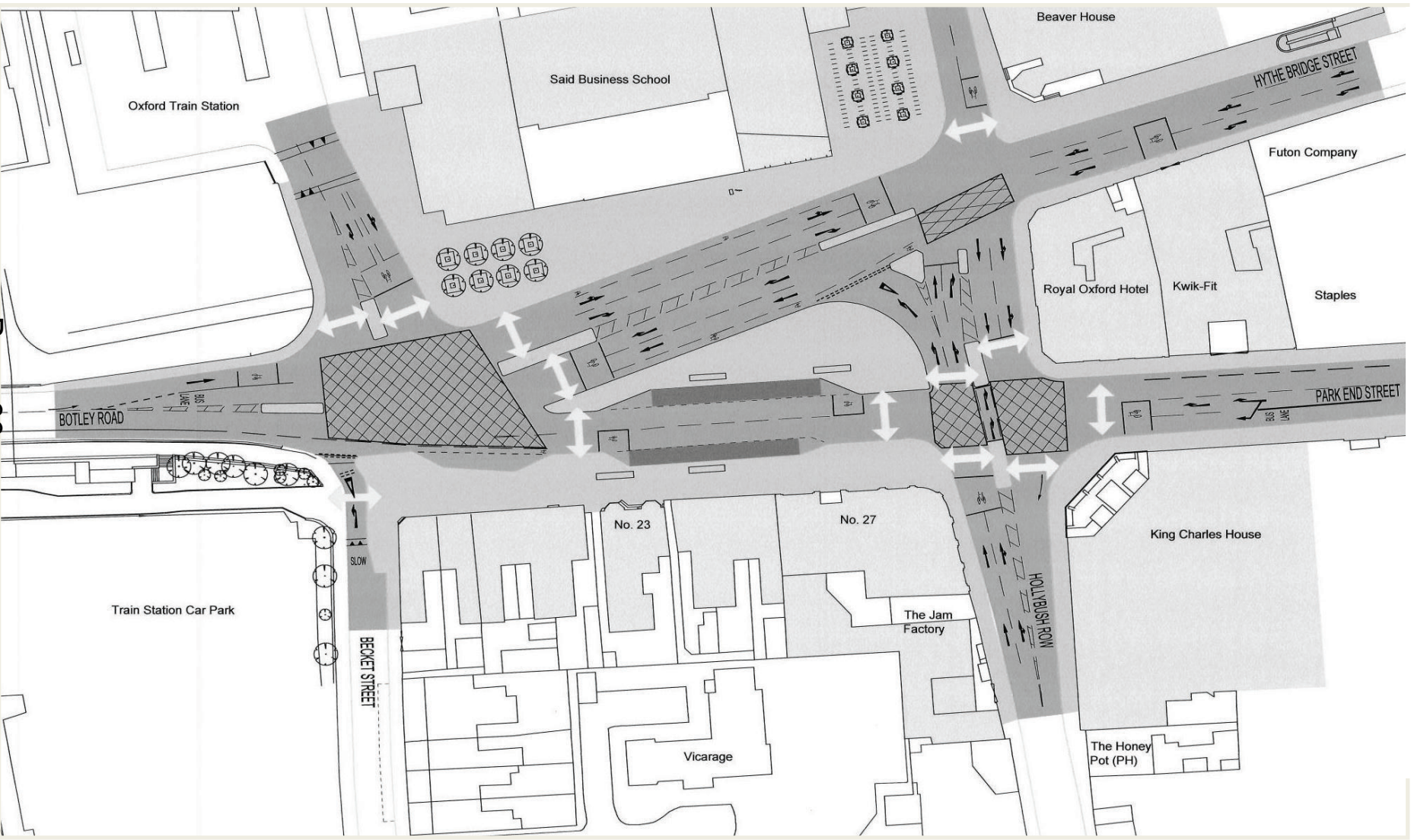
Contact Officer: Martin Kraftl, 01865 815786

February 2012



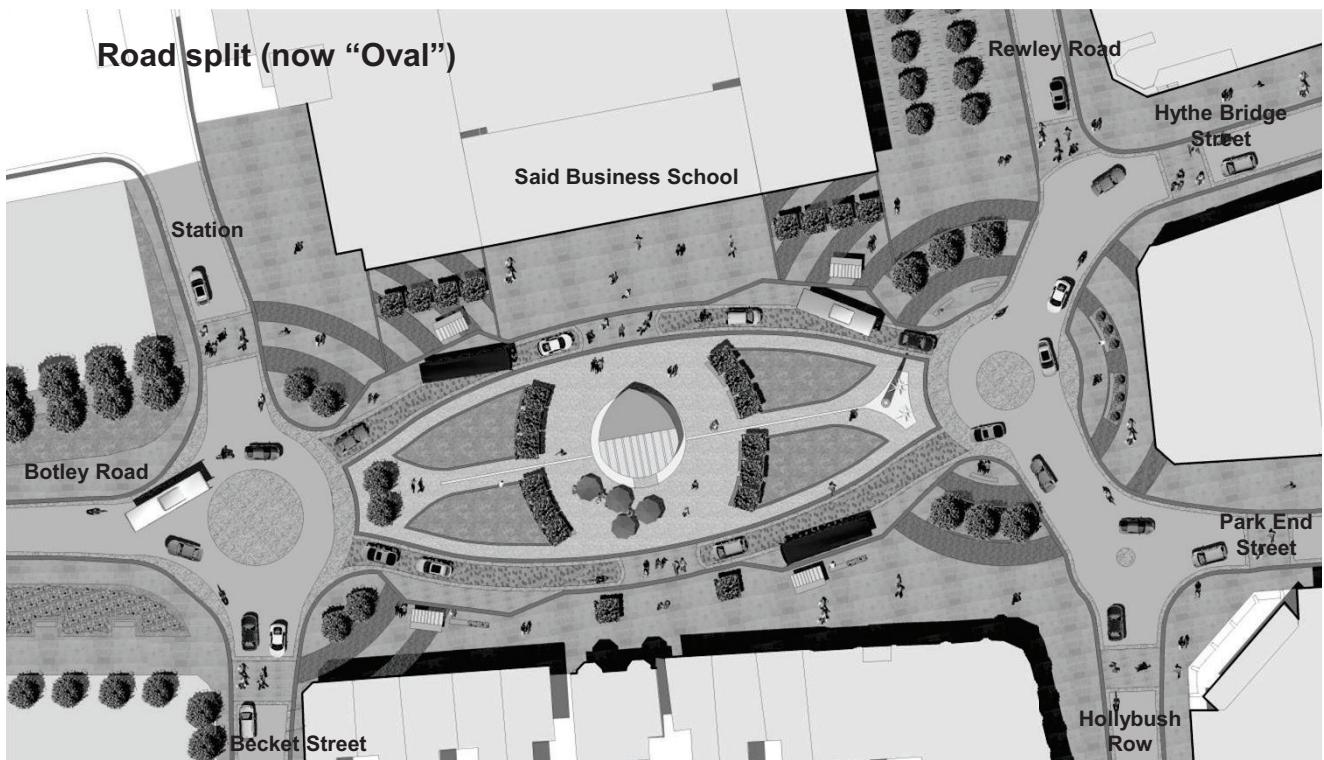
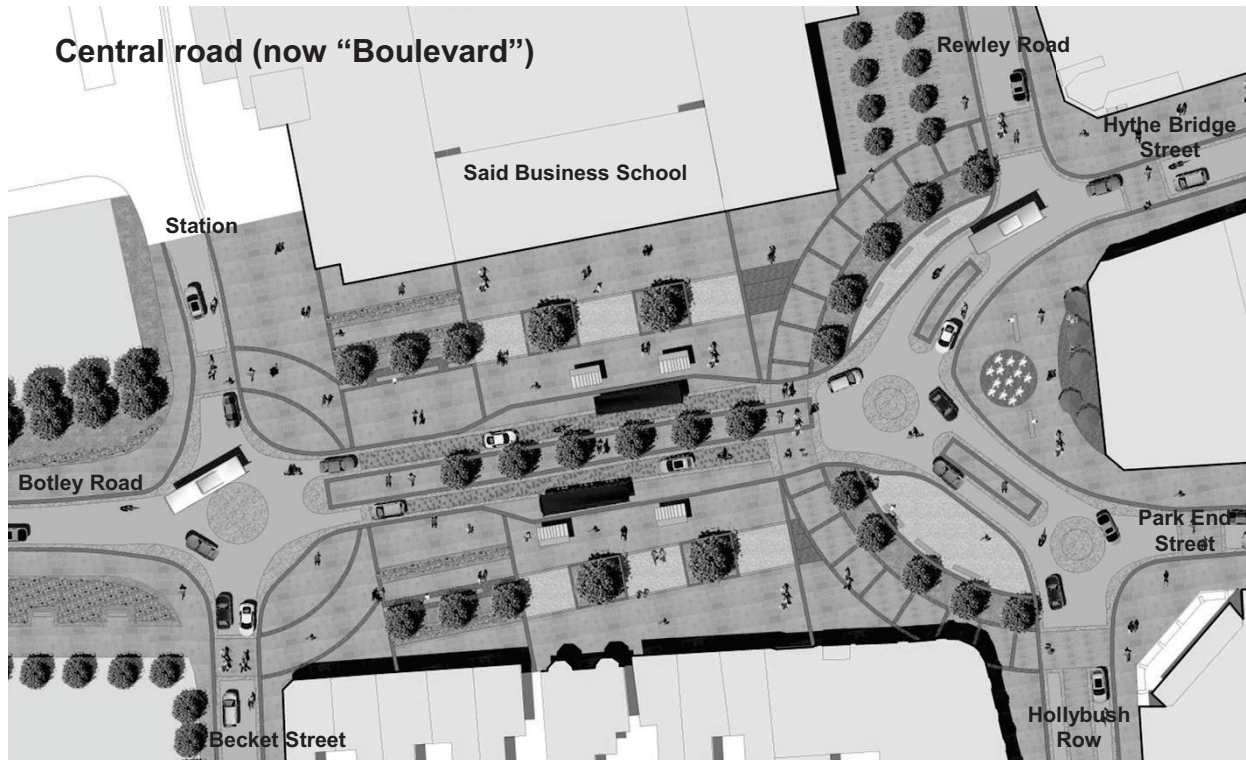
Location of Frideswide Square in Oxford's road network

Frideswide Square: existing layout and surrounding streets **ANNEX 1**



ANNEX 2

Options approved by Cabinet Member for Transport in March 2011



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- Target traffic speed 10-15 mph
- Approx road widths 3.1 m (one-way); 6.2 m two-way
- All geometry tracked using 12 metre rigid buses
- No road markings; parking and loading to be controlled using restricted parking zone
- Kerb heights to be finalised; 0 mm at main crossing points; approx 100 - 140 mm at bus boarding/alighting points; up to 50 mm elsewhere
- Detailed design of crossing points to be agreed – may be slightly raised to provide level crossing surface for pedestrians and suggest pedestrian priority
- Landscaping elements will change following consultation feedback
- Materials and other details to be finalised during detailed design

- Bus bays approximately 36 metres long, accommodating two buses in each direction; buses able to enter/leave any bay even when the front or back of the bay is already occupied by a bus.
- Bus stop space reserved for buses not calling at the station (reduces departures per hour by 40 – 50%)
- This cannot be a timing point for buses as quick turnover will help avoid blockages

Delays

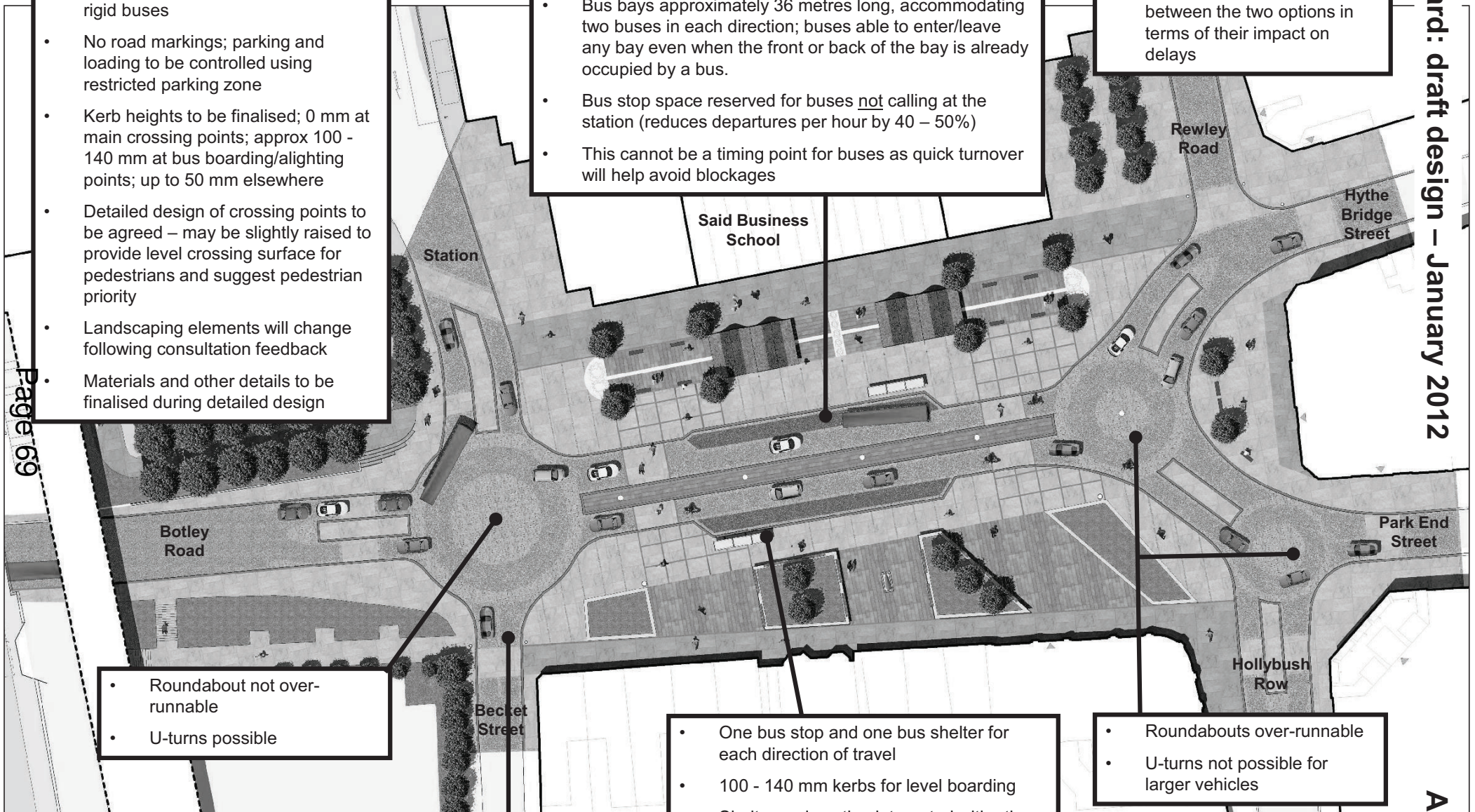
- Both options reduce delays for all road users
- There is no difference between the two options in terms of their impact on delays

- Roundabout not over-unnable
- U-turns possible

- Provision made for future 2-way Becket Street (possibly not operating from day one)

- One bus stop and one bus shelter for each direction of travel
- 100 - 140 mm kerbs for level boarding
- Shelter and seating integrated with other landscaping elements where possible

- Roundabouts over-unnable
- U-turns not possible for larger vehicles

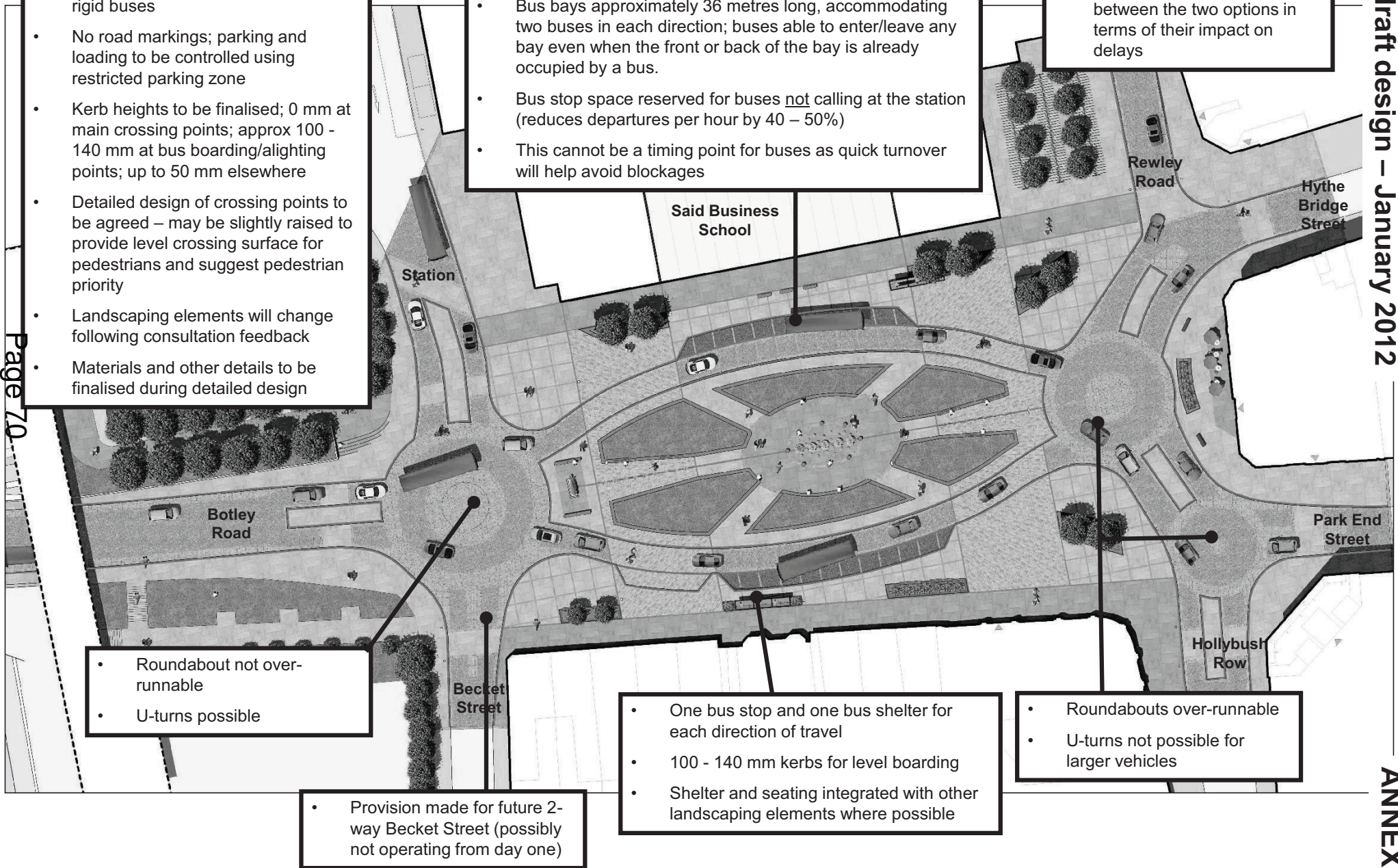


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- All geometry tracked using 12 metre rigid buses
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- Shelter and seating integrated with other landscaping elements where possible

- Roundabouts over-unnable
- U-turns not possible for larger vehicles



Existing loading/parking bay retained but integrated with footway (see photo)

New bus bays for two buses in each direction and space for traffic to pass when all bays occupied

Replicates bus to bus interchange currently provided in Frideswide Square

Taxi bay integrated with footway (see photo)

Crossings A, B and C would only be provided if post-implementation review reveals they are required (particularly for people with disabilities). Crossing type and exact location would be decided after review period.

Crossing D may be provided in any event to provide continuity of Castle Mill Stream pedestrian route

Footways widened and repaved in Hythe Bridge Street and Park End Street

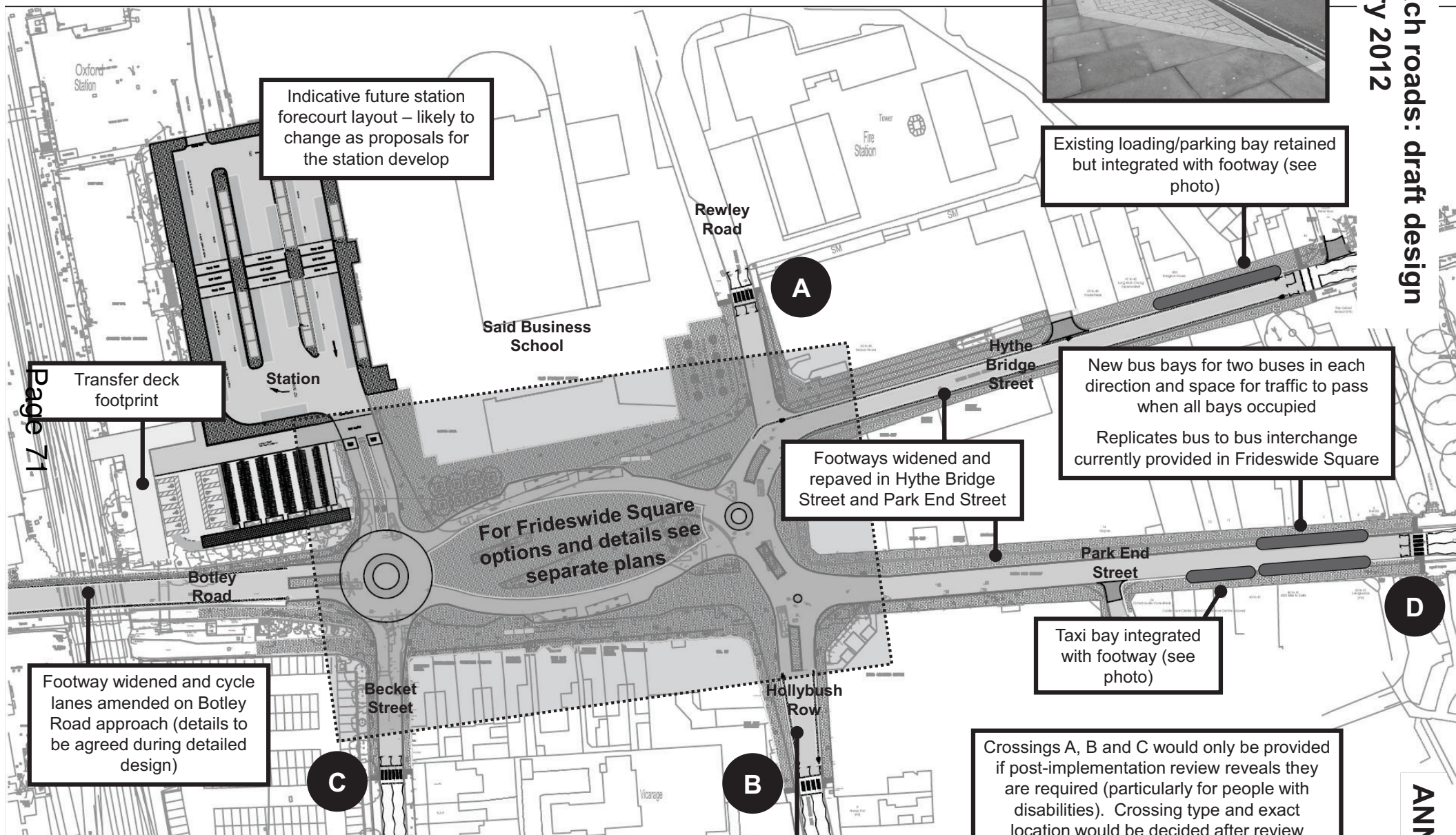
Footways widened on Hollybush Row approach

For Frideswide Square options and details see separate plans

Indicative future station forecourt layout – likely to change as proposals for the station develop

Transfer deck footprint

Footway widened and cycle lanes amended on Botley Road approach (details to be agreed during detailed design)



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Consultation summary

Stakeholders and local organisations were asked which of the two options they preferred and for detailed comments on the designs.

The following organisations were consulted:

City of Oxford Licensed Taxi Association (COLTA)	Christ Church
English Heritage	Cyclox (representing cyclists)
West End Partnership	City Sightseeing
Guide Dogs for the Blind	Oxford Inspires
Oxfordshire Association for the Blind	West End Community Group
Oxford University	Association of British Drivers
Oxford Pedestrians' Association	South Central Ambulance Service
Parish Transport Representatives	My Life My Choice (representing people with learning difficulties)
Oxford Preservation Trust	Environment Agency
First Great Western	Stagecoach in Oxfordshire
	Oxford Brookes University
Oxford City Centre Manager	Saïd Business School
Rescue Oxford (representing city centre businesses)	Network Rail
Nuffield College	Arriva
Oxfordshire Unlimited (representing people with disabilities)	Sustrans
Bus Users UK	Oxford Bus Company
Cyclists' Touring Club (representing cyclists)	Oxford City Council
West Oxford Matters	Oxfordshire County Council local members
Oxfordshire Fire & Rescue Service	West Oxford Community Association
Oxford Nightsafe	Rewley Park Management
Thames Valley Police	Freight Transport Association
Science Oxford	Oxford Civic Society

Of the 45 organisations consulted, 31 responded, of which 21 expressed a clear preference for one option: 14 (67%) preferred the Boulevard and 7 (33%) preferred the Oval. Oxford City Council preferred the Boulevard. The responses are summarised below. Copies of all responses received are available in background document B.

Organisation	Preferred option	Reasons for preference	Detailed design comments
Fire & Rescue Service	Oval	Oval may have slight advantage for Fire & Rescue Service as carriageway leading to Botley Road appears longer, providing more opportunity for vehicles to pull over to allow emergency vehicles to pass.	Critical to keep traffic flowing. Keep Rewley Road exit clear of stopped traffic / make pavement overrunable. Could use red flashing beacons and signage and hatched box to indicated presence of fire station. Ensure that widening of footway in Hythe Bridge Street should not restrict ability of emergency service vehicles to pass. Make Becket Street roundabout overrunable to make it obvious to drivers they can use these areas to yield to emergency service vehicles.
Association of British Drivers	Oval	Traffic movements are not concentrated in the centre of the square and the curved carriageways create a less regimented arrangement. There is also a central focus on pedestrian movement and public space.	
Sustrans	Boulevard	Maximises the space available for use by pedestrians and cyclists on the principal desire lines to and from the rail station.	
Oxfordshire Association for the Blind	Boulevard	Straighter lines would make navigation easier for visually impaired people.	Lack of Light Controlled crossing points for pedestrians is a serious impediment for visually impaired people, which introduces considerable risk. Crossing points A, B and C are necessary now and should be located closer to the square detours. Lack of kerb will disadvantage guide dog users.

Arriva	Boulevard	<p>Straight design for the vehicle path, will mean buses will be able to pull in parallel with the kerb with ease, without obstructing traffic. Concentrates pedestrian and cycle movements that come into conflict with moving vehicles, meaning those more vulnerable will be more aware of traffic. Better to concentrate pedestrian movement than spread it out. Easier for bus users to see where alternative bus stops are located and easier for drivers to direct passengers to stops.</p>	<p>Level crossings and islands make crossing easy. Wide pavements. Concerns that there will not be low traffic speeds at night. Suggest wiring put in place for traffic signals if needed in future. Not clear where cyclists will go when road is congested; concern they will use pavement. Traffic will not travel at uniform speed; vehicles will accelerate in gaps between junctions which may have implications for safety of pedestrians and cyclists. A timescale for review of the scheme should be set. Huge improvement on existing.</p> <p>No CCTV in this area and no funding to install this. Limit trees to enable visibility for Said Business School camera.</p>
Oxford Pedestrians' Association	Boulevard	<p>Centre of Oval could become isolated, 'dead' space surrounded by traffic. Boulevard means pedestrians can cross easily and efficiently. Wide pavements on both sides. on desire lines possible.</p>	
Nightsafe (crime prevention)	Boulevard	<p>Large grassed areas make people linger which attracts those looking for opportunities to commit crime. Open areas could attract street drinkers and rough sleepers etc.</p>	
My Life My Choice (representing people with learning	No preference	<p>Both options look great. Our views were listened to in early stages.</p>	

difficulties)				
St Ebbe's New Development Residents' Association	Boulevard	<p>Traffic flow pattern is simpler and less constrained. Crossing the square of foot will be easier. Pavements will be reasonably free from traffic fumes. Only minority support Oval: presents an elegant, welcoming entrance to the city. Charming piazza en route to station and ideal meeting point. Oxford lack public spaces. Could be fitted with street furniture, map of colleges, restaurants and other attractions.</p> <p>Creates more-usable and accessible public space. Public space accessible without having to cross a lane of traffic. Better use of space that allows activity from buildings to flow out. The Oval creates a traffic island that will be unattractive to pedestrians and similar to current layout, detract from sense of place, roads will be a barrier to the central space. Oval is more confusing for pedestrians accessing city centre via Park End Street and creates more obstructions to visibility across the square.</p>	<p>Relief that associated works on and under Botley Bridge will mean proper provision of adequate cycle paths. New layout is an improvement and roundabouts and shared space appears to be an effective system. Removal of traffic lights eagerly anticipated. Suggest turning Becket Street into a two-way street and adding mini-roundabout at its Oxpens Rd junction to improve city centre traffic flow.</p>	
Gerald Eve on behalf of Christ Church	Boulevard			

English Heritage	Boulevard	<p>The public open space created is more in tune with the character of the centre of Oxford and space would be more usable and relate better to the buildings fronting the square. Sufficient separation from the traffic to create an improved pedestrian environment.</p>	<p>Oval would read as an alien feature in Oxford's townscape. Central space may be unattractive because of the hazard of crossing the road and being surrounded by traffic. High quality materials will be crucial to securing a scheme that will make a positive contribution to the streetscape and gateway to the city. Use the advice set out in the Street Scene Manual. Phase implementation of the details if funding is not available to undertake a high quality scheme at this stage.</p>
Unlimited (representing people with disabilities)	Boulevard	<p>Design is of type used in European and UK towns and is readily understood. More open and friendly for pedestrians. Clearer sightlines for pedestrians crossing and less conflict with buses compared to Oval. Less impact from traffic fumes. Superior design of the two for physically handicapped people because the pedestrian crossing route is more direct with fewer trip hazards. Park End Street bus stops - have loading and parking been considered?</p>	<p>Need to consider visually impaired people - tactile paving, crossing points and audible indications of crossings. Concern about lack of continuity of roundabouts being not over-runnable and over-runnable. How will traffic speed be enforced? Should install crossings A, B and C from the start. Footbridge over Botley Rd should be signed. Pedestrian crossings should be raised to slow vehicles. The Oval design has a loading bay located to block pedestrian route and sight lines. Grassed areas block desire lines and is unlikely to be used.</p>
Cyclists' Touring Club (representing cyclists)	Neither	<p>Object to both. Major concerns for safe passage of cyclists. Left turning, large vehicles create a danger to cyclists. Will create real and perceived danger for cyclists, resulting in them using the pedestrian areas. 3.1m carriageway is too narrow. Over-runnable roundabouts will permit fast vehicles to cut across these junctions when traffic flows are low.</p>	<p>Locations of crossings A, B and C are poorly located and off the desire line of pedestrians. Informal crossings work at times of low traffic but are not suitable at peak times when traffic queues bumper to bumper. Support the widening of footways in Park End Street and Hythe Bridge Street. Potential for junctions to be blocked by queuing traffic at peak times causing the whole area to seize up.</p>

<p>Cyclists' Touring Club (representing cyclists)</p>	<p>No preference</p>	<p>Oval delivers least space next to buildings; perhaps needs a building but this could be problematic; boulevard delivers more space for frontagers; but Said Business School is relatively inactive; space on south side is reduced</p>	<p>Support change at Frideswide Square; shared space approach was plausible but current drawings appear to be traditional highways; tree planting is weak; grass unusable; landscape designs poorly conceived; haven't seen traffic modelling - where is evidence for reduced delays; how has modelling accommodated cyclists; some ped crossings are on desire lines, but mostly not; bus stops are assigned with explanation; crossings outside the square at points A, B and C are illogically located; 3.1 m dimension for carriageways may make cyclists feel safer, but widths flare out at points which may not work; many cyclists will use the pavements areas; design is only partly shared space, likely to be treated as traditional carriageway and footway; not place for comfortable and convenient cycling; need to allocated clear alternative cycling routes across the footway area subtly but perceptibly; carriageway cycle lanes are required on all the approaches; design fails to provide a desirable environment for cycling.</p>
<p>Cyclox (representing cyclists)</p>	<p>Neither</p>	<p>Neither is suitable for an area with a high number of cyclists. Both schemes will at worst cause significant danger to cyclists and at best put them in confrontation with pedestrians and motorists.</p>	<p>No separate cycle lanes and carriageway of 3.1m are narrow. This would not be a problem if it could be guaranteed that motorists remain patiently behind cyclists. Danger that drivers will overtake. Best practice schemes have cycle lanes leading up to shared space. Attempts in London to use cyclists to slow traffic are unpopular. Pedestrians will step out in front of moving cyclists. Danger to cyclists from left turning vehicles. Roundabouts create potential for drivers to ignore or not notice cyclists. Roundabouts and number of accesses to the square will be confusing and difficult to navigate. Flared entries will encourage dangerous over-taking of cyclists. Bus drivers will waive each other out of junction</p>

			<p>causing confusion and danger to cyclists. Cyclists will use pedestrian areas because of perceived danger - roundabouts are difficult for inexperienced / less confident cyclists. Lack of clear pedestrian crossings and often inconveniently set back from desire line. Courtesy crossing only work in low traffic volume / speed areas and there is no evidence that these conditions will apply. Scheme will be a deterrent to cycling and a missed opportunity to create a world class entry to the city. Will result in unacceptable conflict between road users, and will almost certainly lead to injury and death to cyclists.</p>
Rewley Park Management	Boulevard	<p>More pedestrian friendly with large pavements. More space for bus passengers waiting. Keep traffic fumes in a contained area. Design incorporates more trees.</p>	<p>Marked cycled lanes should be provided to avoid pavement cycling. Insufficient provision for buses to stop. Should include a statue for the City's patron saint. Concern how the Rewley Road and Hythe Bridge Street junction will work for right turning traffic heading south or west. Proposal does not improved the existing difficult arrangement of poor traffic light phasing and blocked exit for vehicles exiting Rewley Road. Crossing A would not be used as it is set too far north for pedestrian flow. Existing pedestrian situation at this junction is dangerous as they ignore the traffic / ped signals. Landscaping should be included in Rewley Road to soften its appearance.</p>

First Group (First Great Western)	Oval	Better cosmetic appearance.	Need to discuss proposals in detail to ensure there is no conflict with proposals to redevelop the station forecourt. Clarification required on how the access and egress from station forecourt will work for vehicles using kiss and ride, short stay, staff parking, buses and taxis - proposals must not make things worse. Bus/rail interchange should not be made more difficult - rearrangement of bus stops must not result in pedestrians having to walk further to catch a bus than at present.
Oxford Bus Company	Oval	Disperses pedestrians crossing the road compared to the boulevard option, and will create natural desire lines. Only one bus stop and shelter for each direction of travel which causes confusion for bus passengers and drivers. Is there sufficient space for vehicles to pass if a vehicle breaks down in the running lane?	Need for bus interchange is met by Park End Street proposals. Need to consider layout carefully in terms of taxi rank. Westbound passengers going to the square but not the station would have to alight earlier and walk further to get to a common stop where they can board any bus. Park End Street should be wide enough for two buses in opposite stops and a passing bus. Raised crossing gradient should be mindful of standing-passengers on board buses. Need careful design for parking and loading and enforcement of these. Concern that roundabout junctions will be congested / blocked and cause delays - no bus priority.
Oxford City Council	Boulevard	Strong preference. The space is informal and has developed organically. Buildings provide historic context and sense of place. The square is an important meeting point of two historic routes into the city.	Keep materials, palette and landscaping simple. High quality materials are important and the scheme could be delivered in phases to allow higher quality finishes to be added at a later stage. Breaking up larger spaces adds cost and unnecessary complexity. Efforts should be made to integrate features such as bus shelters into the hard and soft landscaping to reduce the intrusion of functional items.

City of Oxford Licensed Taxi Association (COLTA)	No preference	Colta members and are in favour of minimum disruption to pedestrians and keeping the traffic flowing freely	
Guide Dogs for the Blind	Boulevard	Easier for visually impaired pedestrians to get from one side of the road to the other to access the bus stops as opposed to the oval design which they would have to negotiate the wide open space to get to the other side of the road/ bus stop. The Oval plan would lead to disorientation with anyone with more limiting sight.	Kerb height should be 60mm, if not, at least it must not be a level surface; The raised crossings must have tactile paving on the edge of the pavement where the pavement meets the carriageway to inform blind and partially sighted people that this is a level crossing point; The edge of the bus stop also needs tactile or textured surface to demarcate the edge of the pavement and bus stop as they are both level; without demarcation
Oxfordshire County Councillor for West Central Oxford	No preference	Could support Oval if it had lots of trees; but unsure what the central space is for and what it would look and feel like	Concerned about cyclists. Unconfident cyclists don't like roundabouts. Traffic speeds must be low. Concerned that cyclists will use the footway areas; does this sort of scheme work well for cyclists elsewhere? Crossing points A, B and C too far from desire line. Very important to widen footways and add eastbound cycle lane under rail bridge if possible
Network Rail	No preference		

Bus Users UK	Oval	<p>The Boulevard carriageways through the square are shorter than those of the Oval draft design, which leaves less room for bus stops. The Boulevard also lacks the delivery bay on the south side of the square shown in the Oval design. This side of the square has several takeaway food outlets, and we are concerned that if no delivery bay is available the bus stops could be misused by either customers stopping to buy takeaways or delivery drivers working for the takeaways themselves</p>	<p>Capacity for future increases in buses and bus passengers should be provided (space for 3 buses in each direction). Buses serving the forecourt should be allowed to serve the square. In the Oval design some of the turns seem very tight for buses - could these be made less tight? Oppose low kerbs; all kerbs except at crossings should be 100 - 140 mm high; formal marked crossings should be included at each end of the square; seats should be provided at intervals of 30m; shelter provision appears inadequate, shelters should give good protection from the elements; do not oppose principle of combining two separate stops for each direction into one stop for each direction; support more tall trees; need to take steps to design out pavement cycling;</p>
Oxford Civic Society	Neither	<p>Least prefer oval because harder to adjust. Neither option offers improvement of existing situation.</p>	<p>Concerned about cyclists; not enough bus stop capacity; pedestrian desire lines not properly catered for; encourage more pedestrians to use Park End Street; promote route over footbridge; approaches to the square need to be designed now rather than later; including junctions at Roger Dudman Way and Cripsey Road; suggest moving rail station to Oxpens; could something simpler be tried at Frideswide instead of major changes?</p>

Stagecoach in Oxfordshire	No preference	Possible preference for Boulevard as Oval could make it harder for buses to dock properly at the kerbside	<p>Support bus lay-bys for buses in both directions, each capable of accommodating two buses simultaneously with each bus able to enter and leave independently of the other. Need two stops and two shelters on either side of square, even with no station services stopping. Strongly oppose proposal to restrict the use of the stops to services which do not enter the station forecourt. The layout must be able to cope with 15m long vehicles. Kerbs at bus boarding points should be 120mm. Care must be taken over raised surfaces at crossing points. These could cause a hazard with passengers standing in buses waiting to get off and from and would need to be of very robust construction, given the volume of traffic. Clear, enforceable marking of bus stops essential. Not having Frideswide Square as a timing point undermines your high level project objective of promoting sustainable transport. Routes passing the station should show include times at Frideswide Square in the timetables. This does not necessarily mean that buses should "wait for time" at this location and we can organise things so that this does not happen. Is it possible to have an out-bound bus lane from Park End Street/Hollybush Row roundabout to the bus stop to prevent delays on the roundabout with Hythe Bridge Street? Can this be achieved without compromising the design aspirations? Has the future growth of bus services been taken into account</p>
Oxford Preservation Trust	Boulevard	Simpler design	<p>Suggest a phased approach, with basic layout followed in future years by upgrade of materials. Flexibility critical to allow for future changes in the West End and further afield.</p>

ROX (Rescue Oxford - representing city centre businesses)	Oval	More impressive western approach	Suggest reserve lanes are created to be used in the event of breakdowns, accidents etc. Suggest increasing bus space to allow for three buses; third bay could be shared with loading; approaches to bus bays should be made less steep; loading space is needed for businesses on south side and for Royal Oxford Hotel.
Said Business School	Oval	More pleasant crossing experience; opportunity to create a "gallery" or sculpture park; opportunity to create a world class attraction for the city	Maximising green space is critical.
Oxford University Building and Estate's Sub-Committee	Boulevard	More aesthetically pleasing; makes better use of the space available; not clear how the central part of the Oval would be used effectively; requires less land to be released by the university	Concerned that neither option caters properly for cyclists and vulnerable pedestrians.
West Oxford Matters	No preference	Officers attended a public meeting at which the two options were discussed. Detailed feedback was received (see right). There was no overall clear preference for one option.	<p>Positive comments</p> <p>Both schemes have merits and improve the introduction to the city. Some suggested asymmetrical version of Boulevard with more space on Said Business School side; others felt Oval was better for pedestrians – provides sunnier space and split pedestrian crossings; continuous flow is good idea; plans should reduce delays; temporary roundabout before current layout worked well; wide pavements could allow cycle lanes on pavements; current Becket St crossing works well because it is raised – will proposed crossing be raised? Support 2 way Becket Street; support extra people space; more civic/green space supported; more trees supported.</p>

			<p>Negative comments</p> <p>Need to take full consideration of wider West End changes and future traffic; Discouraging traffic is bad for small businesses; neither plan addresses volume of traffic – this needs to be reduced; don't want more traffic, want slower traffic; improving flow will attract more traffic; both layouts too fussy; Botley Rd rail bridge must be improved for cyclists; need cycle lanes throughout scheme; poor emergency access; bad idea to eliminate the option to travel east-west in the left lane without having to pass through a junction; Beaumont St to Oxpens means going through two roundabouts; removing controlled junctions means tactile paving will disappear; pedestrians will stop the traffic too much in rush hour; who will sit in the middle of the Oval?; stone paving expensive and often not maintained; street lighting needs to be addressed;</p> <p>Suggested additions</p> <p>Need clear speed limits and speed cameras - esp at night. Oval could be improved with statue or fountain, e.g. Ox sculpture; put West Oxford Health Centre on south side of square; move bus stops from square to station; add cycle lane on pavement; suggest one-way system between Hythe Bridge St and Park End St; need provision for trade vehicles and loading.</p>
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Service and community impact assessment (SCIA)

Frideswide Square transport and public realm improvements

February 2012

Environment & Economy

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to assess the potential impact of proposals for the redevelopment of Frideswide Square in Oxford, with particular reference to groups of people who share protected characteristics. This SCIA provides an update to the March 2011 EqlA, focusing on the proposal to proceed with the Boulevard as the preferred option. This assessment will be kept under review as the scheme is developed through to implementation, and updated as necessary to ensure emerging risks are identified and appropriate mitigating action taken.

Section 149 of the Equalities Act 2010 (“the 2010 Act”) imposes a duty on the Council to give due regard to three needs in exercising its functions. This proposal is such a function. The three needs are:

- the need to eliminate any conduct which is prohibited by or under the 2010 Act;
- the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who
- share any of the protected characteristics listed in section 149(7); and the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not.

Complying with section 149 may involve treating some people more favourably than others, but only to the extent that that does not amount to conduct which is otherwise unlawful under the new Act.

The need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard to the need to:

- remove or minimise disadvantages which are connected to a relevant protected characteristic and which are suffered by persons who share that characteristic,

- take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and which are different from the needs other people, and encourage those who share a relevant characteristic to take part in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such people is disproportionately low.
- Steps to meet the needs of disabled people which are different from the needs of people who are not disabled include steps to take account of a person's disabilities.

The need to foster good relations between different groups involves having due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.

These protected characteristics are:

- Age (people of different age groups)
- Disability (e.g. physical or sensory impairments, long-term illnesses and conditions, hidden impairments such as a heart condition, frailty, learning disabilities or mental health problems)
- Gender (men/women) and Gender Reassignment
- Ethnicity (including Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic groups, Gypsies & Travellers)
- Religion/belief (different faiths, including people with no religion or belief)
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage/civil partnerships
- Pregnancy & Maternity

Summary

In March 2011, the Cabinet Member for Transport approved a design approach for Frideswide Square with no traffic signals, drawing heavily on “shared space” principles including compact roundabouts, greatly reduced carriageway areas, courtesy crossings, and landscaping. The officer report explained why this was considered appropriate, including full assessments of equality, safety and sustainability impacts.

Two options were approved for further design work and consultation, based on ‘Oval’ and ‘Boulevard’ designs. It is proposed to take forward the ‘Boulevard’ option for detailed design and implementation as it offers the best outcomes in terms of regeneration, deliverability, flexibility. It was also the option supported by most of the community during consultation with stakeholders. .

It is considered that the main impacts of the proposals would be on older people, younger people and those with a disability, as a result of the traffic signal free approach and creation of a shared space environment where the distinction between pedestrian and vehicular spaces less well defined than ‘traditional schemes’..

This is mitigated to a large extent by the fact that the scheme will create an environment where traffic will move very slowly and will be encouraged to give way to pedestrians. Features will need to be incorporated into the final design to guide visually impaired pedestrians to crossing points and help them orientate themselves in relation to the buildings, bus stops, and the vehicular areas.

There are also some smaller risks for other groups, though many of these are mitigated by the slow, safe environment the scheme aims to create.

Part of the suggested mitigation is a “monitoring and review period”. Part of the project contingencies will be set aside to deal with any changes (including, but not limited to, changes to assist people with disabilities) post completion. No major changes will be made until at least one year has passed after the full completion of the scheme. This allows sufficient time for all road users to adjust to the new layout and for monitoring to be carried out.

Impact on customers

The proposals for Frideswide Square have no traffic signals, drawing heavily on “shared space” principles including compact roundabouts, greatly reduced carriageway areas, courtesy crossings, and landscaping. This approach is considered to have significant advantages over more traditional approaches because it creates a safe, attractive, comfortable environment whilst reducing delays

However it is recognised that the proposals may have particular impacts on younger and older people, and people with a disability, and these are considered in detail below.

Age

Of the options under consideration the Boulevard option is simpler and could therefore be easier for younger children and older people to navigate. However, having no traffic signals could be particularly challenging for younger children and older people, who may be less confident crossing the road independently.

Disabilities associated with old age are covered in the Disability section.

<i>Risks</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>
Younger children, crossing without an adult, may be less confident pedestrians. The removal of signal controlled crossings within the square could make it more difficult for younger children to cross independently.	The proposals create significantly more pedestrian space, provide many more crossing points, improve bus journey times and improve interchange with the station for bus users. These improvements will all represent significant improvements for the independent mobility of younger and older people. It is recognised that the lack of signal controlled crossings will be a source of anxiety for younger and older people, but the proposals aim to reduce traffic speeds to 10 – 15 mph and the design will encourage vehicles to give way to pedestrians. This should create an environment that feels (and is) safe
Older people may be hesitant / avoid crossing the road in the absence of signal controlled crossings. This may prevent them taking their desired route through the square, take them longer or result in them avoiding the square altogether.	

	even for less confident pedestrians.
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Disability

The proposals will create an environment without traffic signals and with the distinction between pedestrian and vehicular areas less well defined than traditional schemes. This may increase the risk or perception of risk of accident or injury for people with a disability. Oxfordshire Association for the Blind believes the Boulevard option may be better for visually impaired pedestrians because of the straighter lines.

<i>Risks</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>
<p>Visually impaired pedestrians – removal of signal controlled crossings may make it more difficult to cross the roads.</p> <p>Shared space design approach may make the distinction between pedestrian areas and vehicular areas harder to identify and understand.</p>	<p>This has been the focus of many discussions with visually impaired people. Features will need to be incorporated into the final design to guide visually impaired pedestrians to crossing points and help them orientate themselves in relation to the buildings, bus stops, and the vehicular areas.</p> <p>The crossings will be designed to encourage drivers to give way to pedestrians, though this will not be legally enforceable. The design will seek to achieve traffic speeds of 10 – 15 mph. This should create an environment that feels (and is) safe even for less confident pedestrians.</p> <p>The new design will be much simpler and will create provide wide, flat, clutter-free pedestrian spaces, with level crossings at many more points than exist currently.</p> <p>Provision will be made for converting crossings to more formal “zebra” crossings if required.</p> <p>The whole scheme (but particularly the crossings) will be kept under review and changes made in response to feedback after an initial monitoring period.</p> <p>Training may be useful to help visually impaired pedestrians learning new routes through the square.</p>

Mobility impaired pedestrians – removal of signal controlled crossings may make it more difficult to cross the roads.	<p>The risks relating to mobility impaired pedestrians are not expected to be as significant as for visually impaired pedestrians, but much of the above mitigation applies.</p> <p>For many people with mobility problems, the new layout could represent a significant improvement, which has been recognised in consultation feedback.</p>
People with learning difficulties – removal of signal controlled crossings may make it more difficult to cross the roads. Shared space design approach may make the distinction between pedestrian areas and vehicular areas harder to identify and understand.	<p>The risks relating to people with learning difficulties are not expected to be as significant as for visually impaired pedestrians, but much of the above mitigation applies.</p> <p>The crossings will be designed to encourage drivers to give way to pedestrians, though this will not be legally enforceable. The design will seek to achieve traffic speeds of 10 – 15 mph. This should create an environment that feels (and is) safe even for less confident pedestrians.</p> <p>The new layout proposed will be considerably simpler and more legible than the present arrangement. People with learning difficulties have been consulted and their feedback has been positive.</p>
People with hearing loss - removal of signal controlled crossings may make it more difficult to cross the roads.	<p>The risks relating to people with hearing loss are not expected to be as significant as for visually impaired pedestrians, but much of the above mitigation applies.</p> <p>The crossings will be designed to encourage drivers to give way to pedestrians, though this will not be legally enforceable. The design will seek to achieve traffic speeds of 10 – 15 mph. This should create an environment that feels (and is) safe even for less confident pedestrians.</p>

Gender reassignment, race, pregnancy and maternity, religion of belief, sex and sexual orientation, people living in rural areas, people living in urban areas, deprivation.

The proposals will not have a differential impact on service users arising from any of these characteristics.

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Division(s): All

CABINET– 13 MARCH 2012

Health, Wellbeing and Social Care: New Roles for Local Authorities

Joint report by Director for Public Health, Chief Executive, Director for Social & Community Services and Interim Director for Children Education and Families

Introduction

1. There is a sea change in national policy regarding health, well-being and social care which puts Local Authorities centre stage.
2. A wealth of government policy has appeared over the past eighteen months which, when taken in the round, points the way forward. When looking particularly at the direction of recent policy, it is clear that local government has a major and developing role to play.
3. *This gives the County Council a tremendous opportunity to set the direction for health and healthcare in Oxfordshire.*
4. From April 2013, this lead role will be centred on leading, championing, shaping, influencing and challenging health policy in its broadest sense across Oxfordshire. (The wide range of relevant policy papers are referenced at Annex 1).
5. The latest government policy documents give Local Authorities new powers, duties and opportunities to serve local people better.
6. In addition, local government increasingly also commissions and provides what amounts to a 'wellness service', while the NHS leads on early detection and treatment of disease.
7. In some senses this is a 'back to the future ' scenario mirroring social policy from the mid-19th century onwards, with local authorities taking an overview of the factors in society underpinning health, and acting through leadership, influence, championing and providing a safety net for those less able to help themselves. In the last century the emphasis was on clean water, sewerage, clean air and overcrowding, now the emphasis is on the social factors underpinning health, health promotion, fighting inequalities and improving the quality of local NHS services.

8. These changes are wide ranging, and affect every cabinet portfolio and every directorate within the council.
9. The time is now ripe to set out these policies and their implications so councillors can consider setting a new course for the County Council. This paper explores these issues and sets out the implications and opportunities.

Purpose of this Report

10. This paper has 3 purposes:
 - To Brief Councillors on changes to government policy, new roles for LAs and the rapidly changing NHS architecture.
 - To set out new responsibilities and duties.
 - To describe the implications and opportunities for Oxfordshire County Council and describe possible future directions for the consideration of Councillors.
11. Because the subject is complex and multifaceted, this paper is set out in a number of sections as follows:
 - An overview of the new role of LAs in Health and Wellbeing and social care
 - The particular opportunities open to Oxfordshire
 - The Expanding remit of the Health and Wellbeing Board (H&WB), the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy JHWS)
 - The new remit for public health in local government
 - The role of services for children and young people
 - Integration and the future of health and social care for adults
 - The new NHS architecture: Clinical Commissioning Groups, the NHS Commissioning Board and NHS Commissioning Support Services
 - Implications for the scrutiny function
 - The role of District Councils
 - Implications for public involvement and Localism.
12. A final section then draws together all of these strands and sets out the implications, opportunities and possible direction of travel for the Council.
13. Annex 2 provides a useful diagram describing the wide range of social factors that influence health - these are known in the jargon as the 'Broader Determinants of Health'.

An overview of the new role of Local Authorities in Health, Wellbeing and Social Care

14. This section describes the full range of roles Local Authorities will play in health wellbeing and social care from April 2013. Taken in the round it can be

seen that Local Authorities are now major 'players' in health and wellbeing. The full range of roles, duties and accountabilities includes:

- **A Community Leadership role:** Creating a framework within which a multitude of organisations and interests can come together to improve health.
- **Health strategy for the County:** through leading the **Health and wellbeing Board** and creating a **Health and Wellbeing Strategy**.
- **Holding Clinical Commissioning Groups to account** (CCGs - the 'GP commissioners') for adherence to the agreed Health and Wellbeing Strategy, 'signing off' the Clinical Commissioning Group accreditation process in April 2013 and contributing to their annual assessment.
- **Scrutiny Role:** The Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee continues to scrutinise the full range of services affecting health and continues to scrutinise the NHS. The other Scrutiny Committees will continue to scrutinise Council services, and scrutiny of the public health function will now be added.
- Leading the **further integration of health and social care**
- Accountability for the **Public Health of the County** and for a new range of services commissioned by the public health directorate. (These services and their interplay with existing County Council services are clearly set out in a companion document.)
- **Joint accountability for the County's health knowledge-base** plus a knowledge of community assets set out in the **Joint Strategic Needs Assessment** (JSNA).
- A leadership role in coordinating the efforts of many organisations, particularly District and City Councils and the criminal justice system through **tackling the 'Broader Determinants of health'** - (e.g. health aspects of community safety, housing policy, recreation, community safety and leisure services)
- Coordination of services to achieve a **'Healthy start in life'** coordinated by the newly formed **Children and Young Peoples' Partnership Board** - Including family intervention and the troubled families initiative.- Plus, from 2015 the likely return of **Health Visiting** services to Local Government.
- Coordination of services to achieve **'A healthy old age'** through health promotion, disease prevention and integration of health and social care.
- Existing accountability for **child and adult Social Care**.
- The health improvement role of many services currently within the **Transport, Environment and Economy briefs**. (e.g. the health

enhancing potential of spatial planning, economic development, transport planning, links to District Authority planning systems and the role of the Local Authority in developing healthy 'places' within the county).

- Bringing together the **views of the public, service users, carers and advocacy group regarding health issues** through the local democratic mandate of Councillors, through commissioning the new Healthwatch Service and through running a Public Involvement Board as part of the Health and Wellbeing Board arrangements.
- A widening remit in **emergency planning, protection of the public from disease and responding to emergencies** through regaining the public Health function in 2013. This includes providing a new 24/7 out of hours response service to handle a wide range of issues including pandemics, dirty bombs and the health impact of natural disasters.

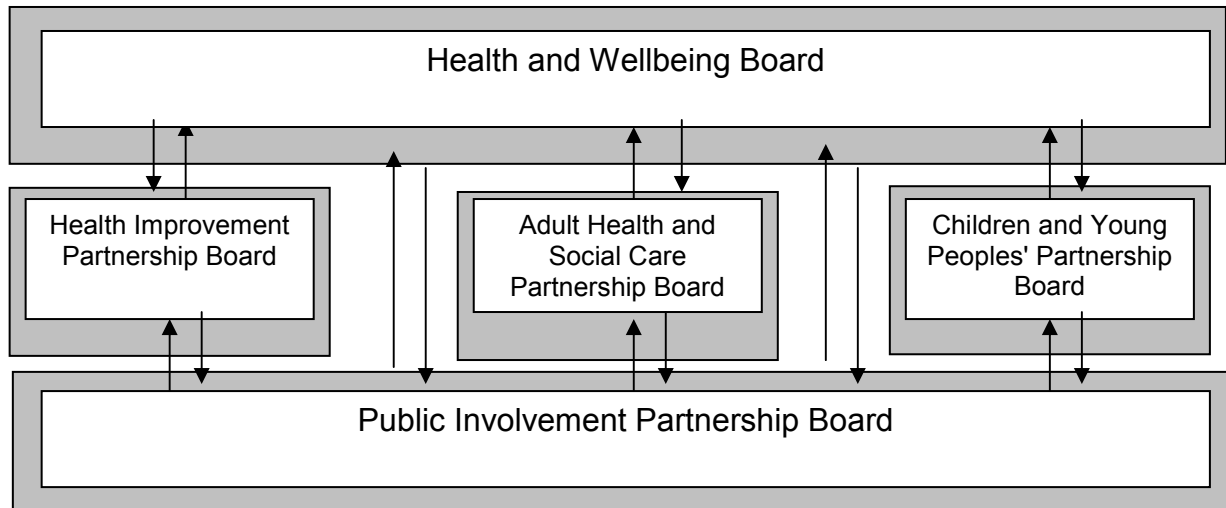
The particular opportunities open to Oxfordshire

15. Oxfordshire is in a unique position to capitalise on these changes. The reasons are as follows:
 - The County Council has shown itself to be willing and capable of the flexibility and adaptability to take on new emerging roles, and taking the tough decisions necessary to make them a reality.
 - We have excellent relationships with our partners when compared with elsewhere.
 - We have a single, almost co-terminous Clinical Commissioning Group which gives us a tremendous advantage. We have already placed them in the heart of our Health and Well-Being Board arrangements, and relationships between the Clinical Commissioning Group and all County Council services are close.
 - We already have a high level of integration of health and social care with some of the largest pooled budgets in the country; this creates a platform for further integration.
 - We are building on an existing nationally acclaimed JSNA which we have been building up over the previous four years.
 - The Public Health team are at the forefront of integrated working with local authorities - a relationship that will shortly be showcased as a national exemplar.
16. Taken together, these factors mean that Oxfordshire is well placed to position itself in the vanguard of Local Authorities in taking on the new roles described in this paper.

The expanding remit of the Health and Wellbeing Board (H&WB), the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

17. The remit of the health and well-being Board is increasing with each successive document emanating from central government. A summary of powers and duties of LAs and NHS organisations is included at Annex 3. The main points are:
 - Local authority led H&WBs are increasingly seen as the overseer of health in counties across England - rather like a local 'Ministry of Health and Wellbeing' with the chair acting as Minister.
 - The basic function of the H&WB is to set a strategic direction for health, well-being and social care across a patch, pulling together the efforts of local government the NHS and the new Healthwatch organisations.
 - H&WBs are also increasingly seen as a means to hold Clinical Commissioning Groups if their actions diverge significantly from the agreed Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy. Should the concern be serious the Health and Wellbeing Board has the right of appeal to the NHS Commissioning Board.
 - The H&WB is also empowered to take a view on the fitness of the local Clinical Commissioning Group to carry out its functions.
 - The H&WB is also accountable for delivering the JSNA. As mentioned above, given the quality of Oxfordshire's existing JSNA, we are building on a position of strength here. The JSNA will pull together a very wide range of local information on health and the factors underpinning health and will use it to formulate strategic priorities for action in the County. The JSNA is now the joint responsibility of the Local Authority and the Clinical Commissioning Group.
 - The JSNA will become a driving force in health and social care planning. It needs to be refreshed by March 2012 and completely overhauled by March 2013.
 - The H&WB is also accountable for producing a joint health and well-being strategy. This is again a joint effort between local government and Clinical Commissioning Groups. Priority setting for a first health and well-being strategy for Oxfordshire is currently underway and the first strategy will be prepared to influence strategic priority setting in the County Council and the Clinical Commissioning Group later in 2012.
 - Local Authorities are being encouraged to delegate functions and budgets to H&WBs where they feel this as appropriate so as to drive forward the integration of health and social care and tackle the broader determinants of health such as housing issues. This will include oversight of the existing substantial pooled budgets which will account to the board.

18. In summary, the H&WB is becoming an increasingly powerful body in overseeing the health of our population. We are confident that our local H&WB arrangements are fit for purpose and the 4 supporting Partnership Boards give a depth and a practicality to this work that is lacking in other Counties. The H&WB will establish its priorities for its Health and Wellbeing Strategy at its next meeting in March 2012.
19. The H&WB structure is set out below as an aide memoire:



The new remit public health remit for local government

20. Oxfordshire has had a joint Director of Public Health since 2006. The Public health remit will return to Local Government control with a nationally allocated budget from April 2013. Working relationships between Public Health and Local Authorities are already extremely close and provide a solid foundation for the future.
21. New Guidance received in December 2011 sets out the Public Health remit of local government. It is summarised in the 5 functions below.

The public health role in leadership and strategic Influence

22. The Local Authority will be accountable for the overall state of health of its population and will work with other organisations and the public to secure improvements against a national framework of outcomes. The Director of Public Health (DPH) will be a statutory appointment as a 'chief officer' of local Government alongside Directors of Social Care and Directors of Children's Services. The DPH is seen as the overall officer 'health lead' for the Local Authority. This role can be used to influence work on health improvement across the County, working with the H&WB, district councils, the community safety partnership and a wide range of other organisations. The DPH role as

the lead officer on the health improvement partnership board will be well placed to take this work forward.

The direct commissioning role of public health

23. Local Authorities will be responsible for commissioning a range of Public Health services. Detail of these is given in a companion document. A list of the services is included in the box below. These services will be required to meet a national outcomes framework, but some services are also specifically mandated by law.
24. Practical details about these services are fully explained in the companion document.

Public Health Services Proposed for commissioning by Local Authorities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tobacco control and smoking cessation services • alcohol and drug misuse services • public health services for children and young people aged 5-19 (including Healthy Child Programme 5-19) (and in the longer term all public health services for children and young people) • the National Child Measurement Programme • interventions to tackle obesity such as community lifestyle and weight management services • locally-led nutrition initiatives • dental public health services • accidental injury prevention • population level interventions to reduce and prevent birth defects • behavioural and lifestyle campaigns to prevent cancer and long-term conditions • local initiatives on workplace health • public mental health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting, reviewing and challenging delivery of key public health funded and NHS delivered services such as immunisation and screening programmes • comprehensive sexual health services (including testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections, contraception outside of the GP contract and sexual health promotion and disease prevention) • local initiatives to reduce excess deaths as a result of seasonal mortality • the local authority role in dealing with health protection incidents, outbreaks and emergencies • public health aspects of promotion of community safety, violence prevention and response • public health aspects of local initiatives to tackle social exclusion • Local initiatives that reduce public health impacts of environmental risks. • NHS Health Check assessments
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The local authority public health role in Health Protection and Emergencies

25. This role has three elements:

- i. **Planning for and responding to Public Health disasters and emergencies** e.g. outbreaks of infectious disease, pandemics, dirty bombs, terrorist incidents, natural disasters and emergencies. This includes bringing to the Council a new 24/7 out of hours public health emergency response service.
- ii. **One Local Authority in Thames Valley to take a lead role in public health input to the Local Resilience Forum (LRF)** - this is the senior co-ordinating group for all emergency services across a geographical area, in our case covering Thames Valley.
- iii. **A new 'watchdog' role for the Director of Public Health** through which the local authority ensures that other organisations have the necessary plans in place to protect the population

E.g.

- Ensuring NHS Commissioning Board plans are adequate for screening and immunisation.
- Ensuring that the emergency plans of other organisations are adequate to protect the Public Health.
- Ensuring that the plans of providers of health care e.g. the Oxford University hospitals, are sufficient to protect the population from infectious disease.

Adding Value across the Local Authority and 'blending' complementary Public Health services with other Local Authority Services.

26. Many public health programmes add value to existing Local Authority services. For example there is a clear benefit in putting childhood obesity initiatives together with existing LA work centred on families. Many other examples are set out in the companion document, detailing the complementary work between Public Health and LAs.

Mandatory advice and support to Clinical Commissioning Groups from public health

27. Local Authorities will be required by law to provide Public Health advice and support to Clinical Commissioning Groups.
28. This amounts to the local authority being mandated to assist Clinical Commissioning Groups with all aspects of their commissioning.
29. The public health team will bring skills such as needs assessment, knowledge of evidence-based medicine, priority setting techniques, expertise in tackling health inequalities and skills in interpreting a wide range of local and national health data to the day-to-day work of Clinical Commissioning Groups.
30. To achieve this it will be necessary to co-locate part of the public health team in the Clinical Commissioning Group so as to work in close partnership with them.
31. This implies a direction of travel in which the work of public health, social care and NHS commissioning are increasingly part of a seamless whole.
32. The detail of how this will look will be decided locally during the next year. Work has begun with the Clinical Commissioning Group to shadow this arrangement as a learning exercise and this will be completed during the next three months.

The role of services for children and young people

33. The Local Authority role in securing the health and well-being of children and young people is already well understood. This can be summarised as:
 - a) A leadership and oversight role.
 - b) Commissioning and providing a range of services to give children a healthy start in life including for example the family intervention service, and the troubled families initiative. Providing services to meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups.
 - c) Providing a safety net for those who cannot help themselves e.g. looked after children and safeguarding arrangements.
 - d) Recent government policy documents enhance these roles and strengthen further the County Council leadership role in monitoring and maintaining

standards for children's health well-being and education across the County, as well as holding others to account for improving those standards.

34. In addition there will be synergies to be gained through integrated working between children and young peoples' services and public health, and between children and young peoples' services and Clinical Commissioning Groups.
35. The Children and Young Peoples' Partnership Board will be well-placed to take these opportunities forward.

Integration and the future of health and social care for adults

36. In recent weeks this has emerged as a major theme for the Government and other commentators. The latest report from the NHS Future Forum highlights this, influenced by work commissioned by them from the leading “think tanks” the King’s Fund and the Nuffield Trust. Recommendations to support integration are;
 - a) To integrate around the patient, not the system;
 - b) To make it easier for patients and carers to coordinate and navigate;
 - c) To see Information as a key enabler of integration so that improvement can be measured;
 - d) H&WBs must become the crucible of health and social care integration;
 - e) Providers need to be able to work with each other to improve care;
 - f) The need to clarify the rules on choice, competition and integration;
 - g) Giving local areas the freedom and flexibility to “get on and do”;
 - h) Allowing the funding to follow the patient;
 - i) National level support for local leadership is seen as essential;
 - j) Sharing best practice and breaking down barriers.
37. All of these recommendations have been accepted by Andrew Lansley. His response states that “we will encourage joined-up commissioning and integrated provision, through the Government’s mandate to the (NHS Commissioning) Board”. We are well placed in Oxfordshire to lead developments.

Developments in Adult Social Care

38. As Councillors will be aware, John Jackson is currently spending two days a week working alongside Oxfordshire's Clinical Commissioning Group. This is beneficial in a number of ways. Relationships with GPs are being developed; there is improved understanding of the County Council's perspective on one hand and that of the NHS on the other. There is also now widespread agreement that there should be a much larger and genuine older people's pooled budget which brings in significant additional elements of health spending. Work is now underway on the details of what might be included and how risks will be managed.
39. Supporting the development of this overall approach, there is good joint working on the development of new services such as the Crisis Support service commissioned by Adult Social care (which has been well received by GPs) and the implementation of NHS early intervention services such as Hospital at Home and the Emergency Multi-Disciplinary Unit which are all designed to keep people out of hospital.
40. There is commitment across all relevant organisations to set up Integrated Community Service Teams by the end of May. These teams will bring together GPs, community health resources and adult social care teams within localities.
41. Improving information is seen locally as a key requirement. It is also highlighted in the Future Forum work. We are launching an Information Hub in February to help address this. The Clinical Commissioning Group is also doing work on Practice Information Packs which will improve the information available to individual GP practices including their relative performance compared with other practices in the county.
42. The Care and Support White Paper is still due to be published by the end of March. There is uncertainty about its contents although it is likely to include acceptance that the Law Commission's proposals to change the law on adult social care will be enacted (although progress will depend on decisions about what legislation will be included in the next session of Parliament). There are concerns about whether the White Paper will address the recommendations of the Dilnot Commission about the funding of adult social care.

The new NHS architecture: Clinical Commissioning Groups, the NHS Commissioning Board and NHS Commissioning Support Services

43. The NHS is changing rapidly. The changes that will affect County Council business directly are summarised here:

Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)

44. Oxfordshire's Clinical Commissioning Group will increasingly take over the reins of local NHS commissioning during 2012, controlling about 80% of the former PCT spend, and will be responsible for local NHS decision-making.
45. The Clinical Commissioning Group will 'go live' in April 2013 following a process of authorisation which includes sign-off by the H&WB.
46. Essentially the Clinical Commissioning Group is led by local GPs who wish to build much of their work bottom-up from 6 localities with central coordination. (These map approximately to District council boundaries with Banbury and Bicester being separate.)
47. One of the practices in Thame has recently come into the Oxon group which more or less restores co-terminosity with the County Council (with the exception of Shrivenham).

The Oxfordshire-Buckinghamshire NHS cluster (the former PCTs)

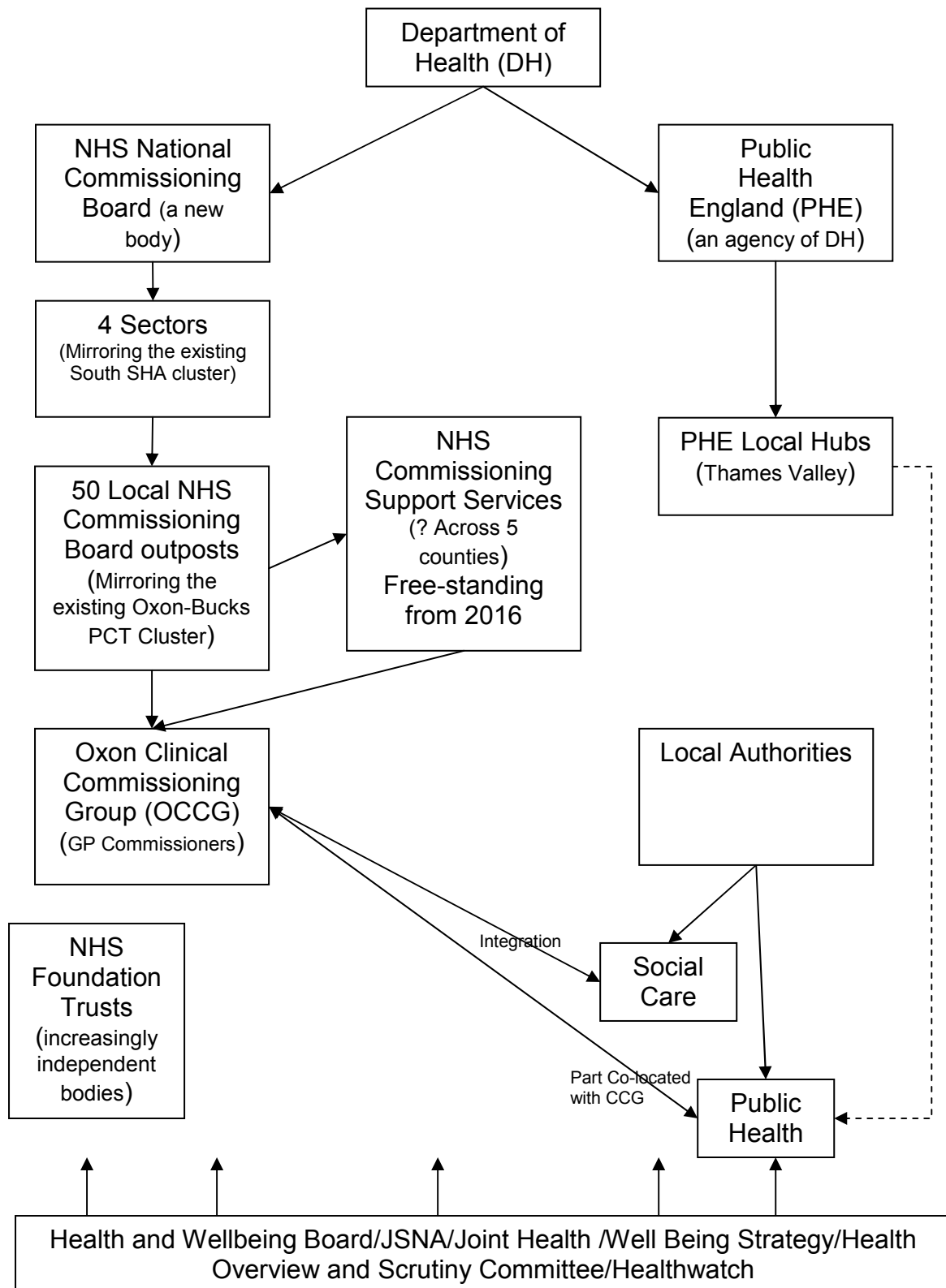
48. This organisation will oversee the current changes and will cease to function at the end of 2012/13. Its functions in overseeing Clinical Commissioning Groups and in running the contracts with local GPs, dentists, pharmacists and optometrists will pass to a new organisation which will be known as the local office of the NHS National Commissioning Board.
49. There will be 50 of these organisations across the county. The footprint of the present Oxfordshire-Buckinghamshire NHS cluster will be retained.

Commissioning Support Services

50. Clinical Commissioning Groups will buy their support functions (finance, contracting, informatics, HR etc) from new organisations called Commissioning Support Services. To be efficient these are expected to work across multiple counties. Negotiations are ongoing, but ours is likely to comprise Oxon, Bucks, Berks, Swindon and Gloucestershire.
51. These organisations will go live in April 2013.

52. Clinical Commissioning Groups are obliged to use them at first, but from April 2013 they can purchase these services from the market rather than the Commissioning Support Service.
53. Commissioning Support Services will become increasingly commercialised and are expected to be freestanding bodies in the marketplace from 2016 at the latest.
54. The challenge for Commissioning Support Services will be to provide GPs with a locally sensitive service from such a large footprint.
55. It is possible that Local Authorities may ultimately supply Clinical Commissioning Groups with some of these services - a parallel to the situation between LAs and schools.
56. The diagram overleaf sets out the expected organisational structure from April 2013:

NHS and Local Authorities: Architecture from April 2013



Implications for the scrutiny function

- 57. The Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (HOSC) retains its overview of health, wellbeing and NHS scrutiny role. Government clearly sees the value of the HOSC function. For this reason its independence from H&WBs will be enshrined in legislation so that its scrutiny role is not compromised. It will retain its composition as a partnership between County, City and District Councils.
- 58. Other Scrutiny committees along with HOSC will now also scrutinise public health as a new County Council function.
- 59. The HOSC role will include holding the H&WB to account along with individual organisations including Clinical Commissioning Groups and NHS Foundation Trusts.

The role of District Councils

- 60. District councils have a major role to play in the new architecture, particularly in ensuring the well-being of the population. Many District council functions underpin the broader determinants of health and it will be important to be able to work closely with housing, leisure, recreation, environmental health and district planning functions.
- 61. The new Health Improvement Partnership Board has been established particularly with this purpose in mind. It is chaired and vice-chaired by district councillors, both of whom have seats on the H&WB.
- 62. The District council role in the Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee is another important contribution to the new arrangements.
- 63. District councils will also be represented on the Children and Young People's Partnership Board and the Health and Social Care Partnership Board.
- 64. The public health team will work closely with district councils on issues such as promotion of exercise, the prevention of obesity and environmental health.
- 65. The new national guidance and the return of public health to local government gives the County Council the opportunity to integrate services and service planning more closely between the two tiers of local government.

Implications for Public Involvement, and Localism

- 66. The views of the public will be vital in making the new system work. Oxfordshire has a strong track record in involving the public. In addition to

existing mechanisms for obtaining public views, the new architecture will include:

- a) the Democratic representational role of local councillors
- b) the H&WB's Public Involvement Partnership Board which will be a portal through which all strands of public views can be accessed. This will secure the involvement of the public, service users, carers, advocacy groups and the advocacy role of the voluntary sector in health planning. This is innovative work and will take time to develop. The new model should be up and running by the end of 2012/13.
- c) During this time further guidance will be received about the design of the Local Authority hosted HealthWatch service which will have a watchdog role over health services. This represents a new take on services such as LINKs and the old Community Health Councils.
- d) Opportunities for meeting the needs of local people and local groups will also be enhanced by the locality structure of the Clinical Commissioning Group.
- e) Opportunities to join up County Council work in localities with the work of District Councils, Clinical Commissioning Groups and local communities.

Implications, opportunities and possible direction of travel for the County Council

Implications for the New Roles of Upper Tier Local Authorities

- 67. Local authorities have a new, major role to play in health, well-being and social care. This has not yet been recognised by the majority of Local Authorities. The time is opportune, should the Council wish, to set a new direction of travel.
- 68. Health and well-being now becomes one of the main planks of County Council policy, alongside its evolving role education and the economy.
- 69. A major part of this new role is holding others to account for their responsibility to deliver improvements in healthcare. This responsibility lies with H&WB, HOSC and the new DPH powers. These could be used in a coordinated manner to bring about focussed change where it is most needed.
- 70. To be effective, the new role in health and well-being requires coordination. Because these changes affect a wide range of council activity, this coordination will need to be carried out across traditional directorate structures
- 71. The public health function brings new services and a new financial allocation to the Council. This increases the Council's commissioning responsibilities as well as its influence across a wide range of organisations on health matters.

Implications for the day to day work of the County Council

72. The development of the H&WB, the JSNA and the health and well-being strategy are important tools to be developed in exerting this influencing role. Developing these to a high standard will be a high priority.
73. Deriving high quality intelligence from health data through careful analysis will be vital. The Council will need to use this data to set priorities for what it wants to achieve in terms of health and well-being, and will then need to use these priorities to influence other organisations. Developing a high-quality JSNA will be necessary to carry out this task.
74. To facilitate the County Council's role in holding itself and other organisations to account, a more proactive approach to health performance indicators and benchmarking data will be needed. An annual cycle of analysing key benchmarking data could be used to identify problems and gaps which the H&WB and scrutiny committees could then use proactively to expose problems and seek assurance that remedial action is taken.
75. Taken together, the new national guidance provides six levers for bringing about change and improvement. These are the H&WB; the JSNA ; the joint health and well-being strategy; scrutiny arrangements; DPH powers and the degree to which councils choose to integrate health and social care.
76. Making full use of these new opportunities implies the need for the County Council to understand better the detailed NHS rules and regulations governing the annual financial cycle, the setting of tariffs, NHS contracting rules and the national requirements governing NHS priorities and annual targets.
77. Social care and NHS care will be increasingly integrated and planned as a single service. The national drive to increase integration of social care and NHS services is to be welcomed. As long as risks can be managed, this will again increase Local Authority input into the local health agenda. As part of this there is an opportunity to extend financial pooling arrangements between the NHS and social care.
78. There is an opportunity to align more closely the priority setting and planning cycles of the County Council and NHS. Working jointly on a JSNA and health and well-being strategy should improve the alignment of priorities and investment across the County. There is the further opportunity to more closely align the Clinical Commissioning Group annual planning cycle and the County Council's Star chamber process.
79. Co-locating part of the public health function within the Clinical Commissioning Group will greatly increase the Council's input to NHS policy and priorities within the County. This is an important opportunity for the Council.

80. These developments contain an opportunity to strengthen localism and local determination. Developing a more locally orientated JSNA and working with Clinical Commissioning Groups in 6 localities has potential to increase the depth and quality of locality planning and to engage the public and communities in new ways.
81. The power of local government to devolve roles and budgets to the H&WB could be used to encourage and stimulate closer working between the two tiers of local government with the Clinical Commissioning Group, providing risks can be managed.
82. There is an opportunity to use the new Health Improvement Partnership Board as the Council's vehicle for tackling the broader determinants of health and engaging more closely with District Councils and a wide range of organisations within a countywide strategic framework.
83. The existing Community Safety Partnership is another important body with a role in tackling the broader determinants of health, particularly with regard to crime, the criminal justice system the Fire and Rescue Service. Aligning the work of the Community Safety Partnership and the Health Improvement Board will enable us to make a greater impact on the population. This may also provide a practical interface for working with the incoming Police and Crime Commissioner.
84. There is an opportunity to strengthen work for children and young people by aligning existing council functions with the new public health services. If commissioning of the health visiting service returns to local authority control in 2015 as planned, County Council work to secure a good start in life for children will be improved.
85. There may be a future option to achieve economies of scale by providing some support services to Clinical Commissioning Groups in due course. In parallel with the debate on schools, the Council will need to decide whether this is an opportunity they wish to explore.

Implications for the County Council workforce of the future

86. The emerging new roles of Local Authorities have implications for the workforce and working practices of staff in the County Council of the future. The environment we are in is fast moving, dynamic and politically sensitive. There will also continue to be an increasing emphasis on commissioning services rather than direct provision. The ability to influence and make change within a wide range of other organisations will also be required. Levering-in the efforts of local communities, the private sector and local philanthropists will also be essential. Successful senior managers in local government will be required to have these skills.
87. Senior managers will need to be supported by expert commissioning staff whose success will be based on a thorough knowledge of the sectors within which they are commissioning.

- 88. Staff will increasingly work flexibly across a number of partnering organisations within which they may be embedded.
- 89. Seeking market opportunities through integrated commissioning with other organisations will be vital, as will the ability to reconcile the need to make real change at the local level while following countywide priorities and policies.

Conclusions

- 90. The architecture of health, well-being and social care is changing rapidly.
- 91. Oxfordshire County Council is well placed to respond to these changes and to capitalize on them.
- 92. The new County Council role as a community leader, which sets standards and holds others to account, as well as commissioning services itself, is underlined in these developments.
- 93. This document sets out a wide range of profound implications for the day-to-day working of the Council and for the future workforce it will need to train, develop and recruit.
- 94. The health service architecture is incredibly fluid at the moment but will begin to settle in a few months' time. A natural window of opportunity for repositioning the County Council is therefore upon us. This will require decisions to be made regarding the new direction of travel For the County Council on health issues.
- 95. This paper sets out the current state of play and describes what the elements of the new direction of travel might be.

RECOMMENDATION

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to discuss the changes to health well-being and social care as described in this paper, and discuss the future direction they may wish the Council to take.

JOANNA SIMONS
Chief Executive

JONATHAN MCWILLIAM
Director for Public Health

JOHN JACKSON
Director for Social &
Community Services

JIM LEIVERS
Interim Director for Children Education and Families

Contact Officer: Jonathan McWilliam, Director for Public Health Tel: (01865)
337094

February 2012

Annex 1 – National policy documents referred to and summarised in this paper.

The Health and Social Care Bill

[Factsheets about the health and social care bill](#)

The Future Forum

[Summary of future forum report](#)

[Government response to future forum](#)

Overview of all Public Health Services

[Public Health Services in England](#)

[Letter - Public Health in England](#)

Public Health in Local Authority

[Public Health in Local Authority](#)

[Public Health Outcomes Framework](#)

[Workforce - public health staff transferring to LA](#)

Public Health England

[Public Health England operating model](#)

[A new service to get people healthy](#)

[Public health England - timeline](#)

Social Care Papers

[Caring for our future](#)

[Improving Health Outcomes for Children](#)

NHS Commissioning Board

[Developing the NHS commissioning board](#)

[Developing the NHS Commissioning Board - update](#)

Clinical Commissioning Groups

[Pathfinder learning network](#)

[Patient and public involvement - case studies](#)

Health and Well Being Board

[Health and Wellbeing boards](#)

[Operating Principles for Health and Wellbeing Boards](#)

Health and Well Being Strategy/Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

[JSNA/JHWS Explained](#)

[Draft Guidance on health and wellbeing strategies and the JSNA](#)

Healthwatch

[What is Healthwatch?](#)

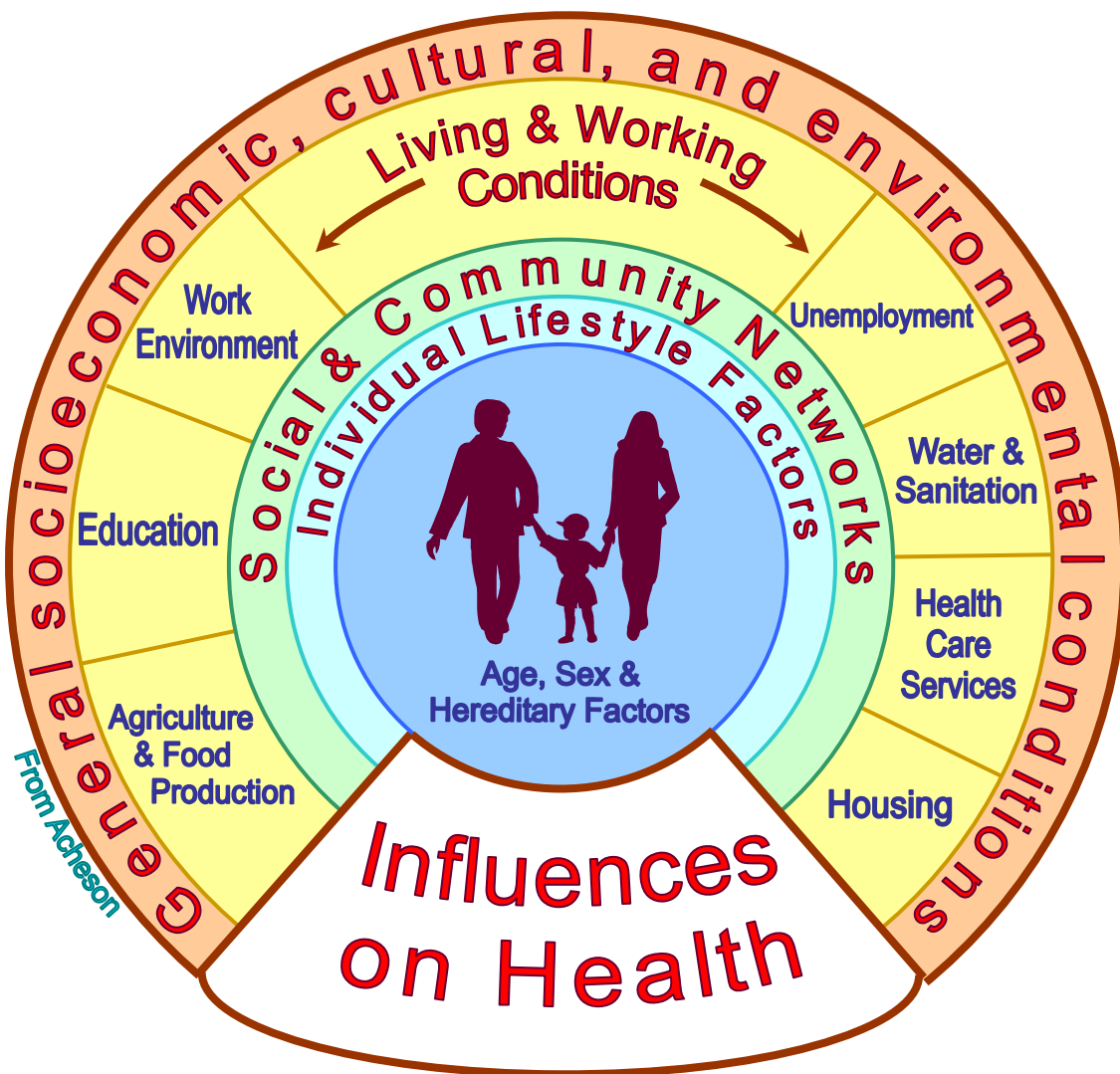
[Healthwatch in Local Authorities](#)

[Current consultation on Healthwatch](#)

NHS Workforce development

[Liberating the NHS workforce](#)

Annex 2 – Broader Determinants of Health diagram.



Annex 3 - roles and responsibilities for local government, clinical commissioning groups and other agencies in delivering health and well-being boards, JSNAs and health and well-being strategies

Taken from 'JSNAs and joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies – draft guidance' (Published January 2012)

Summary of responsibilities

1. Health and Wellbeing Boards

Establishment of the H&WB Board

- Power to appoint additional Board members
- Power to exercise functions jointly with other H&WB Board(s)

Functions of Board

- Power to request information to enable or assist its functions, from the Local Authority or any H&WB Board members or representatives
- Duty to prepare JSNA
- Duty to involve third parties in preparation of JSNA and JHWS – Healthwatch, people living or working in the area, District councils
- Power to consult anyone appropriate in producing JSNA
- Duty to prepare JHWS
- Duty to go consider NHS Commissioning Board mandate and statutory guidance in developing JSNA and JHWS
- Duty to consider Health Act flexibilities in producing JHWS
- Power to state views on how commissioning of Health and Social Care services, and wider health related services could be more closely integrated (within JHWS)

Associated functions

- Duty to promote integrated working between commissioners and using health act flexibilities (like pooled budgets and lead commissioning)
- Power to encourage integrated working across wider determinants of health

Ensuring alignment of commissioning plans

- Duty to be involved in preparing or revising CCG commissioning plan
- Duty to provide an opinion on whether it has taken account of the JHWS.
- Power to write to NHS Commissioning Board (NHSCB) with that opinion on CCG commissioning plan (copy to CCG).
- Power to give an opinion to NHS CB on final published plan
- Duty to review how well the CCG commissioning plan has contributed to the delivery of the JHWS
- Duty to give a view on how well the CCG has contributed to the delivery of the JHWS as part of annual performance assessment of CCG

2. Clinical Commissioning Group

Establishment of H&WB Board

- Duty to send representative to H&WB Board

Functions of H&WB Board

- Duty to cooperate with H&WB Board in exercise of its functions
- Duty to provide information when requested by H&WB Board to enable or assist its functions
- Duty to prepare JSNA for local authority area (equal duty of all partners)
- Duty to prepare JHWS for local authority area

Other associated functions

- Duty to have regard for JSNA and JHWS in exercise of relevant commissioning functions

Ensuring alignment of commissioning plans

- Duty to involve H&WB Board in preparing or revising the commissioning plan, including consulting on whether it has taken proper account of JHWS
- Duty to include statement of the final opinion of the H&WB Board in the published commissioning plan
- Duty to review how well the commissioning plan has contributed to the delivery of the JHWS and to seek opinion of H&WB Board on this.

Other duties, contributed through JSNA and JHWS

- Duty to exercise functions with a view to scrutinising continuous improvement in quality of services
- Duty to act with a view to secure continuous improvement in outcomes achieved
- Duty to exercise functions with regard to need to reduce inequalities between patients in outcomes and access to services
- Duty to promote the involvement of patients, their carers and reps in decisions about provision of health services
- Duty to promote innovation in the provision of health services
- Duty to exercise functions with a view to securing integration in the provision of health services, H&SC services, to improve quality of patient services or reduce inequalities between patients in outcomes or access to services

3. Local Authorities

Establishment of H&WB Board

- Duty to send representative to H&WB Board
- Power to appoint additional members to the Board as appropriate (in initial set up only)

Functions of H&WB Board

- Duty to provide information when requested by H&WB Board to enable or assist its functions

- Duty to prepare JSNA for local authority area (equal duty of all partners)
- Duty to prepare JHWS for local authority area
- Duty to publish JSNA
- Duty to publish JHWS

Other associated functions

- Duty to have regard for JSNA and JHWS in exercise of relevant commissioning functions
- Power to delegate any local authority function (except scrutiny) to the H&WB Board

4. NHS Commissioning Board

Establishment of H&WB Board

- Duty to send representative to H&WB Board when requested (not a permanent member)

Functions of H&WB Board

- Duty to provide information when requested by H&WB Board to enable or assist its functions
- Duty to participate in preparation of JSNA for local authority area (equal duty of all partners)
- Duty to participate in preparation of JHWS for local authority area

Other associated functions

- Duty to have regard for JSNA and JHWS in exercise of relevant commissioning functions

5. Local Healthwatch

Establishment of H&WB Board

- Duty to send representative to H&WB Board

Functions of H&WB Board

- Duty to provide information when requested by H&WB Board to enable or assist its functions

Ensuring alignment of commissioning plans

- Duty to get a view on how well the CCG has contributed to the delivery of the JHWS as part of annual performance assessment of CCG

Division(s): Wheatley

CABINET – 13 MARCH 2012

PROPOSAL FOR ALTERATION OF LOWER AGE LIMIT AT WOODEATON MANOR SCHOOL

Report by Interim Director for Children, Education & Families

Introduction

1. Woodeaton Manor School is a Special School which provides education for children and young people aged 11 to 18 years old. It is designated as a special school for pupils with behavioural, emotional and social disorders (BESD), but has a particular focus on those with emotional and social difficulties. The vast majority of pupils have autistic spectrum disorders.
2. The school became a Foundation School on 1 April 2008 and this proposal is therefore made by its Governing Body. The premises consist of a number of Grade II and II* listed buildings, which include an 18th century manor house, in extensive private grounds. The pupils live within the boundaries of Oxfordshire though this means that some have to travel quite a distance each day.
3. Woodeaton Manor provides flexible boarding arrangements for up to four nights a week for up to 10 pupils. A team of residential staff takes responsibility for these pupils after the school day until the following morning. The total number of children (October Pupil Census 2011) is 52, as shown below:

Year Group	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pupil Number	3	9	6	17	9	5	3

4. There are five statutory stages for a proposal to make a prescribed alteration to a school::
 - i. Consultation;
 - ii. publication of a statutory notice;
 - iii. representation;
 - iv. decision;
 - v. implementation.

This proposal has completed the first consultation stage, and a decision is now sought as to whether to support the Governing Body by approving the publication of a statutory notice.

The Proposal

5. The proposal is by the Governing Body, as Woodeaton Manor School is a Foundation school and is to lower the age range of the school to admit a class of primary age pupils (aged 7 to 11) with the same type of special needs as the existing pupils at the school. The Governing Body hopes that in addressing the particular needs of these children at an earlier age, the scope for quicker educational advancement and better individual outcomes would be improved.
6. The proposal will provide access to appropriately trained staff and to specialist support and advice, so that individual pupils can have the fullest possible opportunities to make progress in their learning and participate in their school and community. This type of specialist support may not otherwise be available to the particular child at a mainstream primary school.
7. More primary school places are needed in Oxfordshire for children with BESD. The current pressure on places can lead to a delay before children receive the specialist care and support that enables them to thrive and achieve their full potential. The proposal is to lower the school's age range to admit a class of six Key Stage 2 primary age children each year starting in 2012.
8. The County Council supports the Governing Body's proposal in terms of creation of additional pupil places to meet Basic Need. In line with the supplementary guidance 'Planning and developing special educational provision' the Council has considered the outcomes of the proposal and considers them as a good fit with the aims of the Every Child Matters framework and the Children & Young People's Plan. The outcomes mean that more children with special educational needs will be able to stay safe in an environment designed for them, enjoy and achieve in their school life, be able to learn to look after themselves appropriately, make a positive contribution to their school community without discrimination, and to the wider community in later life, and give them the best chance to gain economic wellbeing as adults when they leave school.
9. The County Council also recognises that Woodeaton Manor School is very popular in terms of parental preference, being rated Outstanding by Ofsted. Section 9 of the Education Act 1996 places a general duty on local authorities and funding authorities to have regard to the general principle that children are educated in accordance with their parents' wishes, and this proposal's outcomes are in line with this duty.
10. To accommodate the growth in pupil numbers, a modular building designed sympathetically to meet the needs of the children will be installed on the school site, in a location previously occupied by a similar unit some years ago. The six primary age children will receive the bulk of their education in this unit, going to the main school building to use specialist facilities as required. This will ensure that the children settle in to their new environment and feel secure as quickly as possible, with as few distractions as possible, which is extremely important to pupils with autistic spectrum disorders.

11. The proposal is for the number of day pupils to rise to 58, of whom 12 will have access to residential accommodation for four days a week during term time. This arrangement has been provisionally agreed by the Children With SEN Manager, CEF.

Representations

12. During the Stage 1 consultation phase (1st December 2011 – 9th February 2012) a consultation leaflet (Annex 1) was distributed by the Governing Body to parents of children at Woodeaton Manor School, as well as to local councillors, local residents, other special schools and early years providers, libraries and other stakeholders across the county. It was also available on the OCC public website, and was notified to all Headteachers in the OCC Schools News e-newsletter.
13. 28 responses to the consultation were received, one of which was received a day after the consultation had closed. 26 respondents supported the proposal in principle, 1 was undecided, and 1 was opposed to the proposal in principle.
14. The reasons given for supporting the Governing Body's proposal were:
 - Being a larger school will have a positive impact on resources.
 - This is a good school and should be allowed to grow.
 - There is a clear need for primary age BESD pupil places in the county.
 - It will free up mainstream schools to focus on other pupils rather than spend time / resources on managing a BESD child.
15. The concerns raised by respondents are summarised below with a response from officers dealing with the proposed lowering of age range proposal:
 - Concern about sufficient facilities being provided for the additional pupils.
It is proposed that a single prefabricated unit be installed on the site for the primary age pupils' use as their class base. The school intends that they would stay in this classroom exclusively apart from lunch etc. The size of the classroom will comply with relevant guidance for special school areas and has been approved in principle by the governors of the school.
 - Concern about the funding of the expansion of the school.
The capital cost of meeting the accommodation needs arising from this proposal have been fully assessed and would be funded through OCC's Basic Need funding stream for 2012/13. Additional revenue funding will be generated through the usual per-pupil funding arrangements as is the case for the rest of the school.
 - Concern from one parent of a child already at the school about the effect the change would have on her child, who is easily upset by change due to his special needs.
Janet Johnson, Children with SEN Manager for OCC, has responded to this concern as follows:

“OCC fully appreciates the parent’s concerns about smaller children attending the school. Any change for children with autism needs to be carefully planned and we have every confidence that Woodeaton, a school rated Outstanding by Ofsted, will manage this effectively. The unit will be separate from the main school and will be distinct from the secondary provision. There will be appropriate protection for the primary aged children. Six more children on such a large site will not significantly change the character of the school. There are no current plans to expand further.”

16. As objections in relation to the proposal have been raised, the decision on whether to proceed to support the Governing Body of Woodeaton Manor School by approving publication of a formal statutory proposal is referred to the Cabinet rather than the Cabinet Member for Schools Improvement.

Making a Decision

17. Sections 18 to 24 of the Education & Inspections Act 2006 and The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2007 (as amended) [“the Prescribed Alterations Regulations”] establish the procedures that must be followed when making changes to schools. Local authorities also have a duty to have regard to statutory guidance, in this particular case ‘Making Changes to a Maintained Mainstream School’ (“the Guidance”) which also contains a section relating to SEN provision.
18. The Prescribed Alterations Regulations require proposers to consult interested parties and the Guidance lists these at paragraph 1.3. The Cabinet must be satisfied that the statutory consultation has been properly carried out prior to the publication of the notice. Annex 2 provides details of the Governing Body’s consultation, working collaboratively with the County Council, with interested parties that are required to be consulted with under the Prescribed Alterations Regulations. The period of consultation is not prescribed by legislation, although the Guidance recommends a minimum of 6 weeks. The consultation period was in line with the Guidance having run from 1st December 2011 – 9th February 2012, thereby meeting the six week requirement. The consultation was therefore carried out in accordance with the Prescribed Alterations Regulations.
19. A decision is now required as to whether to support the Governing Body of Woodeaton Manor School by approving publication of formal proposals for this alteration of the lower age range. A statutory notice would be published, followed by a formal representation period of six weeks. The decision-making power in terms of determining the notice will lie with the Cabinet or the Cabinet Member for School Improvement, and a report will be put to Cabinet if representations are received, for a final decision in due course.

Equality and Inclusion Implications

20. Equality Impact Assessment of Oxfordshire's Pupil Place Plan (June 2011) identified that increasing school places at the heart of their communities has a positive impact on equalities through promoting social inclusion and minimising barriers to accessing education. With respect to Woodeaton Manor School, pupils attend from across the county, but are educated alongside their peers, in many cases for the first time becoming part of a school community that understands their needs and knows how to work with each child to achieve their full potential.

Financial and Staff Implications

21. The direct financial implication of this report is the cost of the statutory process recommended, which is planned for and met within the normal CE&F budget provision. There are no significant financial implications or risks at this stage. If the proposal proceeds, following statutory consultation there would be another report to Cabinet in due course seeking a final decision on whether to expand the school.
22. The major financial implications of this proposed expansion are linked to the capital cost to provide suitable and sufficient accommodation for additional children attending the school. The Council's Capital Investment Board (CIB) 18 October 2011 approved funding for the installation of a modular' classroom unit at Woodeaton Manor School. This funding is identified within the County Council's Capital Programme 2011/12–2015/16 (existing demographic pupil provision – basic needs programme). Publication of a statutory proposal to alter the lower age range of the school requires confirmation from the County Council that funds will be made available for the necessary capital costs.
23. There would also be on-costs to the school for additional staff and for increased maintenance requirements. These will need to be funded from the school's delegated School Budget Share, which will increase in proportion to increases in agreed place numbers. The individual cost of an additional place reserved for a pupil with SEN exceeds the per-pupil value of the Dedicated Schools Grant received from DfE, however funds are projected to be available within unallocated DSG to meet this increase in the school budget share.

RECOMMENDATION

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to support the Governing Body of Woodeaton Manor School by approving the publication of a statutory notice for the alteration of the lower age limit at Woodeaton Manor School.

JIM LEIVERS
Interim Director for Children, Education & Families

Contact Officer: Barbara Chillman, Senior Officer School Organisation, 01865
816459

February 2012



Consultation on the proposal to extend the age range at Woodeaton Manor School

1st December 2011 – 9th February 2012

**Produced by Oxfordshire County Council and the Governing Body of
Woodeaton Manor School**

About Woodeaton Manor School

Woodeaton Manor School is a Special School which provides education for children and young people aged 11 to 18 years old. It is designated as a special school for pupils with behavioural, emotional and social disorders (BESD), but has a particular focus on those with emotional and social difficulties. The vast majority of pupils have autistic spectrum disorders.

The school became a Foundation School on 1 April 2008. The premises consist of a number of Grade II and II* listed buildings, which include an 18th century manor house, in extensive private grounds. The pupils live within the boundaries of Oxfordshire though this means that some have to travel quite a distance each day.

Woodeaton Manor provides flexible boarding arrangements for up to four nights a week for up to 10 pupils. A team of residential staff takes responsibility for these pupils after the school day until the following morning. The total number of children (October Pupil Census 2011) is 52, as shown below:

Year Group	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pupil Number	3	9	6	17	9	5	3

Why are we consulting?

The school has until now always admitted secondary school age children, from across Oxfordshire, who attend Woodeaton Manor School to benefit from its expertise in teaching BESD pupils, particularly those with autistic spectrum disorders. The school has an excellent track record and is currently rated Outstanding by Ofsted.

The proposal is to extend the age range of the school to admit a class of primary age pupils (aged 7 to 11) with the same special needs. The school hopes that in addressing the particular needs of these children at an earlier age, the scope for quicker educational advancement and better individual outcomes would be improved. More primary school places are needed in Oxfordshire for children with BESD, leading to a potential delay before the children receive the particular special care that enables them to thrive and achieve their full potential.

The governors and staff of Woodeaton Manor School are committed to the education and needs of BESD children across Oxfordshire who attend this school. They wish to extend the school's age range to admit a new class of six Key Stage 2 primary age children in 2012.

We think that this is a popular, well-respected school at the heart of the Oxfordshire special educational needs provision, which should expand to help meet the county demand for special care at primary school age. We want to know your views about whether you are happy to see the school grow to include primary age pupils.

What we want to do

We are planning to extend the school's age range from 11-18 to 7-18. This means that pupils of primary school age would be admitted to Woodeaton Manor School.

The proposal is to extend the age range of the school in 2012 on a permanent basis. There will be a maximum of six new primary pupils who will be taught together, separately from the older children, and the proposal is to accommodate them in a new classroom on the school site. The classroom will be a prefabricated unit and is likely to be on the same location that was previously occupied by a similar unit some years ago. The new classroom will meet the standards set out in BB102 (Building Bulletin 102) which is the most recently published set of standards for Special School accommodation. The classroom will meet the needs of the new pupils as required by the staff and governing body at the school, and will be installed in full consultation with them.

Your views

This consultation is to gather the views of any interested parties on the proposal to permanently extend the age range of the school. This is a two stage process:

Stage One:

Public consultation open to parents, Oxfordshire Special Schools, local residents and any other interested parties about a permanent extension to the age range at Woodeaton Manor School. That will take place until 9th February 2012. You have until that date to respond (see details below).

This consultation is to help inform the plans and decision on whether to proceed with the proposal. The final decision rests with the County Council. If, as a result of the consultation, a decision is made to go ahead with the expansion, Stage Two will follow.

Stage Two:

The County Council will publish a *public notice* in the local paper and at the school. There will then be a *statutory notice period* of 6 weeks, during which you can send any formal objections to the proposal to the County Council. These will be considered by the County Council Cabinet before making a final decision. If you wish to object to the extension of provision at Woodeaton Manor School, you must do so during the statutory notice period even if you have already responded to the consultation during Stage One. We currently expect the statutory notice period to be in April / May 2012. The County Council Cabinet (if there have been objections) or the Cabinet Member for Schools Improvement (if there are no objections) will then make the final decision on this permanent change, and this is currently planned to be in June / July 2012.

How you can respond to this consultation

The information necessary for an informed response is contained in this consultation document, which is also available online at: **www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/consultation**

You can respond in one of four ways:

- complete the response form at the back of this document and send it to the address shown on the response form
- respond online at **www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/consultation** - go to the *Consultation portal*
- write a letter and send it to the address shown on the response form
- email your response to:
Woodeaton2011-manager@myconsultations.oxfordshire.gov.uk

Parents are asked to complete only one form, even if you have more than one child at the school. Return your form as soon as possible, but by **9th February 2012** at the latest.

Consultation on the proposal for the expansion of Woodeaton Manor School

I/we wish to make the following comments:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Signature

Name

Address (optional)

- ☐ Parent of a child at Woodeaton Manor School
- ☐ Parent of a child at another school
- ☐ Parent of a child not yet at school
- ☐ Governor/staff at Woodeaton Manor School
- ☐ Local resident
- ☐ Other (specify)

Tick all that apply

Please return by Thursday 9th February 2012 to:

School Organisation and Planning

FREEPOST OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

(No stamp required)

Alternative formats of this publication can be made available. These include other languages, large print, Braille, Easy Read, audiocassette, computer disc or email. Please telephone 01865 816454 or email SchoolOrgPlan@oxfordshire.gov.uk

ANNEX 2**Consultation with interested parties**

The Prescribed Alterations Regulations require proposers to consult interested parties and the Guidance lists these at paragraph 1.3. This annex provides details of the County Council's consultation with interested parties that are required to be consulted with under the Prescribed Alterations Regulations.

The governing body of any school which is the subject of proposals (if the LA are publishing proposals)	Consulted through distribution of consultation leaflets and through online consultation (1 st December 2011 – 9 th February 2012).
The LA that maintains the school (if the governing body is publishing the proposals).	n/a
Families of pupils, teachers and other staff at the school.	Through distribution of consultation leaflets (to families via children) and online through OCC website (1 st December 2011 – 9 th February 2012).
Any LA likely to be affected by the proposals, in particular neighbouring authorities where there may be significant cross-border movement of pupils.	The proposals are not judged to affect other local authorities.
The governing bodies, teachers and other staff of any other school that may be affected.	Other Oxfordshire schools consulted through online consultation (1 st December 2011 – 9 th February 2012) and via link in Schools News to all Headteachers. Other Oxfordshire special schools and early years providers were sent consultation leaflets.
Families of any pupils at any other school that may be affected.	Consulted through online consultation (1 st December 2011 – 9 th February 2012) and sent leaflets to main libraries and regional OCC Hubs across the county for display.
Any trade unions who represent staff at the school; and representatives of any trade union of any other staff at schools who may be affected by the proposals.	Consulted through online consultation (1 st December 2011 – 9 th February 2012).
(If proposals involve, or are likely to affect a school which has a particular religious character) the appropriate diocesan authorities or the relevant faith	Oxford CE diocese and Birmingham and Portsmouth RC dioceses consulted through online consultation and distribution of consultation leaflets (1 st

group in relation to the school.	December 2011 – 9 th February 2012).
The trustees of the school (if any).	n/a
(If the proposals affect the provision of full-time 14-19 education) the Learning and Skills Council	n/a
MPs whose constituencies include the schools that are the subject of the proposals or whose constituents are likely to be affected by the proposals.	Local MP sent a copy of the consultation leaflet.
The local district or parish council where the school that is the subject of the proposals is situated.	Local district and county councillors consulted through distribution of consultation leaflets and online consultation. Parish Council Chair is Chair of Governors at Woodeaton and distributed leaflets to local community.
Any other interested party, for example, the Early Years Development and Childcare Partnership (or any local partnership that exists in place of an EYDCP) where proposals affect early years provision, or those who benefit from a contractual arrangement giving them the use of the premises.	Members of the School Organisation Stakeholder Group consulted through online consultation and meetings.

Division(s): All

CABINET – 13 March 2012

Embedding Personalisation

Report by Councillor Arash Fatemian - Cabinet Member for Adult Services

Introduction

1. The Local Involvement Network hosted the annual Hearsay event in March 2011. The Hearsay event is an opportunity for people who use social care, their family and friends to meet with council staff and the cabinet member for adult social care to say what changes they would like to see in services.

The five key areas from the 2011 Hearsay event that people wanted to see the Council work on are all related to improving the quality and type of support available through improved choice and control:

- improve information and communication
 - provide a more consistent standard of care received at home
 - support people who are worried there will not be enough money to pay for all the care needed
 - improve standards in care homes and respite care
 - ensure Self Directed Support and personalisation reflect the need of the individual and is a well-organised system
2. The Business Strategy engagement sessions with senior managers in December 2011 raised a number of similar personalisation issues as Hearsay in March so in addition to the areas above service users and carers wanted the Council to continue to:
 - communicate openly and listen to the views of people affected
 - monitor the impact of changes in the way support at home is provided
 - promote the approval scheme for PA's to ensure high standards
 - develop safe and supportive alternatives to care homes
 - provide information, advice and guidance that supports service users to become employers of the people that support them
 - develop services for people with dementia and Asperger's to improve personal services
 - implement a more flexible approach to meeting carers needs
 3. A key theme in the Hearsay event was that the culture of personalisation should be embedded from political leadership right through to front line staff. As part of this process, it was recommended that a debate on this topic should be held at full Council, led by the Cabinet Member for Adult Services.
 4. The hopes and aspirations of service users chime strongly with those of the Council whereby the intention is to embed personalisation in everything we do,

promote choice and control and encourage providers to improve the quality of their services through personalising their approach to individuals.

5. This report summarises the background to personalisation in Social Care, and the progress that has been made to date. Some of the risks involved in purchasing by individuals are set out, with measures that are proposed to assure service quality. The report notes the opportunities offered for members to take an enhanced role in community leadership, and to support the continuing drive to improve the quality of services delivered to vulnerable people.

What is Personalisation?

6. Personalisation is a social care approach described by the Department of Health as meaning that 'every person who receives support, whether provided by statutory services or funded by themselves, will have choice and control over the shape of that support in all care settings'. While it is often associated with direct payments and personal budgets under which service users can choose the services that they receive, personalisation also requires that services are tailored to the needs of every individual, rather than delivered in a one-size-fits-all fashion.
7. It also encompasses the provision of improved information and advice on care and support for families, investment in preventive services to reduce or delay people's need for care and the promotion of independence and self-reliance among individuals and communities.

The Policy Context - Why do we encourage Personalisation?

8. The origins of personalisation go back to the Community Care Act reforms of the 1990's. This legislation sought to increase choice by opening up the market in social care, making the state an 'enabler' rather than a supplier of health and social care provision. The aim was to allow more people to remain in their own homes for longer, or to live in residential care rather than in NHS settings. Significant progress was made, direct residential care provision was reduced substantially and the independent market in domiciliary care developed rapidly over the next 15 years.
9. Further impetus was given to the personalisation agenda by the publication of 'Putting People First' in 2007. This concordat set out a shared vision and commitment to the transformation of adult social care over a period of three years. Key elements were:
 - Prevention
 - Early intervention and re-enablement
 - Personalisation
 - Information, advice and advocacy.

A reform grant was made available to Local Authorities over the period 2008-11, and Councils were required to move to a system of personal budgets for

everyone who is eligible for publicly-funded adult social care support. A 'Transforming Adult Social Care' programme was established in Oxfordshire to implement the vision. This programme was completed in March 2011, and the principles of personalisation have been embedded in operational practice for the assessment and delivery of social care services.

10. There have been major changes in personalised services as a direct result of the transformation programme. Personal budgets for all service users will be in place by 2013. The internal Home Support Service has been closed, and two large internal services for people with Learning Disability will be outsourced by 2013. All of these developments will reduce unit costs, improve efficiency and increase choice.

Assuring Quality and Managing Risk

11. Personalisation brings many benefits to Service Users in terms of increased choice, more control and potentially reduced costs. It also introduces increased risks for individuals and the Council. When services are directly provided or contracted by the Council, markets are more stable and the maintenance of quality is more straightforward. As the social care market expands, and more services are purchased directly by citizens using their own funds or Personal Budgets, the Council has less direct control over provision and quality. This is particularly the case where a person directly employs a person of their choice to be a Personal Assistant (PA). Following national legislation PAs do not have to be registered with the Care Quality Commission.
12. As the Council moves away from block contracting for domiciliary care and residential/ nursing care (to enable individuals to have the freedom to choose how they will spend their personal budget), there is much less direct monitoring of services by contracts officers.
13. The importance of balancing personalisation with an acceptable level of risk has been extensively debated within Adult Services at a Member and senior Officer level. A cross-party Working Group has been set up, and a paper on 'Assuring Quality in Externally Provided Social Care' was discussed at Adult Social Care Scrutiny Committee on 6th March 2012.
14. A six-point plan for assuring quality is being proposed, for implementation over the next two years. Key elements are:
 - Setting clear standards for Providers
 - Enhancing the role of Members
 - Setting up a Leadership programme for Providers
 - Tendering and proactive monitoring
 - Helping people raise concerns
 - Organisational restructuring to support consistent quality assurance

Promoting Personalisation and Service Quality

15. Members have a central role to play in the further development and promotion of personalisation in Oxfordshire. While many of the technical solutions have now been introduced, the culture among service users and their families has not kept pace with developments in policy and practice. Unless there is a wider acceptance of personalisation, service users and their families may tend to demand more traditional service models, and are unlikely to derive the full potential benefit from personal budgets.
16. The Council has a responsibility to promote quality on behalf of all people who use services, whether or not those services are funded by the Council. Many Members already have links with social care service providers, and visit care facilities in their local area from time to time (e.g. Lunch Clubs and Care Homes). In their routine contact with citizens, and in dealing with complaints, Members also have frequent opportunities to promote the benefits of personalisation, and to make people aware of some of the risks.
17. The Adult Services Scrutiny Committee is considering proposals for Members to take a more formal role in assuring service quality across key provision in their local area. This could include working in partnership with Officers to improve standards in major care facilities, through building relationships with service users, managers and care staff.

Embedding Personalisation

18. The way that personalisation develops over coming years will be crucially affected by national policy on funding and charging for social care. Significant decisions in this area are expected later in 2012.

In the interim, the Cabinet is invited to reaffirm their commitment to championing personalisation as an approach – including asking Officers to promote the personalisation of services as part of a wider strategy of quality assurance for all care services in Oxfordshire.

RECOMMENDATIONS

19. **The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to**
 - (a) **to note the current position; and**
 - (b) **to RECOMMEND to Council to receive the report and debate its implications for Members.**

Councillor Arash Fatemian – Cabinet Member for Adult Services

Contact Officer: Martin Bradshaw - Strategic Programme 01865 323683 - E-mail: martin.bradshaw@oxfordshire.gov.uk March 2012 Personalisation In Adult Social Care v 1.4 Cabinet
13 March 2012

Division(s): NA

CABINET – 13 MARCH 2012

ACADEMIES AND PENSION COSTS

Report by the Assistant Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer

Introduction

1. In December 2011, the Secretaries of State for Education and Communities & Local Government issued a joint letter to Local Authority Leaders and Chief Executives regarding academies and the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). This letter set out concerns regarding the calculation of contribution rates for some Academies across the Country.
2. The letter set out the Minister's wishes for a consistent approach to the calculation of contribution rates for Academies, and that no Academy would pay an unjustifiably higher rate than maintained schools in the area. The Ministers set out that their preferred approach was to allow Academies to be pooled with their former local authority for LGPS purposes. The letter acknowledges there is no power at present to impose a pooled solution, but notes that Ministers will consider regulatory changes at a later date if deemed necessary.
3. The approach to pooling employers within the LGPS is set out in the Funding Strategy Statement for each Pension Fund. This Statement is determined by the Pension Fund Committee following consultation with appropriate stakeholders. The purpose of this report is to seek the Cabinet's view on the option to allow Academies within Oxfordshire to be pooled with the County Council, so that these views can be taken into account when the Pension Fund Committee consider the matter at its meeting on 16 March 2012.

Background

4. Under the Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008, all Academy schools are defined as Scheme employers within the LGPS. This means that all non-teaching staff are automatically eligible for membership of the LGPS, and all existing scheme members retain their scheme membership on conversion.
5. Within Oxfordshire, each of the five Academies established at the time of writing this report have been treated as standalone employers when assessing their liabilities and assets within the Fund. The contribution rates set have therefore reflected the characteristics of their specific scheme membership.
6. For each Academy, the Fund Actuary has determined a share of the existing pension fund deficit attributable to the County Council. The deficit has been

determined in proportion to the liabilities of the active members of the Academy staff to the liabilities of the active members of the Council as a whole. As such, if the membership profile for all schools and the remainder of the Council was consistent, the total contribution rate calculated would be equal for each employer. The Actuary considers this the fairest basis for undertaking the calculation. It also reflects the basis of the transfer of funding to each Academy.

7. Consistent with the Regulatory requirement to maintain as near constant contribution rates as possible, as well as the approach employed for all employers at the 2010 Valuation, the Actuary has varied the period over which any deficit can be repaid (up to a maximum of 25 years) to produce contribution rates for the Oxfordshire academies as close as possible to the 19.3% paid by the County Council and therefore the maintained schools.
8. It is understood that elsewhere in the Country, Administering Authorities and their Actuaries have determined that recovery periods should be restricted to much shorter periods, reflecting the lack of certainty over the future funding and therefore existence of any particular Academy. In particular, some authorities have restricted the recovery period to 7 years reflecting the minimum notice period required by either party to end the Funding Agreement. It is believed that this restriction on recovery period is the major reason for the increase in contribution rates facing some academies elsewhere in the Country.

Issues Associated with Pooling

9. Where an Administering Authority chooses to treat a number of employers as pooled for the purposes of the calculation of contribution rates, all actuarial assumptions are shared across the employers in the pool, and all employers share the implications of the different characteristics and experience of the employee membership. As such all employers within the pool have the same contribution rate.
10. The Oxfordshire Pension Fund currently pools together all small scheduled bodies, and separately all small admitted bodies. A number of transferree admission bodies where the pension costs are under-written by the sponsoring employer under the terms of their service contract are pooled with their sponsoring employer.
11. The main purpose of pooling is to maintain a near stable contribution rate for the smaller bodies, where a variation in membership profile or experience could have a disproportionate impact on the contribution rate. For example, a tier 1 ill-health retirement of a scheme member in their 20's would require the employer to fully fund an additional forty years of pension provision.
12. The County Council has chosen to pool with a number of its contractors where the staff were TUPE'D from the Council and the pension costs are underwritten through the service contract. In these cases though the Service Contract limits the extent that the pension costs are under-written to exclude

any costs arising from the actions or inactions of the contractor, outside the agreement of the County Council.

Academies and Pooling

13. Since the joint letter from the Secretaries of State a small number of schools have contacted Pension Services expressing a wish to be pooled with the Council for pension purposes. Two formal requests have been received. In both cases, the stand alone valuation completed by the Actuary set a contribution rate of 19.3%, equal to the Council's current rate, but with a shorter recovery period. Based on today's circumstances, both schools would therefore be better off as standalone employers.
14. The request to pool with the Council would therefore appear to reflect concerns from the schools regarding the risk of future increases relating to changes in the characteristics or experience of their own scheme members. By pooling with the Council, these risks would be shared, significantly reducing the likelihood of a large change to their future contribution rate.
15. Whilst pooling with the County Council reduces the risks faced by individual academies, the County Council will be taking on new risks. This is because the freedom granted to each academy to vary the terms and conditions of its staff, means they are in a position to significantly impact the level of pension liabilities going forward. This risk does not exist under the Council's current pooling arrangements, whereby the contractor retains responsibility for all pension costs incurred as a result of their decisions outside the agreement of the Council.
16. As the numbers of academies within Oxfordshire grows, the County Council's own contribution rate under a pooled arrangement would become increasingly determined by the independent decisions of the Academy Trusts.
17. If the County Council was to determine not to support an option to allow the Oxfordshire academies to pool with the County Council, then there are alternative options which the Pension Fund Committee will be able to consider.
18. Elsewhere in the Country, where the number of academies is significantly higher, Administering Authorities have agreed to establish a separate pool to specifically cover all academies. This option (once the numbers of academies is significant) has the benefit of spreading the pension costs so each individual academy has a reduced risk of a significant variation in its contribution rate, whilst protecting the Council from risks outside its control.
19. As the pattern of academies grows within Oxfordshire it will be possible to consider further alternative options e.g. allowing all academies set up under a single umbrella trust to be grouped for pension purposes.
20. It should be noted though that given the small number of academies in Oxfordshire currently, there is no real short term pooling option outside of

pooling with the County Council. In the absence of a pooled option, all academies will continue to be treated as standalone employers, with their contribution rates calculated on a consistent basis with all other employers in the Fund.

21. The Actuary would continue to target a contribution rate as close as possible to the current 19.3% payable by the schools whilst maintained by the Council. For some schools the contribution rate has been set above 19.3% reflecting the characteristics of the current scheme members, and the Fund limit of 25 years on the recovery period. All schools though would carry the risk of increased costs in future as a direct consequence of their decisions around pay, retirement, etc.

Financial and Staff Implications

22. If the Cabinet was to support the pooling of academies with the County Council, it is likely that the Pension Fund Committee would adopt the option. This would increase the financial risk to the County Council as the number of academies grows, in that the Council's pension costs would become increasingly determined by the independent decisions of each Academy.

RECOMMENDATION

23. **In light of the future financial risk to the Council, and the availability of alternative options open to the Pension Fund Committee, the Cabinet is RECOMMENDED not to support the option of allowing academies to be pooled with the County Council for LGPS purposes, and to inform the Pension Fund Committee accordingly.**

SUE SCANE

Assistant Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer

Background papers: Letter from Secretaries of State for Education and Communities & Local Government – December 2011

Contact Officer: Sean Collins, Service Manager (Pensions, Insurance & Money Management) – 01865 797190

February 2012

CABINET – 13 MARCH 2012

2011/12 FINANCIAL MONITORING & BUSINESS STRATEGY DELIVERY REPORT

Report by Assistant Chief Executive & Chief Finance Officer

Introduction

1. This report sets out the forecast position for each Directorate. This includes the delivery of the Directorate Business Strategies which were agreed as part of the Service and Resource Planning Process for 2011/12 – 2015/16. Parts 1 and 2 include projections for revenue, reserves and balances as at the end of January 2012. The Capital monitoring is included at Part 3.

Summary Position

2. The current in – year Directorate forecast including the Council elements of the Pooled Budgets is a variation of –£5.672m or -1.33% against a budget of £425.951m as shown in the table below. £2.072m of the underspend is committed to be used in 2012/13 and subject to approval, will either be placed into earmarked reserves for specific one-off purposes or be requested to be carried forward in the Provisional Outturn Report. The remaining uncommitted underspend currently forecast to be £3.6m will be placed in to the Efficiency Reserve to support the implementation of the Business Strategies.
3. During the year Directorates worked hard to implement their Business Strategies. There has been a firm focus on cost minimisation resulting in some revenue savings, particularly relating to vacant posts, being achieved early through careful service management. 94% of the £54.6m savings built into 2011/12 budgets are either achieved or on track to be achieved by year end. Where there are savings that will not be achieved alternative savings have been found.

Original Budget 2011/12 £m		Latest Budget 2011/12 £m	Forecast Outturn 2011/12 £m	Variance Forecast January 2012 £m	Variance Forecast January 2012 %
112.817	Children, Education & Families (CE&F)	111.550	107.580	-3.970	-3.56
219.442	Social & Community Services (S&CS)	220.917	220.354	-0.563	-0.25
75.561	Environment & Economy	84.509	83.035	-1.474	-1.74
7.751	Chief Executive's Office	8.975	8.664	-0.311	-3.47
415.571	In year Directorate total	425.951	419.633	-6.318	-1.48
	Add: Overspend on Council Elements of Pooled Budgets			+0.646	
	Total Variation including Council Elements of Pooled Budgets			-5.672	-1.33

4. The following annexes are attached:

Annex 1	Original and Latest Estimates for 2011/12
Annex 2	Virements & Supplementary Estimates
Annex 3	Redundancy Costs
Annex 4	Forecast Earmarked Reserves
Annex 5	Forecast General Balances
Annex 6	Older People & Physical Disabilities and Learning Disabilities Pooled Budgets
Annex 7	Government Grants 2011/12
Annex 8	Treasury Management Lending List
Annex 9	Capital Programme Monitoring and changes

Part 1 - Revenue Budget & Business Strategy Savings

5. The forecast revenue outturn by Directorate based on the position to the end of January 2012 is set out below.

Children, Education & Families: -£3.970m in year directorate variation

6. Children, Education & Families are forecasting an in-year variation of -£3.970m (-£7.175m total variation including a -£3.205m underspend on services funded from Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) which will be placed in an earmarked reserve for use in 2012/13).

Early Intervention Hubs

7. Early Intervention Hubs are forecasting an underspend of -£0.900m an increase of -£0.300m since the last report. This has been achieved through early implementation of the structure and cost minimisation during 2011/12 when part year savings were expected. The full year effect of the savings is already built into the budget for 2012/13.

Educational Effectiveness

8. An underspend of -£0.968m is forecast on School Intervention Projects which either will not be started or not completed until 2012/13. As set out in paragraph 46 it is recommended that this is placed into a new reserve to be used to complete these projects in 2012/13.

Children's Social Care

9. Children's Social Care Management and Central Costs is forecasting an underspend of -£0.442m. This relates to vacancies following restructures within the service. The service is in the process of recruiting to the vacant posts.
10. An underspend of -£1.374m is forecast for Placements, a change of -£0.465m since the last report. The position reported allows for £0.150m to be spent on new placements during the remainder of 2011/12 should they be absolutely necessary. The service continues to work toward minimising the use of out of area placements, although some children have significant complex needs that require specialist or secure placements.

11. Asylum is forecasting an underspend of -£0.627m a decrease of +£0.064m since the last report. The change reflects a reduction in the number of eligible clients using the service. Given the volatile nature of the service the forecast could change again before the year end.

DSG Funded Services

12. An underspend of -£3.205m is forecast on services funded by DSG an increase of -£2.439m. The previously reported underspend of -£2.331m on the non-schools contingency which was awaiting allocation by Schools Forum is now included in the forecast. This is ringfenced to be spent within the Schools budget and following Schools Forum on 1 February 2012 will be carried forward to be spent in 2012/13.
13. Early Years are forecasting an underspend of -£0.700m an increase of -£0.367m since the last report. The change reflects a reduction in the number of graduate leadership candidates enrolling on courses this year.

Social & Community Services: -£0.563m in year directorate variation

14. Social & Community Services are forecasting an underspend of -£0.563m. There is also a forecast overspend of +£0.646m on the Council elements of the Pooled Budgets. This mainly relates to adults with physical disabilities.

Adult Social Care

15. Adult Social Care is reporting an underspend of -£0.548m, which includes one-off rent review arrears income of £1.4m. This figure income has increased by £0.300m since the last report as it reflects the inclusion of rental income due for 2011/12.
16. Income relating to Older People and Physical Disabilities is forecast to be underachieved by +£0.689m an increase of +£0.593m since the last report. As previously reported discussions are continuing with the Primary Care Trust (PCT) regarding the transfer of income associated with the additional NHS resources into the Older People Pooled Budget. The forecast has been updated to reflect the transfer of £0.534m of income into the Older People Pooled Budget.
17. Following a review of Adult Social Care bad debts the amount set aside to meet these will be reduced the end of this financial year. The amount to be returned to the Adult Social Care budget has yet to be finalised but is expected to be approximately £0.275m.
18. Community Development are forecasting an underspend of -£0.103m this reflects early delivery of savings following the restructure of the service.

Community Safety (including Fire & Rescue)

19. Fire and Rescue is forecasting an underspend of -£0.414m a decrease of +£0.030m since the last report. This includes an underspend of -£0.200m on whole time fire-fighter pay. It is proposed that this is transferred to the Vehicle Renewals reserve at the end of the financial year. The retained duty system (RDS) is forecasting an underspend of -£0.200m this along with the overspend on fire-fighter ill health retirement budget of +£0.040m are expected to be returned to or drawn from balances at year end.

20. Increased rental income and savings on pay plus repair and maintenance mean the Gypsy and Traveller Service is forecasting an underspend of -£0.100m.

Quality & Compliance (Strategy & Transformation)

21. Proposals for a Joint Commissioning service with Children, Education and Families are under consultation with the intention of implementing the new structure in 2012. Due to the delay in starting the consultation process savings of £0.350m are not expected to be achieved this year. The service is however expected to achieve savings of £0.450m in 2012/13.

Pooled Budgets

Older People, Physical Disabilities and Equipment Pool

22. As shown in Annex 6 the Older People's and Physical Disabilities Pooled Budget is forecast to overspend by +£2.189m, +£0.895m on the Council's element and +£1.294m on the Primary Care Trust's (PCT) element.
23. The Department of Health announced additional funding of £1.419m for adult social care in January 2012. Discussions are taking place with the PCT as to how this additional funding will be allocated so is not yet included in the forecast. It is expected that part of this funding will be used in 2011/12 with the unspent balance placed in an earmarked reserve for use in 2012/13.
24. The forecast includes use of the additional 2011/12 funding of £6.196m for Adult Social Care being provided via the NHS of which the majority has been allocated to the Older People's Pooled Budget.

Older People

25. The County Council's element of the pool is forecast to be underspent by -£1.409m an increase of -£0.561m since the last report. The change reflects the transfer of income relating to the additional NHS funding of £6.196m to the pool as set out in paragraph 16. The income has been generated by clients supported through use of the Additional NHS funding who have been assessed as eligible to pay towards their care packages. Discussions are taking place with the NHS on how this underspend should be used and an update will be included in the next report.

Physical Disabilities

26. The County Council's element is projected to be overspent by +£1.973m an increase of +£0.276m since the last report. The overspend reflects an increase in the number of people needing care over the last two years and changes to packages of care. Work is underway to understand the impact of this increased demand and the options for managing the level of spending. Additional funding to reflect the current level of clients and packages, and for future demography was agreed by Council on 10 February 2012 as part of the budget for 2012/13. A supplementary estimate will be requested in a future report to fund the 2011/12 overspend.

Equipment

27. Additional resources amounting to £0.342m have been contributed to this budget from the extra £6.196m for adult social care from the NHS. This reflects the fact that the provision of equipment can often be a very effective way of helping ensure that the individual does not require more intensive (and

expensive) methods of care (whether health or social care). Despite this there is still a pressure of +£0.331m on the Council's element of the budget. Work is continuing to understand why these pressures are arising and what should be done in response.

Learning Disabilities Pool

28. As set out in Annex 6 the Learning Disabilities Pooled Budget is forecasting an underspend of -£0.296m, -£0.249m on the Council's element and -£0.047m on the PCT element. The change of -£0.125m since the last report is due to a reduction in commitments, an underspend on staffing costs, and a reduction in the overspend on personal budgets.

Environment & Economy: -£1.474m in year directorate variation

29. Environment & Economy are forecasting an underspend of -£1.474m. This forecast position includes the £0.425m to be carried forward and used to support savings in 2012/13 agreed as part of the 2012/13 budget.

Highways & Transport

30. The service is forecasting an underspend of -£0.271m a decrease of +£0.676m since the last report. The change reflects the transfer to earmarked reserves of the Supporting Community Transport Grant underspend of -£0.532m along with an underspend of -£0.300m on the Area Stewardship Fund which will be used in 2012/13.

Growth & Infrastructure

31. The service is forecasting an underspend of -£1.451m, an increase of -£0.185m since the last report. The change relates mainly to increase planning income.
32. Waste Management continue to forecast an underspend of -£0.523m. Current activity levels for recycling/composting are expected to be 62% recycling/composting. This is better position than budgeted with less landfill tonnage being the main contributing factor to the increased performance. The remaining Growth and Infrastructure underspend of -£0.928m relate to projects including Minerals and Waste Framework, Broadband and the Strategic Sites Project which have been previously reported.

Property and Facilities

33. The service is forecasting a variation of +£0.423m. This mainly relates to the additional costs of the Property and Facilities contract procurement.
34. Food with Thought are continuing to forecast a trading surplus of £0.400m. The intention is that this surplus, plus any remaining School Lunch Grant will be reinvested in the service in agreement with Schools. QCS Cleaning is forecasting a trading surplus of £0.086m.

Oxfordshire Customer Services

35. Oxfordshire Customer Services (OCS) continues to forecast an underspend of -£0.205m. ICT are forecasting an underspend of -£0.400m relating to projects that will now be completed in 2012/13. As set out in paragraph 47 it is recommended that a new reserve is created to continue to fund the projects which span financial years including the Disaster Recovery Centre in 2012/13.

Chief Executive's Office: -£0.311m in year directorate variation

36. The Chief Executive's Office (CEO) is forecasting a variation of -£0.311m a change of -£0.331m since the last report. The change mainly relates to an underspend of -£0.247m being forecast by Human Resources. The Change Management and New Ways of Working Project is forecasting an underspend of -£0.110m this project will continue in 2012/13 and a request to carry forward the underspend to 2012/13 will be made in the Provisional Outturn Report. There is also an underspend of -£0.086m relating to apprenticeships that cross academic years this underspend will also be requested to be carried forward to 2012/13.
37. The forecast includes an overspend of +£0.400m on Legal Services. Budget management arrangements allow any use of counsel which is greater than £0.025m to be met from balances. This position will be reviewed at year end and any costs that cannot be managed within the Chief Executive's Office will be met from balances.

Redundancy Costs

38. As noted in the Annex 3, £6.705m estimated redundancy costs expected in 2011/12 or later years were accounted for in 2010/11. Actual 2011/12 payments made to the end of January 2012 are £6.290m. The remaining provision will be assessed at year end to ensure it is still robust.

Virements and Supplementary Estimates

39. The virements requested this month are set out in Annex 2a and temporary virements to note in Annex 2d. Previously approved virements in Annex 2b and 2c are available on the Council's website and in the Member's Resource Centre. Virements requested this month include the creation of income and expenditure budgets relating to grants received from the Children's Workforce Development Council. Also included are virements that relate to the restructure of administrative support in Early Intervention and Education service within Children, Education and Families. Neither of these virements represent a policy change.

Grants Monitoring

40. Annex 7 sets out government grants that are being received in 2011/12. Ringfenced grants totalling £424.040m (including £382.507m of Dedicated Schools Grant) are included in Directorate budgets. Changes this month include two grants relating to Children's Social work training from the Children's Workforce Development Council totalling £0.679m.

Bad Debt Write Offs

41. There were 93 general write offs to the end of January 2012 totalling £39,247.22. In addition Client Finance has written off 100 debts totalling £114,193.

Treasury Management

42. The lending list and credit worthiness of all institutions on the lending list continues to be closely monitored by Treasury Management Strategy Team (TMST). To further diversify the short term lending portfolio and maximise the returns received for instant access cash, a Legal and General Money Market Fund account has been added to the Lending List. The maximum investment in the fund is limited to £25m.

43. The average cash balance during January 2012 was £256.502m and the average rate of return was 1.135%. The budgeted return for interest receivable on balances invested internally is £2.234m for 2011/12. It is expected that this will be achieved.

Part 2 – Balance Sheet

Reserves

44. Annex 4 sets out earmarked reserves brought forward from 2010/11 and the forecast position as at 31 March 2012. Forecast reserves are £89.204m a change £6.585m since the last report. The change reflects the transfer of the underspends on grants and contributions being transferred to the new reserve recommended below including the DSG underspend of £3.205m. Also the transfers to the School Intervention Reserve, the Area Stewardship Reserve and the ICT Projects Reserve.

New Reserves

Grants and Contributions

45. It is recommended that a new reserve is created which will be used to transfer underspends on grants and contributions¹ that are committed to be spent in future years. In 2010/11 unspent grants and contributions were considered as part of the carry forward process. New guidance suggests it is more appropriate to place these in an earmarked reserve. It is proposed that the DSG underspend of £3.205m, the £0.532m unspent from the Supporting Community Transport Grant, and £0.088m contribution from the PCT relating to Therapeutic Services are placed in this reserve for use in 2012/13.

Children, Education and Families

46. As set out in paragraph 8 it is recommended to create a new reserve for School Intervention projects. This will be used to hold the funding allocations for School Intervention projects which will either not be started or completed until 2012/13.

Environment & Economy

47. It is recommended that a new reserve is created to manage the costs of ICT projects which span financial years which are scheduled for completion 2012/13. A contribution of £0.400m will be made to this reserve in 2011/12.
48. It is recommended that a new reserve is created for Area Stewardship to manage the funding of this scheme between financial years. The underspend of £0.300m, due to a late start with the prioritisation and approval process, will be made to this reserve in 2011/12 for use in 2012/13.

Balances

49. Annex 5 sets out the general balances taking into account known changes. Balances are currently £15.734m.

¹ that are not subject to requirements to return any of the funding to the awarding body

Part 3 – Capital Monitoring and Programme Update

Capital Monitoring

50. The capital monitoring position set out in Annex 9a, shows the forecast expenditure for 2011/12 is £64.0m (excluding schools local capital). This is £3.9m lower than the latest capital programme submitted to Cabinet on 17 January 2012 but reflects the Programme approved by Council in February 2012. The table below summarises the variations by directorate.

Directorate	Last Approved Programme *	Latest Forecast Expenditure	Variation
	£m	£m	£m
Children, Education & Families	30.9	30.9	0.0
Social & Community Services	4.1	4.1	0.0
Environment & Economy - Transport	25.6	25.2	-0.4
Environment & Economy - Other	3.2	3.2	0.0
Chief Executive's Office	0.2	0.2	0.0
Total Directorate Programmes	64.0	63.6	-0.4
Schools Local Capital	8.1	8.1	0.0
Total Capital Programme	72.1	71.7	-0.4

* Approved by Council 10 February 2012

51. The major in-year spend forecast variations to note for each directorate programme are explained in the following paragraphs and other significant variations are listed in Annex 9b.
52. In the Transport programme, £0.229m of expenditure on the Didcot Station Forecourt scheme has been re-profiled to 2012/13 due to protracted negotiations with Network Rail.

Actual & Committed Expenditure

53. As at the end of January actual capital expenditure for the year to date (excluding schools local spend) was £42.6m. This is 67% of the total forecast expenditure of £63.6m, which is around 3% above the expected position compared to the profile of expenditure in previous years. Actual and committed spend is 86% of the forecast.

Five Year Capital Programme Update

54. The total forecast 5-year capital programme (2011/12 to 2016/17) is now £436.3m, an increase of £0.4m from the latest capital programme. The new schemes and project/programme budget changes requiring Cabinet approval are set out in Annex 9c. The table on the next page summarises the variations by directorate and the main reasons for the increase in the size of the programme are explained in the following paragraphs.

CA13

Directorate	Last Approved Total Programme (2011/12 to 2016/17) *	Latest Forecast Total Programme (2011/12 to 2016/17)	Variation
	£m	£m	£m
Children, Education & Families	169.3	169.4	+0.1
Social & Community Services	29.5	29.5	0.0
Environment & Economy - Transport	129.0	129.3	+0.3
Environment & Economy - Other	33.2	33.2	0.0
Chief Executive's Office	0.4	0.4	0.0
Total Directorate Programmes	361.4	361.8	+0.4
Schools Local Capital	20.4	20.4	0.0
Earmarked Reserves	54.1	54.1	0.0
Total Capital Programme	435.9	436.3	+0.4

* Approved by Council 10 February 2012

55. The increase in the Transport programme is due to the inclusion of four schemes that are funded by Developer Contributions. These schemes were previously shown in Appendix B to the Capital Programme.

RECOMMENDATIONS

56. **The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to:**
- (a) note the report and approve the virements as set out in Annex 2a;
 - (b) agree the creation of the new reserves as set out in paragraph 45 to 48; and
 - (c) approve the new capital schemes and budget changes set out in Annex 9c.

SUE SCANE

Assistant Chief Executive & Chief Finance Officer

Background papers: Directorate Financial Monitoring Reports 31 January 2012

Contact Officers: Kathy Wilcox, Principal Financial Manager
Tel: (01865) 323981

Lorna Baxter, Acting Head of Corporate Finance
Tel: (01865) 323971

March 2012

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January Financial Monitoring and Business Strategy Delivery Report
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CA13

Annex 1

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Ref	Directorate	BUDGET 2011/12					Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year underspend - overspend + £000 (9)	Profiled Budget (Net) <i>January</i> 2012 £000 (10)	Actual Expenditure (Net) <i>January</i> 2012 £000 (11)	Variation to Budget <i>January</i> 2012 underspend - overspend + £000 (12)	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light (13)
		Original £000 (3)	Brought Forward from 2010/11 Surplus + Deficit - £000 (4)	Virements to Date £000 (5)	Supplementary Estimates to Date £000 (6)	Latest £000 (7)						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
CEF	Children, Education & Families											
	Gross Expenditure	540,447	2,705	74,528	351	618,031	614,061	-3,970	518,427	465,924	-52,503	G
	Gross Income	-427,630	0	-78,783	-68	-506,481	-506,481	0	-425,009	-399,042	25,967	G
		112,817	2,705	-4,255	283	111,550	107,580	-3,970	93,418	66,882	-26,536	A
SCS	Social & Community Services											
	Gross Expenditure	260,177	418	-2,031	0	258,564	258,001	-563	224,537	222,446	-2,091	G
	Gross Income	-40,735	0	3,088	0	-37,647	-37,647	0	-40,436	-39,402	1,034	G
		219,442	418	1,057	0	220,917	220,354	-563	184,101	183,044	-1,057	G
EE	Environment & Economy											
	Gross Expenditure	149,136	5,586	3,776	116	158,614	158,429	-185	139,594	124,037	-15,557	G
	Gross Income	-73,575	0	-530	0	-74,105	-75,394	-1,289	-69,162	-71,169	-2,007	G
		75,561	5,586	3,246	116	84,509	83,035	-1,474	70,432	52,868	-17,564	G
CEO	Chief Executive's Office											
	Gross Expenditure	16,341	912	-189	223	17,287	17,468	181	16,977	17,277	300	G
	Gross Income	-8,590	0	278	0	-8,312	-8,804	-492	-9,470	-10,739	-1,268	R
		7,751	912	89	223	8,975	8,664	-311	7,507	6,538	-968	A
	Less recharges to other directorates	-65,717				-65,717	-65,717	0			0	G
		65,717				65,717	65,717	0			0	G
	Directorate Expenditure Total	900,384	9,621	76,084	690	986,779	982,242	-4,537	899,535	829,684	-69,851	G
	Directorate Income Total	-484,813	0	-75,947	-68	-560,828	-562,609	-1,781	-544,078	-520,352	23,726	G
	Directorate Total Net	415,571	9,621	137	622	425,951	419,633	-6,318	355,457	309,332	-46,125	G

Add: Pooled Budget Overspend
In-Year Directorate Variation

646

-5,672

January Financial Monitoring and Business Strategy Delivery Report
CABINET - 13 March 2012
Budget Monitoring

CA13

Annex 1

Ref	Directorate	BUDGET 2011/12					Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year	Profiled Budget (Net) <i>January</i> 2012	Actual Expenditure (Net) <i>January</i> 2012	Variation to Budget <i>January</i> 2012	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light
		Original	Brought Forward from 2010/11 Surplus + Deficit -	Virements to Date	Supplementary Estimates to Date	Latest						
(1)	(2)	£000 (3)	£000 (4)	£000 (5)	£000 (6)	£000 (7)	£000 (8)	underspend - overspend + £000 (9)	£000 (10)	£000 (11)	underspend - overspend + £000 (12)	(13)
	Contributions to (+)/from (-)reserves	1,872	-9,621	873		-6,876	692	7,568				
	Contribution to (+)/from(-) balances	1,619			-622	997	997	0				
	Pensions - Past Service Deficit Funding	1,500				1,500	1,500	0				
	Capital Financing	38,400		-1,831		36,569	35,319	-1,250				
	Interest on Balances	-1,826				-1,826	-1,826	0				
	Additional funding to be allocated			2,044		2,044	2,044	0				
	Strategic Measures Budget	41,565	-9,621	1,086	-622	32,408	38,726	6,318				
	Government Grants	-48,520		-1,223		-49,743	-49,743	0				
	Budget Requirement	408,616	0	0	0	408,616	408,616	0				

Total External Financing to meet Budget Requirement

Revenue Support Grant	28,844				28,844	28,844	0
Business rates	93,316				93,316	93,316	0
Council Tax	286,456				286,456	286,456	0
Other grant income					0	0	0
External Financing	408,616	0	0	0	408,616	408,616	0

Consolidated revenue balances position

Forecast County Fund Balance (Annex 5)	15,734
Variation of OCC elements of the OP&PD and LD Pooled Budgets	-646
In-year directorate variation to be met from (-) or transferred to (+) Carry Forward Reserve	6,318
	21,406

KEY TO TRAFFIC LIGHTS

Balanced Scorecard Type of Indicator

Budget	On track to be within +/- 2% of year end budget	G
	On track to be within +/- 5% of year end budget	A
	Estimated outturn showing variance in excess of +/- 5% of year end budget	R

January Financial Monitoring and Business Strategy Delivery Report: Children, Education & Families
CABINET - 13 March 2012
Budget Monitoring

Ref	Directorate	BUDGET 2011/12					Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year underspend - overspend + £000 (9)	Profiled Budget (Net) January 2012 £000 (10)	Actual Expenditure (Net) January 2012 £000 (11)	Variation to Budget January 2012 underspend - overspend + £000 (12)	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light (13)
		Original £000 (3)	Brought Forward from 2010/11 Surplus + Deficit - £000 (4)	Virements to Date £000 (5)	Supplementary Estimates to Date £000 (6)	Latest £000 (7)						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
CEF1	Education & Early Intervention											
	Gross Expenditure	93,630	699	-7,994	339	86,674	84,916	-1,758	71,481	64,860	-6,620	A
	Gross Income	-40,488	0	7,476		-33,012	-33,012	0	-27,053	-31,878	-4,825	G
		53,142	699	-518	339	53,662	51,904	-1,758	44,428	32,983	-11,445	A
CEF2	Children's Social Care											
	Gross Expenditure	46,510	111	-433	12	46,200	43,327	-2,873	38,386	34,469	-3,917	R
	Gross Income	-4,563	0	-1,861	-68	-6,492	-6,492	0	-5,330	-4,724	606	G
		41,947	111	-2,294	-56	39,708	36,835	-2,873	33,056	29,745	-3,311	R
CEF3	Quality & Compliance											
	Gross Expenditure	24,342	934	-471	0	24,805	25,466	661	20,662	20,179	-483	A
	Gross Income	-6,593	0	-11		-6,604	-6,604	0	-5,503	-5,729	-226	G
		17,749	934	-482	0	18,201	18,862	661	15,158	14,450	-709	A
CEF4	Schools											
	Gross Expenditure	381,092	961	83,426	0	465,479	465,479	0	387,899	346,416	-41,483	G
	Gross Income	-381,113	0	-84,387		-465,500	-465,500	0	-387,123	-356,711	30,412	G
		-21	961	-961	0	-21	-21	0	776	-10,295	-11,071	G
	Less recharges within directorate	-5,127				-5,127	-5,127	0			0	G
		5,127				5,127	5,127	0			0	G
	Directorate Expenditure Total	540,447	2,705	74,528	351	618,032	614,061	-3,970	518,427	465,924	-52,503	G
	Directorate Income Total	-427,630	0	-78,783	-68	-506,481	-506,481	0	-425,009	-399,042	25,967	G
	Directorate Total Net	112,817	2,705	-4,255	283	111,551	107,580	-3,970	93,418	66,882	-26,536	A

January Financial Monitoring and Business Strategy Delivery Report: Children, Education & Families
CABINET - 13 March 2012
Budget Monitoring

MEMORANDUM: DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT - DSG Funded Expenditure (Gross)

Ref	Directorate	BUDGET 2011/12					Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year end Variation
		Original	Brought Forward from 2010/11 Surplus + Deficit -	Virements to Date	Supplementary Estimates to Date	Latest		
(1)	(2)	£000 (3)	£000 (4)	£000 (5)	£000 (6)	£000 (7)	£000 (8)	underspend - overspend + £000 (9)
CEF1	Education & Early Intervention	30,442		-7,928		22,514	21,200	-1,314
CEF2	Children's Social Care	1,771		63		1,834	1,834	0
CEF3	Quality & Compliance	6,500		-153		6,347	6,347	0
CEF4	Schools	348,090		3,722		351,812	349,921	-1,891
	Total Gross	386,803	0	-4,296	0	382,507	379,302	-3,205

KEY TO TRAFFIC LIGHTS

Balanced Scorecard Type of Indicator

Budget	On track to be within +/- 2% of year end budget	G
	On track to be within +/- 5% of year end budget	A
	Estimated outturn showing variance in excess of +/- 5% of year end budget	R

January Financial Monitoring and Business Strategy Delivery Report: Social & Community Services
CABINET - 13 March 2012
Budget Monitoring

Ref	Directorate	BUDGET 2011/12					Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year end Variation	Profiled Budget (Net) January 2012	Actual Expenditure (Net) January 2012	Variation to Budget January 2012	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light
		Original Budget	Brought Forward from 2010/11 Surplus + Deficit -	Virements to Date	Supplementary Estimates to Date	Latest Estimate						
(1)	(2)	£000 (3)	£000 (4)	£000 (5)	£000 (6)	£000 (7)	£000 (8)	underspend - overspend + £000 (9)	£000 (10)	£000 (11)	underspend - overspend + £000 (12)	(13)
SCS1	Adult Social Care											
	Gross Expenditure	195,429	-1,156	1,253	0	195,526	194,978	-548	162,954	162,800	-154	G
	Gross Income	-45,284	0	-180		-45,464	-45,464	0	-37,889	-36,285	1,604	G
		150,145	-1,156	1,073	0	150,062	149,514	-548	125,065	126,515	1,450	G
SCS2	Community Safety											
	Gross Expenditure	29,313	364	240	0	29,917	29,403	-514	24,922	23,360	-1,562	G
	Gross Income	-1,477	0	1		-1,476	-1,476	0	-1,231	-1,334	-103	G
		27,836	364	241	0	28,441	27,927	-514	23,692	22,026	-1,665	G
SCS3	Quality & Compliance											
	Gross Expenditure	34,511	1,029	-3,253	0	32,287	32,826	539	26,906	26,749	-157	G
	Gross Income	-3,754	0	3,438		-316	-316	0	-264	-540	-276	G
		30,757	1,029	185	0	31,971	32,510	539	26,642	26,209	-433	G
SCS4	Community Services											
	Gross Expenditure	11,797	181	-271	0	11,707	11,667	-40	9,754	9,537	-218	G
	Gross Income	-1,093	0	-171		-1,264	-1,264	0	-1,052	-1,243	-191	G
		10,704	181	-442	0	10,443	10,403	-40	8,702	8,294	-408	G
	Less recharges within directorate	-10,873	0			-10,873	-10,873	0			0	G
		10,873	0			10,873	10,873	0			0	G
	Directorate Expenditure Total	260,177	418	-2,031	0	258,564	258,001	-563	224,537	222,446	-2,091	G
	Directorate Income Total	-40,735	0	3,088	0	-37,647	-37,647	0	-40,436	-39,402	1,034	G
	Directorate Total Net	219,442	418	1,057	0	220,917	220,354	-563	184,101	183,044	-1,057	G

KEY TO TRAFFIC LIGHTS

Balanced Scorecard Type of Indicator

Budget	On track to be within +/- 2% of year end budget	G
	On track to be within +/- 5% of year end budget	A
	Estimated outturn showing variance in excess of +/- 5% of year end budget	R

January Financial Monitoring and Business Strategy Delivery Report: Environment & Economy
CABINET - 13 March 2012
Budget Monitoring

Ref	Directorate	BUDGET 2011/12					Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year end Variation	Profiled Budget (Net) <i>January 2012</i>	Actual Expenditure (Net) <i>January 2012</i>	Variation to Budget <i>January 2012</i>	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light
		Original Budget	Brought Forward from 2010/11 Surplus + Deficit - £000	Virements to Date	Supplementary Estimates to Date	Latest Estimate						
(1)	(2)	£000 (3)	(4)	£000 (5)	£000 (6)	£000 (7)	£000 (8)	underspend - overspend + £000 (9)	£000 (10)	£000 (11)	underspend - overspend + £000 (12)	(13)
EE1	Highways & Transport											
	Gross Expenditure	54,889	3,832	77	0	58,798	58,527	-271	48,998	40,794	-8,203	G
	Gross Income	-11,521	0	-27	0	-11,548	-11,548	0	-9,623	-8,073	1,551	G
		43,368	3,832	50	0	47,250	46,979	-271	39,375	32,722	-6,653	G
EE2	Sustainable Development											
	Gross Expenditure	28,330	477	1,491	116	30,414	28,963	-1,451	25,354	20,813	-4,540	A
	Gross Income	-1,518	0	-250		-1,768	-1,768	0	-1,474	-2,070	-596	G
		26,812	477	1,241	116	28,646	27,195	-1,451	23,880	18,744	-5,136	R
EE3	Property Asset Management											
	Gross Expenditure	18,651	55	10,024	0	28,730	29,153	423	23,942	23,872	-69	G
	Gross Income	-19,953	0	-7,978		-27,931	-27,931	0	-23,276	-23,569	-293	G
		-1,302	55	2,046	0	799	1,222	423	666	303	-362	R
EE4	Director's Office											
	Gross Expenditure	6,292	10	-155	0	6,147	6,177	30	5,123	5,103	-20	G
	Gross Income	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	-27	-27	
		6,292	10	-155	0	6,147	6,177	30	5,123	5,076	-46	G
EE5	Oxfordshire Customer Services											
	Gross Expenditure	49,183	1,212	-7,661	0	42,734	43,818	1,084	36,179	33,454	-2,724	A
	Gross Income	-48,792	0	7,725		-41,067	-42,356	-1,289	-34,790	-37,431	-2,642	A
		391	1,212	64	0	1,667	1,462	-205	1,389	-3,977	-5,366	R
	Less recharges within directorate	-8,209				-8,209	-8,209	0			0	G
		8,209				8,209	8,209	0			0	G
	Directorate Expenditure Total	149,136	5,586	3,776	116	158,614	158,429	-185	139,594	124,037	-15,557	G
	Directorate Income Total	-73,575	0	-530	0	-74,105	-75,394	-1,289	-69,162	-71,169	-2,007	G
	Directorate Total Net	75,561	5,586	3,246	116	84,509	83,035	-1,474	70,432	52,868	-17,564	G

KEY TO TRAFFIC LIGHTS

Balanced Scorecard Type of Indicator

Budget	On track to be within +/- 2% of year end budget
	On track to be within +/- 5% of year end budget
	Estimated outturn showing variance in excess of +/- 5% of year end budget

G
A
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January Financial Monitoring and Business Strategy Delivery Report: Chief Executive's Office
CABINET - 13 March 2012
Budget Monitoring

Ref	Directorate	BUDGET 2011/12					Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year end Variation	Profiled Budget (Net) <i>January</i> 2012	Actual Expenditure (Net) <i>January</i> 2012	Variation to Budget <i>January</i> 2012	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light
		Original Budget	Brought Forward from 2010/11 Surplus + Deficit -	Virements to Date	Supplementary Estimates to Date	Latest Estimate						
(1)	(2)	£000 (3)	£000 (4)	£000 (5)	£000 (6)	£000 (7)	£000 (8)	underspend - overspend + £000 (9)	£000 (10)	£000 (11)	underspend - overspend + £000 (12)	(13)
CEO1	Chief Executive & Business Support											
	Gross Expenditure	1,837	130	-427	0	1,540	1,470	-70	1,284	952	-332	A
	Gross Income	-813	0	17		-796	-796	0	-664	-672	-8	G
		1,024	130	-410	0	744	674	-70	620	281	-340	R
CEO2	Human Resources											
	Gross Expenditure	1,661	303	204	0	2,168	2,003	-165	1,807	1,423	-384	R
	Gross Income	-1,711	0	-10		-1,721	-1,803	-82	-1,434	-1,621	-187	A
		-50	303	194	0	447	200	-247	373	-198	-571	R
CEO3	Corporate Finance & Internal Audit											
	Gross Expenditure	2,359	40	244	0	2,643	2,947	304	2,203	2,175	-27	R
	Gross Income	-2,308	0	16		-2,292	-2,635	-343	-1,910	-1,902	8	R
		51	40	260	0	351	312	-39	292	273	-20	R
CEO4	Law & Governance Services											
	Gross Expenditure	6,735	307	-43	0	6,999	7,247	248	5,852	6,992	1,140	A
	Gross Income	-4,103	0	27		-4,076	-4,078	-2	-3,390	-4,383	-993	G
		2,632	307	-16	0	2,923	3,169	246	2,462	2,609	147	R
CEO5	Strategy & Communications											
	Gross Expenditure	2,996	132	66	223	3,417	3,281	-136	2,847	2,806	-41	A
	Gross Income	-2,488	0	0		-2,488	-2,553	-65	-2,073	-2,161	-88	A
		508	132	66	223	929	728	-201	774	645	-129	R
CEO6	Corporate & Democratic Core											
	Gross Expenditure	3,814	0	-233	0	3,581	3,581	0	2,985	2,929	-57	G
	Gross Income	-228	0	228		0	0	0	0		0	
		3,586	0	-5	0	3,581	3,581	0	2,985	2,929	-57	G
	Less recharges within directorate	-3,061				-3,061	-3,061	0			0	G
		3,061				3,061	3,061	0			0	G
	Directorate Expenditure Total	16,341	912	-189	223	17,287	17,468	181	16,977	17,277	300	G
	Directorate Income Total	-8,590	0	278	0	-8,312	-8,804	-492	-9,470	-10,739	-1,268	R
	Directorate Total Net	7,751	912	89	223	8,975	8,664	-311	7,507	6,538	-968	A

KEY TO TRAFFIC LIGHTS
Balanced Scorecard Type of Indicator

Budget	On track to be within +/- 2% of year end budget
	On track to be within +/- 5% of year end budget
	Estimated outturn showing variance in excess of +/- 5% of year end budget

G
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R

January Financial Monitoring and Business Strategy Delivery Report
CABINET - 13 March 2012

CABINET IS RECOMMENDED TO APPROVE THE VIREMENTS AS DETAILED BELOW:

Directorate	Month of Cabinet meeting	Narration	Budget book line	Service Area	Permanent / Temporary	Expenditure From / Decrease (-) £000	Expenditure To / Increase (+) £000	Income From / Decrease (+) £000	Income To / Increase (-) £000
CEF	Mar	Moving Administration cost centre to Management & Central Costs Group	CEF1-1	Management & Central Costs	T	0.0	1,822.2	0.0	-218.4
			CEF1-32	Children's Centres and Childcare	T	-1,822.2	0.0	218.4	0.0
SCS	Mar	Increase contribution to OPPD Pool via DoH funds for Winter Pressures 2011-12	SCS1-1E	Pooled Budget Contributions	T	0.0	1,419.3	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-1F	Income	T	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,419.3
EE	Mar	Creation of matching income/expenditure budgets for forecast grant receipts	EE5-4	Human Resources	T	0.0	679.6	0.0	-679.6
Grand Total						-1,822.2	3,921.2	218.4	-2,317.3

**January Financial Monitoring and Business Strategy Delivery Report
CABINET - 13 March 2012**

NEW VIREMENTS FOR CABINET TO NOTE

Directorate	Month of Cabinet meeting	Narration	Budget book line	Service Area	Permanent / Temporary	Expenditure From / Decrease (-) £000	Expenditure To / Increase (+) £000	Income From / Decrease (+) £000	Income To / Increase (-) £000
EE	Mar	Amendments post Quarter 3 review	EE5-4	Human Resources	T	-79.2	55.2	0.0	0.0
			EE5-9	Adult Learning	T	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0
CEF	Mar	Temporary virement to move money amongst the Fostering Budgets in 11/12	CEF2-21	Placement & Care Costs	T	-62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Early Intervention Service Administration	CEF2-22	Family Placement	T	0.0	62.3	0.0	0.0
		Apprentices to be moved to the correct cost centre	CEF1-31	Early Intervention Hubs	T	-10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF1-32	Children's Centres and Childcare	T	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0
		SENSS Exceptional Funding	CEF1-21	Special Educational Needs (SEN)	T	-21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF1-22	SEN Support Services (SENSS)	T	0.0	21.6	0.0	0.0
		Oxfordshire Association of Young People contract budget	CEF1-31	Early Intervention Hubs	T	-37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF1-33	Youth, Engagement & Opps	T	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0
		Budget for Next Steps programme	CEF1-34	Behaviour & Attendance	T	-90.0	0.0	90.0	0.0
			CEF1-41	Educational Transformation & Effectiveness	T	0.0	90.0	0.0	-90.0
		Merging of Special Outreach into Special Individual Schools Budget	CEF1-21	Special Educational Needs (SEN)	T	-114.7	36.0	78.7	0.0
			CEF4-1	Delegated Budgets (Indicative)	T	0.0	78.7	0.0	-78.7
CEO	Mar	Staff Engagement Survey	CEO2-3	Organisational Development	T	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0
			CEO5-6	Consultation and Involvement	T	-17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inter Directorate	Mar	Records Management Staff Transfer from ICT & S&CS to E&E Facilities Management	EE3-2	Facilities Management	T	-1.5	23.2	0.0	0.0
			EE5-65	Corporate Information Management Unit (CIMU)	T	-12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS3-1	Resource Management	T	-9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grand Total						-455.8	455.8	168.7	-168.7

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CEF	Jun	Increase salary budget for Independent Chair in North area	CEF2-1	Management & Central Costs	T	-17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF2-4	Safeguarding & Quality Assurance	T	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0
	Jul	5/12 budget for the 0.5fte Drugs posts (from the Substance misuse budget which was allocated to the hubs)	CEF1-31	Early Intervention Hubs	T	-15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
		Marston/Northway Children's Centre Budget Approval	CEF1-32	Children's Centres and Childcare	T	-170.2	177.7	0.0	-7.5
		North Oxford Children's Centre Budget Approval	CEF1-32	Children's Centres and Childcare	T	-188.3	191.6	0.0	-3.3
		Nursery Education Fund Budget for Summer 2011	CEF1-32	Children's Centres and Childcare	T	0.0	45.4	0.0	-45.4
			CEF4-2	Early Years Single Funding Formula (Nursery Education Funding)	T	-45.4	0.0	45.4	0.0
		The Roundabout Centre Children's Centre Budget Approval	CEF1-32	Children's Centres and Childcare	T	-352.0	359.7	0.0	-7.7
	Sep	Bicester Children's Centre Budget Approval	CEF1-32	Children's Centres and Childcare	T	-403.4	404.4	0.0	-1.0
		Budget for Integrated Youth Support Service Strategic Lead for April to May 2011	CEF1-1	Management & Central Costs	T	-16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF2-6	Youth Offending Service	T	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0
		Children's Centre Budget Approval	CEF1-32	Children's Centres and Childcare	T	-162.1	187.0	0.0	-24.9
		Early Intervention Service funded posts are not due until September (1)	CEF1-31	Early Intervention Hubs	T	0.0	29.5	0.0	0.0
			CEF2-6	Youth Offending Service	T	-29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Early Intervention Service funded posts are not due until September (2)	CEF1-31	Early Intervention Hubs	T	-21.6	29.5	0.0	0.0
			CEF2-6	Youth Offending Service	T	-7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Florence Park Children's Centre Budget Approval	CEF1-32	Children's Centres and Childcare	T	-365.4	372.1	0.0	-6.7
		Reversal of Early Intervention Service funded posts not due until September (1)	CEF1-31	Early Intervention Hubs	T	-29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF2-6	Youth Offending Service	T	0.0	29.5	0.0	0.0
		Safeguarding Admin post April to August 2011	CEF1-31	Early Intervention Hubs	T	-8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF1-34	Engagement in Education, Employment & Training (EEET)	T	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0
		The Orchard Children's Centre Budget Approval	CEF1-32	Children's Centres and Childcare	T	-197.0	206.0	0.0	-9.1
		Willow Tree Children's Centre Budget Approval	CEF1-32	Children's Centres and Childcare	T	-144.3	146.5	0.0	-2.2
		SENSS equipment budget	CEF1-22	SEN Support Services (SENSS)	T	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0
			CEF3-1	Children, Education & Families Management & Central Costs	T	-9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Early Intervention Management - temp budget changes	CEF1-1	Management & Central Costs	T	-82.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF1-31	Early Intervention Hubs	T	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0
			CEF1-41	Educational Transformation & Effectiveness	T	0.0	56.3	0.0	0.0
			CEF1-52	School Organisation & Planning	T	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0
		Adjustment for Education Psychology budget - restructure from September	CEF1-23	Identification & Assessment	T	-248.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF1-31	Early Intervention Hubs	T	0.0	248.1	0.0	0.0
		Parenting budget for April to August - from Early Intervention funding.	CEF1-31	Early Intervention Hubs	T	-30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF3-6	Commissioning & Performance	T	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0
	Oct	Vire budget to Head of Service to support staffing costs	CEF2-1	Management & Central Costs	T	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF2-22	Family Placement	T	-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Staff movement from SCT101 to Family Placement	CEF2-22	Family Placement	T	0.0	78.4	0.0	0.0
		Team area budget	CEF2-5	Services for Disabled Children	T	-78.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Butterfly Meadows Children's Centre budget approval	CEF1-32	Children's Centres and Childcare	T	-163.2	163.9	0.0	-0.7

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CEF	Oct	Contribution towards post with pay protection for Advocacy Co-ordinator	CEF1-31	Early Intervention Hubs	T	-4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF2-4	Safeguarding & Quality Assurance	T	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0
	Nov	Transfer Continuing Professional Development budget to the Music Service	CEF1-41	Educational Transformation & Effectiveness	T	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0
			CEF3-6	Commissioning & Performance	T	-9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Positive Activities budget September to March	CEF1-31	Early Intervention Hubs	T	0.0	113.6	0.0	0.0
			CEF1-33	Youth & Inclusion Services	T	-155.6	42.0	0.0	0.0
		EDAS 11-12 BUDGET TIDY	CEF1-41	Educational Transformation & Effectiveness	T	-986.0	1,031.5	0.0	-45.5
		ICT STAFFING BUDGET	CEF1-41	Educational Transformation & Effectiveness	T	-85.0	114.4	0.0	-29.4
		Transformation Staffing budgets	CEF1-41	Educational Transformation & Effectiveness	T	-90.1	97.4	0.0	-7.3
		Restructure of Children's Social Care disabilities service	CEF2-1	Management & Central Costs	T	-129.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF2-5	Services for Disabled Children	T	-31.4	160.5	0.0	0.0
		Business and skills budget tidy	CEF1-6	Business & Skills (Previously 14-19 Team (Young People's Learning Agency Transfer))	T	-36.0	30.0	6.0	0.0
	Dec	Virement of budget to more appropriate cost centre	CEF2-21	Placement & Care Costs	T	-15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF2-22	Family Placement	T	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
		Adjust Salary budget in line with activity	CEF2-1	Management & Central Costs	T	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0
			CEF2-22	Family Placement	T	-16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pilot Project Budget	CEF3-6	Commissioning & Performance	T	0.0	75.0	0.0	-75.0
		Create income & expenditure budget for increased contributions towards Young Carers	CEF2-32	Family Support	T	0.0	90.0	0.0	-90.0
		Create Income & Expenditure budget in line with activity of Cross regional project	CEF2-21	Placement & Care Costs	T	-11.5	39.3	0.0	-27.9
		Correcting virement in relation to vacant post for first half of year 2011-12.	CEF2-1	Management & Central Costs	T	0.0	89.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF2-5	Services for Disabled Children	T	-89.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Reconciliation of old youth budgets	CEF1-31	Early Intervention Hubs	T	-119.1	131.8	0.0	0.0
			CEF1-34	Early Intervention Hubs	T	-12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Not in Employment, Education or Training Budget 2011/12	CEF1-33	Youth, Engagement & Opps	T	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF1-34	Behaviour & Attendance	T	-60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Jan	Tidy of Education budgets following restructure	CEF1-41	Educational Transformation & Effectiveness	T	-3.9	28.3	3.9	-28.3
		Contribution towards Website costs	CEF1-34	Behaviour & Attendance	T	-2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF3-6	Commissioning & Performance	T	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
		AMEND ICT staff from 1-9-11	CEF1-41	Educational Transformation & Effectiveness	T	-112.8	83.4	29.4	0.0
		Vire Budget for Internal Reviewing Officers	CEF2-21	Placement & Care Costs	T	-15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF2-22	Family Placement	T	-15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Feb		CEF2-4	Safeguarding & Quality Assurance	T	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0
		Academy DSG correction	CEF4-1	Delegated Budgets (Indicative)	T	-6,504.0	0.0	6,504.0	0.0
		Sustainability and Quality budget to School Organization and Planning	CEF1-32	Children's Centres and Childcare	T	-195.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF1-51	Early Years Sufficiency & Access	T	0.0	195.0	0.0	0.0
		Update pupil premium for 11-12	CEF1-41	Educational Transformation & Effectiveness	T	0.0	155.7	0.0	-155.7
			CEF4-1	Delegated Budgets (Indicative)	T	0.0	770.2	0.0	-770.2
		Reverse funding allocation in relation to salary realignment 2011-12	CEF2-1	Management & Central Costs	T	0.0	89.0	0.0	0.0
			CEF2-5	Services for Disabled Children	T	-89.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Contribution to Virtual school for Tier 4	CEF1-41	Educational Transformation & Effectiveness	T	0.0	36.9	0.0	0.0
			CEF2-21	Placement & Care Costs	T	-36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Updated Dedicated Schools Grant figures for 2011-12 received from Department for Education	CEF4-3	Devolved Schools Costs	T	0.0	86.0	0.0	-86.0

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CEF	Feb	Pupil Premium Grant - allocation for special schools children	CEF4-1	Delegated Budgets (Indicative)	T	0.0	99.3	0.0	-99.3
SCS	Jun	Expenditure and income budgets for Bucks Fire & Rescue contribution to salary	SCS2-1	Fire & Rescue Service	T	0.0	8.0	0.0	-8.0
	Jul	Set up an income and expenditure budget for income received from the PCT for Carers Breaks	SCS1-3B	Pooled Budget Contributions	T	0.0	39.9	0.0	-39.9
	Oct	Assisted Technology Carers Bid	SCS1-1A	Prevention & Early Support	T	-6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-1C	Social Work & Commissioning	T	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
		Assisted Technology Carers Bid - move from SKT321 to SPT562	SCS1-1A	Prevention & Early Support	T	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-1C	Social Work & Commissioning	T	-6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Nov	Budget tidy up following JMG agreement on the use of additional funds from NHS	SCS1-1A	Prevention & Early Support	T	0.0	54.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-1E	Pooled Budget Contributions	T	-54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Transfer of Carers funding to Mental Health Pool	SCS1-1A	Prevention & Early Support	T	-30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-3B	Pooled Budget Contributions	T	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0
	Dec	Part Year Costs of Home Support Transition	SCS1-1E	Pooled Budget Contributions	T	-35.2	13.2	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-2C	Pooled Budget Contribution	T	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0
		Transfer of funds to the Pooled Equipment budget	SCS1-1A	Prevention & Early Support	T	0.0	446.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-1E	Pooled Budget Contributions	T	-446.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Creation of an income budget for the additional funding from Patient Care Trust	SCS1-3B	Pooled Budget Contributions	T	0.0	15.0	0.0	-15.0
			SCS1-1C	Social Work & Commissioning	T	0.0	175.0	0.0	0.0
		Additional Management Capacity in Locality Teams from Transforming Adult Social Care Funding	SCS3-6	Transforming Adult Social Care	T	-175.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS4-1	Library Service	T	-41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Contribution to Oxfordshire Studies relocation costs to enable Central Library to open up 2nd floor for Public access	SCS4-2	Heritage & Arts Services	T	0.0	41.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-1E	Pooled Budget Contributions	T	0.0	101.8	0.0	0.0
	Jan	Funds for Memory Services from Department of Health	SCS1-1F	Income	T	0.0	0.0	0.0	-101.8
			SCS1-1E	Pooled Budget Contributions	T	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
		Correction to reflect the total funds received by Oxfordshire County Council from Department of Health for Adult Social Care	SCS1-1F	Income	T	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4
			SCS1-1A	Prevention & Early Support	T	-50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Transfer of Carers funding for Brokerage	SCS1-1C	Social Work & Commissioning	T	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-1C	Social Work & Commissioning	T	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0
		Transitional Funding for Locality Teams from Transforming Adult Social Care	SCS3-6	Transforming Adult Social Care	T	-33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-1A	Prevention & Early Support	T	-5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Transfer of Dementia funding for Museum Service Dementia Project	SCS4-2	Heritage & Arts Services	T	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-1A	Prevention & Early Support	T	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Transfer of Dementia funding for Library Service Pictures to Share collection	SCS4-1	Library Service	T	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-1E	Pooled Budget Contributions	T	-257.4	216.1	0.0	0.0
	Feb	Part Year Costs of Home Support Transition	SCS1-2C	Pooled Budget Contribution	T	-22.0	63.4	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-1C	Social Work & Commissioning	T	-75.1	0.0	100.1	-25.0
		Removal of Internal Recharge following Children's Occupational Therapists transfer to Health in July TASC funding for Learning Disability Teams	SCS1-2B	Social Work & Commissioning	T	0.0	95.0	0.0	-95.0
			SCS1-2C	Pooled Budget Contribution	T	0.0	95.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS3-6	Transforming Adult Social Care	T	-95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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SCS	Feb	Budget tidy up SCS3-1C2	SCS3-1	Resource Management	T	-125.3	121.6	3.8	-0.1
		Change to funding of Learning Disabilities Team and Learning Disabilities Salary Budgets. No overall change in Value	SCS1-2B	Social Work & Commissioning	T	0.0	0.0	85.4	-85.4
		Reanalysis of Community Libraries Funding	SCS4-1	Library Service	T	-300.0	431.0	0.0	-131.0
		Contribution to essential Oxfordshire Studies equipment following move from Central Library	SCS4-1	Library Service	T	-8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS4-2	Heritage & Arts Services	T	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
EE	Sep	Allocation of budget to match planned costs & income	EE5-4	Human Resources	T	-108.3	32.9	98.2	-22.8
		Customers Services estimated staff costs re	EE1-41	Customer & Business	T	-67.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Concessionary Fares call handling 11/12	EE5-8	Customer Services	T	0.0	67.0	0.0	0.0
		One-Off staff costs 11/12	EE1-1	Highways & Transport Management	T	-99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
			EE1-31	Infrastructure & Design	T	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.0
	Oct	Set budgets for Customer Service Centre - Carers Funding set-up costs	EE5-8	Customer Services	T	0.0	15.1	0.0	-15.1
	Nov	Set budgets for Customer Service Centre - Carers Funding recharge 2011/12	EE5-8	Customer Services	T	0.0	111.3	0.0	-111.3
		Highways Depot Clearance works funded from in-year PT Rev Support Underspend	EE1-32	Operations	T	0.0	140.0	0.0	0.0
			EE1-44	Public Transport	T	-140.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Dec	Restructure Interim Management Arrangements	EE2-1	Sustainable Development Management	T	-45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			EE2-2	Planning Implementation	T	0.0	45.0	0.0	0.0
	Jan	Growth & Infrastructure Restructure - Realignment of Budgets	EE2-1	Sustainable Development Management	T	0.0	217.0	0.0	0.0
			EE2-4	Waste Management	T	-217.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Temporary In Year Budget Transfer from Carbon Management to Street Lighting for SALIX	EE1-31	Infrastructure & Design	T	0.0	150.0	0.0	0.0
			EE2-3	Economy, Spatial Planning & Climate Change	T	-150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CEO	Jul	Change Fund CFB032: Lead Oxfordshire part 3	CEO1-2	Change Fund	T	-213.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Oct	CFB061 Starters, Leavers, Movers form	CEO2-3	Organisational Development	T	0.0	213.3	0.0	0.0
			CEO1-2	Change Fund	T	-10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEO2-1	Strategic Human Resources	T	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
		CFB066 joint initiative between Legal Services and Trading Standards	CEO1-2	Change Fund	T	-7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEO4-1	Legal Services	T	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
	Jan	Creation of matching income and expenditure budgets to reflect additional income to fund salary costs	CEO2-3	Organisational Development	T	0.0	10.0	0.0	-10.0
			CEO5-1	Partnership Working	T	-136.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Tidy Up Budgets to match new Strategy & Communications Structure	CEO5-4	Policy & Performance	T	-36.3	356.9	0.0	0.0
			CEO5-6	Consultation and Involvement	T	-93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEO5-7	Research and Intelligence	T	-90.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Feb	CFB067 Change Fund Allocation Olympic	CEO1-2	Change Fund	T	-41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEO5-8	Communications & Marketing	T	0.0	41.0	0.0	0.0
CEO	Feb	CFB057 Web Upgrade project	CEO1-2	Change Fund	T	-70.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEO5-8	Communications & Marketing	T	0.0	70.3	0.0	0.0
Inter Directorate	Jun	Change Fund funding for the Capital Resources part 2 project CFB053	CEO1-2	Change Fund	T	-18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
			EE4-1	Business Improvement	T	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0

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Inter Directorate	Jul	Change Fund CFB062: E&E Oxfordshire Broadband	CEO1-2	Change Fund	T	-20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			EE2-3	Economy, Spatial Planning & Climate	T	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
		Change Fund CFB063: ICT - Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery	CEO1-2	Change Fund	T	-150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			EE3-1	Corporate Property	T	0.0	150.0	0.0	0.0
		Change Fund CFB064: Trading Standards Oxon Bucks Partnership	CEO1-2	Change Fund	T	-25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sep		SCS2-5	Trading Standards	T	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
		SCS transfer to CEF Continued Professional Development Budget	CEF3-6	Commissioning & Performance	T	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0
			SCS3-1	Resource Management	T	-9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Temporary funding for Direct Payment monitoring post in Payments Team	EE5-3	Financial and Management Accounting	T	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-1C	Social Work & Commissioning	T	-27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Contribution to Corporate Finance training budget	CEO1-1	Chief Executive's Personal Office	T	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
			EE5-3	Financial and Management Accounting	T	-7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Virement of salary budget from Organisation Development	CEO2-3	Organisational Development	T	-22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
			EE5-4	Human Resources	T	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0
		Workforce initiatives funding 2 apprentices	CEO2-3	Organisational Development	T	-10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Oct		EE5-4	Human Resources	T	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
		CFB065 HRMAT (HR Management Advice Team) increased workload	CEO1-2	Change Fund	T	-22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			EE5-4	Human Resources	T	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0
		Virement of budget to fund Oxfordshire Employment Service post to assist in creating jobs for people with disabilities	CEO2-3	Organisational Development	T	-4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Nov		SCS1-4E	Employment Services	T	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0
		Virement of budget to fund salary subsidy for vulnerable Social Care apprentices	CEO2-3	Organisational Development	T	-4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Dec		EE5-4	Human Resources	T	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0
		Part funding for hate crime/minorities post	CEO5-2	Grants	T	-22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS2-3	Safer Communities	T	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0
		Reallocations following Quarter 2 review of Learning and Development budgets	CEO1-1	Chief Executive's Personal Office	T	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
	Jan		EE5-4	Human Resources	T	-132.1	112.1	0.0	0.0
		CFB063 Disaster Recovery additional resource from Change Fund	CEO1-2	Change Fund	T	-34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			EE3-1	Corporate Property	T	0.0	34.0	0.0	0.0
		CFB068 Councillors upgrade to Windows 7 & Microsoft 2010	CEO1-2	Change Fund	T	-25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			CEO4-5	Members' Services	T	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
		Grant Reallocation	CEF2-21	Placement & Care Costs	T	0.0	4.0	0.0	-4.0
			CEF2-22	Family Placement	T	0.0	3.0	0.0	-3.0
			CEF2-23	Children Looked After (Including Asylum)	T	0.0	4.0	0.0	-4.0
			CEF2-32	Family Support	T	0.0	7.0	0.0	-7.0
			CEF2-33	Assessment	T	0.0	4.3	0.0	-4.3
			CEF2-4	Safeguarding & Quality Assurance	T	0.0	1.0	0.0	-1.0
			CEF2-5	Services for Disabled Children	T	0.0	3.0	0.0	-3.0
			EE5-4	Human Resources	T	-26.3	0.0	26.3	0.0
	Feb	Grant Reallocation	CEF2-4	Safeguarding & Quality Assurance	T	0.0	33.3	0.0	-33.3
			EE5-4	Human Resources	T	-33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0
		Contribution towards Head of Service costs for 2011-12	CEF3-6	Commissioning & Performance	T	-30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS3-3	Leadership Team & Contingency	T	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0
		Money Management	EE5-2	Financial Services	T	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS3-6	Transforming Adult Social Care	T	-35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		LD Contribution to Money Management Officer	EE5-2	Financial Services	T	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
			SCS1-2B	Social Work & Commissioning	T	-1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
			SCS1-2C	Pooled Budget Contribution	T	-1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inter Directorate	Feb	Fire and Rescue Service transfer to ICT for training	EE5-65	Corporate Information Management Unit	T	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
			SCS2-1	Fire & Rescue Service	T	-20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grand Total						-15,683.0	10,989.1	6,937.1	-2,243.2

Directorate	Redundancy Costs 2010/11								
	Funded by Directorate				Funded by Efficiency Reserve				Total
	Actual Payments made to individuals in year	Known payments accrued for in year	Estimated Provision	Total	Actual Payments made to individuals in year	Known payments accrued for in year	Estimated Provision	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Children, Education & Families									
- National Strategies & EDAS		1.255		1.255				0.000	
- Business Strategy			1.958	1.958				0.000	
- Student Support	0.030			0.030				0.000	
- Other		0.093		0.093				0.000	
									3.336
Social & Community Services									
- Restructure of Adult Social Care				0.000	0.468	0.129	2.917	3.514	
- Cultural & Community Development		0.015		0.015	0.049			0.049	
- Community Safety				0.000	0.067			0.067	
									3.645
Oxfordshire Customer Services	0.282			0.282	0.287			0.287	0.569
Chief Executive's Office	0.564			0.564				0.000	0.564
Environment & Economy	0.170	0.338		0.508	0.182			0.182	0.690
Total	1.046	1.701	1.958	4.705	1.053	0.129	2.917	4.099	8.804

Directorate	Redundancy Costs 2011/12								
	Funded by Directorate				Funded by Efficiency Reserve				Total
	Actual Funded by Directorate	Actual costs relating to 2010/11 accrual	Actual costs charged against 2010/11 Provision	Total	Actual Payments made to individuals in year	Actual costs relating to 2010/11 accrual	Actual costs charged against 2010/11 Provision	Total Funded	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Children, Education & Families									
- National Strategies & EDAS		1.089		1.089				0.000	
- Business Strategy				0.000				0.000	
- Student Support				0.000				0.000	
-Other			1.766	1.766				0.000	
									2.855
Social & Community Services									
- Restructure of Adult Social Care	0.170			0.170	0.110	0.049	2.346	2.504	
- Cultural & Community Development	0.088	0.015		0.103				0.000	
- Community Safety	0.003			0.003				0.000	
									2.780
Oxfordshire Customer Services	0.054			0.054				0.000	0.054
Chief Executive's Office	0.136			0.136				0.000	0.136
Environment & Economy	0.127	0.338		0.465				0.000	0.465
Total	0.577	1.442	1.766	3.786	0.110	0.049	2.346	2.504	6.290

Earmarked Reserves	2011/12				December 2011 Balance at 31 March 2012 £000	Change in Closing Balance Forecast £000	Commentary
	Balance at 1 April 2011 £000	Movement		Balance at 31 March 2012 £000			
		Contributions from Reserve £000	Contributions to Reserve £000				
Children, Education & Families							
Primary	12,583			12,583	12,583	0	
Secondary	7,698			7,698	7,698	0	
Special	1,288			1,288	1,288	0	
Sub-total schools' revenue reserves	21,569	0	0	21,569	21,569	0	
School Loans	-1,187	-449	311	-1,325	-1,325	0	
Total schools' reserves	20,382	-449	311	20,244	20,244	0	
Schools' Contingency	-14			-14	-14	0	
Schools' Partnerships	290			290	290	0	
Schools' Insurance	265			265	265	0	
Youth Management Committee	308	-189		119	120	-1	To be used in 2012/13
Supply Cover	260			260	260	0	
Oxfordshire Rural Children's Centres	18			18	18	0	
Safeguarding Board	122			122	122	0	
Early Intervention Service Equipment Reserve (previously called Youth Support Service - computer system)	139	-49	244	334	244	90	Contribution from hubs and Riverside satellite
Residential Centres	95	-30		65	30	35	
Youth Offending Service	147	-147		0	0	0	To fund 4.5 FTE members of staff for the year
Joint Use Reserve	171			171	171	0	
ICT Service			66	66	66	0	
Governor Services			25	25	25	0	
Foster Carer Loans			138	138	34	104	
ICT Projects			935	935	727	208	Includes £416k for Framework-i projects
Academies Conversion Support			600	600	600	0	
School amalgamations			140	140	140	0	
Staff Training & Development			220	220	220	0	
School Intervention Fund			968	968		968	Request for new reserve
Grants and contributions			3,293	3,293		3,293	
CEF Directorate Total	22,183	-864	6,940	28,259	23,562	4,697	
Social & Community Services							
Cultural Services General	69		59	128	128	0	
ICT/Digitisation projects	851		132	983	983	0	Provision for updating of software/hardware to maintain an effective library management system.
Vehicle Renewals	107		52	159	159	0	
Donations	25	-1		24	24	0	
Older People Pooled Budget and Learning Disabilities Pooled Budget Reserve	1,424	-1,424		0	0	0	Utilisation of Winter Pressures funding.
OSJ Client Income Reserve	64			64	64	0	
Personal Budgets	188			188	188	0	
S117 Reserve	23			23	23	0	
Fire & Rescue							
Securing Water Supplies	27			27	27	0	
Protective Clothing	39		51	90	90	0	
Breathing Apparatus Equipment	217		10	227	227	0	
Communications Fund	84		20	104	104	0	
Vehicles	457	-1,120	870	207	207	0	
IT	160	-130		30	30	0	
Rescue Equipment	26			26	26	0	

Earmarked Reserves	Balance at 1 April 2011 £000	2011/12 Movement		Balance at 31 March 2012 £000	December 2011 Balance at 31 March 2012 £000	Change in Closing Balance Forecast £000	Commentary
		Contributions from Reserve	Contributions to Reserve				
		£000	£000				
Fire Control	377		201	578	578	0	Works should be completed in 2011/12.
Fire Link	139			139	139	0	
New Dimensions	25		25	50	50	0	
Emergency Planning							
Vehicle Renewals	42			42	42	0	
Trading Standards							
Vehicles Replacement Reserve	7			7	7	0	
Trading Standards Reserve	12			12	12	0	
Gypsv & Traveller Services - Site Refurbishment	198	-136		62	62	0	
SCS Directorate Total	4,561	-2,811	1,420	3,170	3,170	0	
Environment & Economy							Anticipated to have a net nil movement to/from reserve, but it is dependent on the new charges. We could see a contribution to reserve by the end of the year. Used to fund construction of cell 3K, Dix Pit Used to support the bid & planning costs of the Waste Treatment Project

Earmarked Reserves	2011/12				December 2011 Balance at 31 March 2012 £000	Change in Closing Balance Forecast £000	Commentary
	Balance at 1 April 2011 £000	Movement		Balance at 31 March 2012 £000			
		Contributions from Reserve £000	Contributions to Reserve £000				
Corporate							
Insurance Reserve	6,249	-2,400		3,849	3,849	0	
Carry Forward Reserve	9,891	-9,891	6,318	6,318	5,569	749	
Capital Reserve	16,579			16,579	16,579	0	
Rolling Fund Reserve			491	491	491	0	
Other Reserves	-1			-1	-1	0	
LABGI Reserve	496			496	496	0	
Budget Reserve - Agreed 2009	6,107	-6,107	4,361	4,361	4,361	0	
Efficiency Reserve	3,776	-589	6,670	9,857	9,857	0	
Prudential Borrowing Reserve	3,885		1,250	5,135	5,135	0	
Corporate Total	46,982	-18,987	19,090	47,085	46,336	749	
Total	84,739	-27,275	31,740	89,204	82,619	6,585	

January Financial Monitoring and Business Strategy Delivery Report
CABINET - 13 March 2012
Forecast Revenue Balances

Date	Forecast 2011/12 £m £m	Budget 2011/12 £m
Provisional outturn 2010/11	14.059	13.056
Local Area Agreement (LAA) Performance Reward Grant	0.678	
County Fund Balance	14.737	13.056
Planned Contribution to Balances	1.619	1.619
Original forecast outturn position 2010/11	16.356	14.675
Additions		
Dec-11 Asylum fortuitous 2010/11 grant income returned to balances	0.068	
Calls on balances deducted	0.068	0.000
Jul-11 Foster Care Loan	-0.012	
Aug-11 Skills LAA Reward Grant	-0.339	
Aug-11 PRG for Broadband project	-0.116	
Aug-11 PRG for OCVA (Oxfordshire Community Voluntary Association) & ORCC (Oxfordshire Rural Community Council)	-0.107	
Aug-11 PRG for District Council Partnerships	-0.116	
Total calls on balances	-0.690	-2.000
:		
Net Forecast Balances	15.734	12.675
Total budget requirement	408.616	408.616
Provisional balances as a % of budget requirement	3.85%	3.10%
Net Forecast Balances	15.734	
Calls on balances agreed but not actioned		
	0.000	
Calls on balances requested in this report		
	0.000	
Revised Forecast Outturn position	15.734	

Pooled Budgets

Older People, Physical Disabilities and Equipment Pool

Original Budget	Latest Budget		Forecast Variance January 2012	Forecast Variance December 2011	Change in Variance
£m	£m		£m	£m	£m
		Council Elements			
		Older People			
48.717	50.274	Care Homes	+1.377	+1.015	-0.362
31.571	27.291	Community Support Purchasing Budget	-2.786	-1.863	-0.923
80.288	77.565	Total Older People	-1.409	-0.848	-0.561
		Physical Disabilities			
2.546	2.546	Care Homes	+0.591	+0.513	+0.078
4.334	4.370	Community Support Purchasing Budget	+1.382	+1.184	+0.198
6.880	6.916	Total Physical Disabilities	+1.973	+1.697	+0.276
0.910	1.085	Equipment	+0.331	+0.331	+0.000
88.078	85.566	Total Council Elements	+0.895	+1.180	-0.285
		PCT Elements			
26.809	24.995	Older People	+1.143	+1.250	-0.107
4.047	6.274	Physical Disabilities	+0.005	+0.041	-0.036
0.312	0.550	Equipment	+0.146	+0.146	+0.000
31.168	31.819	Total PCT Elements	+1.294	+1.437	-0.143
119.246	117.385	Total Older People, Physical Disabilities and Equipment Pool	+2.189	+2.617	-0.428

Learning Disabilities Pool

Original Budget	Latest Budget		Forecast Variance January 2012	Forecast Variance December 2011	Change in Variance
£m	£m		£m	£m	£m
		Council Elements			
52.423	45.559	Personal Budgets	-0.040	+0.028	-0.068
12.190	17.324	Other Services	-0.209	-0.172	-0.037
64.613	62.883	Total Council Elements	-0.249	-0.144	-0.105
11.866	12.284	Total PCT Elements	-0.047	-0.027	-0.020
76.479	75.167	Total Learning Disabilities Pool	-0.296	-0.171	-0.125

Government Grant Details - 2011/12

Directorate	Budget Book	In year Adjustments/ New Allocations previously reported	In year Adjustments/ New Allocations reported this month	Latest Allocation
	£m	£m		£m
<u>Children, Education & Families</u>				
Dedicated Schools Grant				
2011/12 Allocation	386.803	-6.988		379.815
2010/11 Allocation		2.692		2.692
Pupil Premium	3.400	1.217		4.617
Young People Learning Agency – Sixth Form Funding	27.608			27.608
Young People Learning Agency – SEN	0.491			0.491
Additional Grant - Phonics, Physical Education, Maths & Science Teachers (MAST) and New Opportunities		0.340		0.340
Music	0.640	0.064		0.704
Youth Justice Board		0.924		0.924
Intensive Interventions Programme (DfE)		0.140		0.140
Intensive Interventions Programme (DfE) Sector Advisors		0.015		0.015
Children's Centres Payment by Results Pilot		0.075		0.075
Asylum (UASC & Post 18)		1.328		1.328
Total Children, Education & Families	418.942	-0.193	0	418.749
<u>Social & Community Services</u>				
Workstep Grant		0.275		0.275
Total Social & Community Services	0	0.275		0.275
<u>Environment & Economy</u>				
Skills Funding Agency - Adult Education	3.803			3.803
Natural England	0	0.221		0.221
Supporting Community Transport (2nd Tranche)		0.280		0.280
Children's Workforce Development Council - Newly Qualified Social Workers			0.136	0.136
Children's Workforce Development Council - Social Workers			0.543	0.543
Young People's Learning Agency - Young Apprentice		0.033		0.033
Total Environment & Economy	3.803	0.534	0.679	5.016
<u>Strategic Measures</u>				
Early Intervention Grant	21.329	0.094		21.423
Learning Disabilities & Health Reform Grant	19.224			19.224
Fire Revenue Grant	0.183			0.183
Community Safety Fund	0.563	0.004		0.567
Lead Local Flood Authority	0.158			0.158
Extended Rights to Free Travel		0.630		0.630
New Homes Bonus	0	0.491		0.491
Council Tax Freeze Grant	7.063	0.004		7.067
Total Strategic Measures	48.520	1.223	0	49.743
Total Grants	471.265	1.305	0.679	473.783

January Financial Monitoring and Business Strategy Delivery Report
CABINET - 13 March 2012
Oxfordshire County Council's Treasury Management Lending List
as at 22 February 2012

Counterparty Name	Lending Limits			
	Standard Limit £	Group Limit £	Group	Period Limit
<u>PENSION FUND Call Accounts / Money Market Funds</u>				
Santander UK plc - PF A/c	50% Pension Fund Portfolio			1 mth
Lloyds TSB Bank plc - Callable Deposit A/c (OXFORDCCPEN)	50% Pension Fund Portfolio			3 mths
Royal Bank of Scotland Liquidity Select A/c	50% Pension Fund Portfolio			O/N
Ignis Sterling Liquidity Fund - (Pension Fund)	50% Pension Fund Portfolio			6 mths
<u>Call Accounts / Money Market Funds</u>				
Santander UK plc - Main A/c	5,000,000	5,000,000	a	1 mth
Lloyds TSB Bank plc - Callable Deposit A/c	5,000,000	5,000,000	b	3 mths
Royal Bank of Scotland - Call A/c	5,000,000			O/N
Goldman Sachs Sterling Liquid Reserves Fund	25,000,000			6 mths
Deutsche Managed Sterling Fund	25,000,000			6 mths
Prime Rate	9,000,000			6 mths
Ignis Sterling Liquidity Fund - (County Council)	25,000,000			6 mths
Legal and General Investment Management	25,000,000			6 mths
<u>Money Market Deposits</u>				
Santander UK plc Time Deposit Facility	5,000,000	5,000,000	a	1 mth
Bank of Montreal	20,000,000			3 mths
Bank of Nova Scotia	20,000,000			3 mths
Bank of Scotland Plc	5,000,000	5,000,000	b	3 mths
Barclays Bank Plc	5,000,000			1 mth
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	20,000,000			3 mths
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	25,000,000			3 mths
Debt Management Account Deposit Facility	100% Portfolio			6 mths
English, Welsh and Scottish Local Authorities	25,000,000			3 years
HSBC Bank plc	20,000,000			3 mths
JP Morgan Chase Bank	20,000,000			3 mths
Lloyds TSB Bank plc	5,000,000	5,000,000	b	3 mths
National Australia Bank	20,000,000			3 mths
National Bank of Canada	10,000,000			3 mths
Royal Bank of Canada	25,000,000			3 mths
Royal Bank of Scotland	5,000,000			O/N
Standard Chartered Bank	20,000,000			3 mths
Toronto-Dominion Bank	20,000,000			3 mths

Directorate	Latest Approved Capital Programme (Council February 2012)			Latest Forecast			Variation			Current Year Expenditure Monitoring				Performance Compared to Original Programme (Council February 2011)		
	Current Year £'000s	Future Years £'000s	Total £'000s	Current Year £'000s	Future Years £'000s	Total £'000s	Current Year £'000s	Future Years £'000s	Total £'000s	Actual expenditure to date £'000s	Commitments £'000s	Expenditure Realisation Rate %	Actuals & Commitments %	Current Year £'000s	Variation £'000s	Use of Resources Variation %
Children, Education & Families 1 - OCC	30,948	138,331	169,279	30,948	138,415	169,363	0	84	84	21,628	6,655	70%	91%	34,643	-3,695	-11%
Social & Community Services	4,138	25,393	29,531	4,093	25,402	29,495	-45	9	-36	1,863	1,315	46%	78%	10,521	-6,428	-61%
Environment & Economy 1 - Transport	25,557	103,469	129,026	25,216	104,120	129,336	-341	651	310	17,854	3,518	71%	85%	19,261	5,955	31%
Environment & Economy 2 - Other Property Development Programmes	3,201	30,051	33,252	3,201	30,051	33,252	0	0	0	1,220	555	38%	55%	6,522	-3,321	-51%
Chief Executive's Office	195	155	350	195	155	350	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	90	105	117%
Total Directorate Programmes	64,039	297,399	361,438	63,653	298,143	361,796	-386	744	358	42,565	12,043	67%	86%	71,037	-7,384	-10%
Schools Local Capital	8,087	12,303	20,390	8,087	12,303	20,390	0	0	0	6,513	0	81%	81%	6,930	1,157	17%
Earmarked Reserves	0	54,118	54,118	0	54,137	54,137	0	19	19					63	-63	-100%
OVERALL TOTAL	72,126	363,820	435,946	71,740	364,583	436,323	-386	763	377	49,078	12,043	68%	85%	78,030	-6,290	-8%

Financial Monitoring & Business Strategy Delivery Report January 2012 (Cabinet March 2012)
Capital Programme 2011/12 to 2016/17

In-year Expenditure Forecast Variations

Project/ Programme Name	Previous 2011/12 Forecast * £'000s	Revised 2011/12 Forecast £'000s	Variation £'000s	Comments
<u>Children, Education & Families</u>				
Existing Demographic Pupil Provision (Basic Needs Programme)	270	150	-120	Projects being developed. Draw down of budget provision for the projects below. Stage 2 Approval, forecast start March 2012. Stage 2 Approval, forecast start July 2012 (pending consultation). Stage 2 Approval, forecast start Feb 2012.
Oxford, St Nicholas - Phase 2 (ED788)	0	80	80	
Woodeaton - Modular Classroom (ED791)	0	10	10	
West Oxford - Modular & Internals (ED790)	0	90	90	
Other small changes			-60	
CE&F TOTAL IN-YEAR VARIATION			0	
<u>Social & Community Services</u>				
Other small changes			-45	
S&CS TOTAL IN-YEAR VARIATION			-45	
<u>Highways & Transport</u>				
Didcot Station Forecourt	593	364	-229	
Other small changes			-112	
HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORT TOTAL IN-YEAR VARIATION			-341	
CAPITAL PROGRAMME TOTAL IN-YEAR VARIATION			-386	

* As approved by Council 10 February 2012

Financial Monitoring & Business Strategy Delivery Report January 2012 (Cabinet March 2012)
Capital Programme 2011/12 to 2016/17

New Schemes & Budget Changes

Project/ Programme Name	Previous Total Budget * £'000s	Revised Total Budget £'000s	Variation £'000s	Comments
<u>Children, Education & Families</u>				
Existing Demographic Pupil Provision (Basic Needs Programme)	24,155	23,317	-838	Projects being developed. Draw down of budget provision for the projects below. Stage 2 Approval, forecast start March 2012. Stage 2 Approval, forecast start July 2012 (pending consultation). Stage 2 Approval, forecast start Feb 2012.
Oxford, St Nicholas - Phase 2 (ED788)	0	515	515	
Woodeaton - Modular Classroom (ED791)	0	225	225	
West Oxford - Modular & Internals (ED790)	0	150	150	
Other small changes			32	
CE&F TOTAL PROGRAMME SIZE VARIATION			84	
<u>Social & Community Services</u>				
Other small changes			-36	
S&CS TOTAL PROGRAMME SIZE VARIATION			-36	
<u>Highways & Transport</u>				
Other Small & Completed Oxford Transport Strategy schemes	5,950	6,240	290	
Other small changes			20	
HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORT TOTAL PROGRAMME SIZE VARIATION			310	
CAPITAL PROGRAMME TOTAL PROGRAMME SIZE VARIATION			358	

* As approved by Council 10 February 2012

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CABINET – 13 MARCH 2012

CORPORATE PLAN PERFORMANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE THIRD QUARTER 2011/12

Report by the County Council Management Team

1. Introduction

This report headlines the progress the Council has made toward the Corporate Plan priorities for the period between October and December 2011. This report provides an update against all Corporate Plan priorities.

The County Council Management Team continue to monitor progress, in delivering our priorities together with progress toward achieving our Business Strategy priorities. Assurance has been given that necessary corrective actions are in place to improve performance.

2. Key Issues

Using the Corporate Plan as the foundation, the picture is of service performance that is broadly on track with notable concerns continuing around educational attainment and delays in adult social care.

3. Performance against our Corporate Plan Targets

Priorities for action	How we will measure our success	Q3 progress/performance
Efficient Public Services		
Deliver the business strategy	Deliver the Business Strategy including £119 million savings by 2015	Directorates continue to work hard to implement their Business Strategies. There is a firm focus on cost minimisation resulting in some revenue savings, particularly relating to vacant posts, being achieved early through careful service management. 94% of the £54.6m savings built into 2011/12 budgets are either achieved or on track to be achieved by year end.
	Complete 14 locality reviews by March 2012	Support for the locality areas continues, with the following achieved in Q3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenders awarded for Day Opportunities for Older

Priorities for action	How we will measure our success	Q3 progress/performance
		People strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing member engagement in locality areas in relation to a number of service areas • 6 community led plans supported • Evaluation of initial pilot asset led locality reviews underway to inform further work
Provide community leadership	Big Society Framework	The success of the Big Society fund continued throughout Q3, with 20 bids received for wave 3 funding, and evaluation of proposals underway. Funding decisions will be made in February.
Develop our customer focus	Deliver actions set out in our Customer Service Strategy Deliver actions set out in our Corporate ICT Strategy	Projected savings and service improvements resulting from the Customer Service Centre Programme and ICT strategy remain on track to be delivered within agreed timescales & in line with the customer services strategy.
Work closely with others to ensure Oxfordshire 2030 objectives are advanced	Agree new medium term partnership priorities and implement 2011/12 targets	Over Q3 the opportunity was taken to refresh priorities in response to feedback from the Oxfordshire partnership. These will be updated in Q4.
World Class Economy		
Develop the Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership	Priorities for the partnership will be developed and implemented during 2011/12	The Executive Board has agreed a preferred way forward in terms of new governance and working arrangements. Proposals are now being discussed with key groups with which the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) works; with implementation of new arrangements expected in April 2012.
Improve skill levels	Reduce the number of	At the end of December 6.0%

Priorities for action	How we will measure our success	Q3 progress/performance
	<p>16-19 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) to 6%</p> <p>Ensure 35 apprenticeship start at OCC and 15 in our supply chain by April 2012</p>	<p>of young people (aged school years 12 - 14) are NEET. This is on target, and as expected there has been a consistent improvement since September's temporary rise in figures.</p> <p>On track to meet targets for April this year.</p>
Educational Attainment	Achieve top quartile for Key stage 2 – maths and English combined by 2014	<p>As was reported last quarter, summer 2011 results for Key Stage 2 fell below target.</p> <p>Educational attainment remains a high priority and work continues on the strategic plan for education, which aims to address the issue. In addition to this, a strategy for Oxfordshire's Reading Campaign is being developed. The campaign will look to transform reading standards in areas of the county with the poorest performance.</p>
	Achieve top quartile performance nationally for 5 GCSEs A*C (inc maths and English) by 2014	<p>As was reported last quarter, summer 2011 results for GCSEs were below target.</p> <p>Educational attainment remains a high priority and work continues on the strategic plan for education, which aims to address the issue.</p>
	Complete review of schools funding by March 2012	Review of Schools funding has been partially completed, including consultation with schools, but continued uncertainty with future national school funding developments

Priorities for action	How we will measure our success	Q3 progress/performance
		has resulted in limited changes being agreed to school funding formula for 2012-13. Further work is planned for 2012-13, including testing proposals with pathfinder partnership projects.
Infrastructure development	<p>Prepare an Infrastructure Plan by April 2012 (subject to agreement by relevant partners), and reflect investment priorities within the county council's Capital Programme and the investment programmes of national agencies</p> <p>Deliver the Corporate Asset Strategy targets (and implement the priority programmes from 2011/12 onwards)</p>	<p>Following consultation with key stakeholders including the Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership, the Infrastructure Framework is on target to be reported to Cabinet in April, linkage with the Local Investment Plan to be considered by the SPIP in June.</p> <p>The asset rationalisation programme has commenced and is on track to exceed its savings target for 2011/12. Further rationalisation over the next three years to achieve target is focussed largely on the office estate. Locality reviews for Berinsfield, Blackbird Leys, Neithrop Banbury, Bicester and Didcot have been undertaken and opportunities for further rationalisation are likely to arise from this work through more efficient use of property by County Council services and closer working with partner organisations.</p>

Priorities for action	How we will measure our success	Q3 progress/performance
Tackle transportation priorities	<p>Implement priority programmes as set out in the Local Transport Plan 3</p> <p>Establish the Area Stewardship Maintenance Fund and its operating framework by July 2011</p>	<p>The current agreed programme is on track to be delivered. The single biggest maintenance scheme, Iffley Road resurfacing is running to programme and will be completed on time. £ 2.8M additional funding for highway maintenance will be delivered by the end of the financial year and the £3.5M winter damage funding has been delivered.</p> <p>Work remains on track. Localities are now submitting requests for pricing of works, with management arrangements around the fund in place.</p>
Broadband	Target for increasing access to high speed broadband by 2015 to be confirmed during 2011/12	Work on Oxfordshire's Digital Strategy continues; submission of working draft for central government review expected at the end of February 2012.
Healthy and Thriving Communities		
Supporting and developing the Big Society in Oxfordshire	<p>Agree and implement strategic framework by June 2011</p> <p>Establish Big Society Fund by April 2011</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>Achieved</p>
Closer to Communities	Build on locality events already held, in conjunction with local Members, in our six priority areas and develop proposals for remaining localities by June 2011.	Work continues in our six priority areas. Limited resources mean that our approach in other areas is of a lower priority and is not being progressed at this time.

Priorities for action	How we will measure our success	Q3 progress/performance
Break the cycle of deprivation	Continue to deliver the Family Intervention Programme and report on outcomes by March 2012	On track. The City of Oxford and Banbury are being targeted through the work of the Banbury, Littlemore and East Oxford hubs and outcomes being tracked. In the process of developing a robust performance management framework.
Focus on prevention in social care	<p>Agree and implement new 2011/12 targets building on Transforming Adult Social Care programme and Children and Young People's Plan Year 2 objectives</p> <p>Provide personal budgets for everyone receiving long-term care in their own home to arrange or purchase their own care and support by April 2012</p>	<p>Targets for Transforming Adult Social Care have been agreed and are being implemented. These are being monitored by the Local Involvement Network.</p> <p>Overall, good progress has been made against the Children and Young People's Plan. The only area of concern is teenage conceptions, however, recent statistics show the impact of the work in this area. Data to date indicates a continuing decrease. 2010 data due at the end of Feb 2012.</p> <p>Currently 49% of people eligible for personal budgets in the community are receiving them. Progress is being monitored through reports on a monthly basis.</p> <p>Latest published Department of Health statistics show that the proportion of council adult social care clients (all users) on personal budgets in Oxfordshire performs higher than the national and South East averages.</p> <p>The council is committed to transferring all relevant service</p>

Priorities for action	How we will measure our success	Q3 progress/performance
	Significantly reduce the number of people awaiting onward care from a hospital setting to an average of 70 per week or fewer by March 2012	<p>users across to personal budgets.</p> <p>As at the week ending 1/1/12 total delays were 170 delays for the week & an average of 148 for the year to date.</p> <p>Addressing underperformance in in this area is of high importance. Within the Appropriate Care for Everyone (ACE) programme (a project looking to ensure we have the right care in the right place at the right time) the current providers (Oxford University Hospital, Oxford Health and the Council representing social care provision) are consulting on proposals which outline how they can work together to reduce delays.</p>
Develop our safeguarding and protection services	<p>Achieve top quartile performance in timeliness of our initial assessments for children compared to statistical and national average each year</p> <p>Improving both timely initial responses to adult safeguarding alerts, as well as the completion of cases.</p>	<p>Performance for initial assessments remains very strong across the county. At the end of Q3 performance remains very strong and within the top quartile. The next set of comparative data to show Oxfordshire's performance against statistical neighbours will be collected at year end.</p> <p>Response rates to safeguarding alerts remain above target. Completion times whilst below target continue to improve on last year and within the year.</p>

Priorities for action	How we will measure our success	Q3 progress/performance
Respond to demographic change	<p>Implementation of agreed targets and actions by March 2012</p> <p>Deliver local priorities for 2011/12, as agreed through HEARSAY user event in March 2011</p> <p>Increase the number of informal carers who are supported by the council with services or information to 18,600 carers (41% of the estimated carers) by April 2012 (revised in quarter 2 to 13,200 informal carers by the end of 2011/12)</p>	<p>Thame extra care housing to open one month early. Bicester and Banbury (Stanbridge) to open two months late (early Q1 2012/13).</p> <p>Plan remains on target overall. LINK updated on progress in January and are happy that priorities are on target.</p> <p>Target achieved - at the end of December, 13,662 carers are known and supported by the council.</p>
Environment and Climate Change		
Increase energy efficiency and reduce emissions	<p>Energy saving target for the council agreed by March 2012</p> <p>Convert 28,000 street lights to part-night lighting by March 2015 (specific in year targets against the programme to be determined)</p>	<p>Principles that will underpin the energy strategy are being developed. A programme for incorporating within future service & resource planning process is being prepared.</p> <p>Due to proposed changes to energy tariffs the business case no longer provides sufficient benefits to justify the investment required. As a result this project is to be terminated.</p> <p>Alternative proposals to increase energy efficiency of the Street Lighting asset are being considered. Business cases are being prepared for potential areas for conversion to dimmed or LED lighting.</p>

Priorities for action	How we will measure our success	Q3 progress/performance
		These will be submitted between April/May 2012 and September 2012 and subject to approval, the works will be delivered by April 2013.
Waste management	<p>Complete Review of Joint Waste Management Strategy and development of new waste disposal targets by October 2011 (revised in year targets to be confirmed following the review)</p> <p>Have new waste disposal and recycling facilities operational by March 2015</p>	<p>Oxfordshire Waste Partnership began to consider proposed amendments to the current strategy in January. Current recycling and composting performance is very good. Further consideration of future targets is required before public consultation in Summer 2012 and then agreement in Autumn 2012.</p> <p>Work is now ongoing and the Energy from Waste facility is due to be operational by March 2015.</p>
Protect the Natural Environment	<p>Agree and begin implementing a new Minerals and Waste Framework by March 2012</p> <p>Begin the implementation of the climate change adaptation action plan by March 2012</p>	<p>Approximately 800 consultation responses received. All responses have been analysed to identify key issues raised; with additional work underway to address these. As a result, a revised date of 3 April has been set for the framework to go to Council.</p> <p>On track. Work is underway to develop an action plan for work from 2012 – 2015 and beyond.</p>

4. Risk Management

Risk Registers have been compiled for Quarter 3 2011/12 and officers continue to manage high priority risks, in close consultation with the Audit Working Group with its role around risk management.

RECOMMENDATION

5. The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to note this report.

Sue Scane – Assistant Chief Executive & Chief Finance Officer

Contact Officer: Alexandra Bailey Senior Performance and Improvement Manager

February 2012

Division(s): All

CABINET – 13 MARCH 2012

Renewed Section 75 Agreement with Oxfordshire PCT

Report by Director of Social & Community Services

Part one

Renewal of the Section 75 pooled budget arrangements for 2012/13 with Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust for Older People and People with a Physical Disability AND People with a Learning Disability.

Part Two

Establishing the Section 75 provider pooled budget with Oxford Health for provision of integrated services

Report by Director for Social and Community Services

Part one

Renewal of the Section 75 pooled budget arrangements for 2012 with Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust for Older People and People with a Physical Disability AND People with a Learning Disability.

Current arrangements

Older Adults and Physical disabilities

1. The current scope of the pooled budget is for social care and health needs of older adults and adults with physical disabilities. The scope of the Pool includes the following services:
 - Personal budgets
 - Care homes
 - Home support
 - Rehabilitation and day services
 - Prevention and early support (Carers)
 - Continuing health care
 - Funded nursing care
2. In 2011/12 the contributions to the OP/PD Pooled Budget are:

Oxfordshire PCT	£31.124m
Oxfordshire County Council	£88.079m
Total	£119.203m
3. In 2012/13 the contributions to the OP/PD Pooled Budget are:

Oxfordshire PCT	£31.18m
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Oxfordshire County Council	£86.04m
Total	£117.22m

Learning Disabilities

4. The current scope of the pooled budget is for social care and health needs of Adults with learning disabilities (over the age of 18 years). The scope of the Pool includes the following services:
 - Personal budgets which are used to purchase a range of services, including supported living, domiciliary care, residential care, day time support and respite services.
 - Specialist health for people with learning disabilities, including community Learning Disability Health Teams, in-patient beds and continuing health care.
 - Employment services
 - Advocacy
 - Care management, social work and commissioning support

5. In 2011/12 the contributions to the Learning Disability pooled Commissioning Budget are:

Oxfordshire PCT:	£11.96m
Oxfordshire County Council _____	£62.88m
Total:	£74.84m

6. In 2012/13 the contributions to the Learning Disability pooled Commissioning Budget are:

Oxfordshire PCT:	£12.35m
Oxfordshire County Council _____	£66.83m
Total	£79.18m

The Case for renewal of arrangements

7. Both the current s75 NHS Act pooled budget agreements *expire* on 31/3/2012. These need to be renewed to ensure the previously agreed strategic direction can be implemented for this coming year.

8. There are agreed local Joint Health and Social Care priorities for Oxfordshire Learning Disabilities service and the Older people and Physical Disabilities services.

9. Changes will be proposed in 2012-13 to simplify pooled arrangements and align with the developing Oxfordshire Health and Wellbeing strategy and to be implemented from April 2013, allowing longer term arrangements to be put in place.

Part Two

Establishing the Section 75 provider pooled budget with Oxford Health or provision of integrated services

Introduction

10. The **National Health Service Act 2006** provides an enabling framework to use **S75** arrangements. The agreement has been in place for a number of years allowing the Council and the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Mental Health NHS Trust (now Oxford Health) to offer mental health users an integrated service. The current agreement will expire end of March 2012.
11. The current scope of the arrangements is for social care and health needs of adults with mental health needs (over the age of 18 years).

Scope

12. The proposed agreement allows for the provision to include older adults, integrated mental health community teams along with the current adult teams.
13. The proposed agreement is written in such a way as to allow further services to be included in the future and for termination at six months' notice if required

Financial and Staff Implications

14. This proposal has no added or changed implications in relation to existing OCC staff who are assured of their secondment arrangements under the existing agreements. The protections assurances and arrangements that have existed under the current secondment agreement will remain in place. There are some proposed changes concerning future recruitment that strengthen social care involvement in the future agreements
15. Financial implications are limited to the contribution to the section 75 NHS Act 2006 mental health commissioning pool of existing budgets for 2012-13 in relation to social care adult mental health. The value of this is £1.8m for the provider pool OCC contribution

Recommendations

Cabinet are RECOMMENDED to:

- (a) **Endorse the proposals to agree joint agreements with Oxfordshire PCT set out above which have been approved by Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group**
- (b) **Grant delegated authority to the Director and s151 officer to agree the section 75 partnership agreement with Oxford Health.**

JOHN JACKSON
Director for Social and Community Services

Contact Officer: John Pearce, Service Manager, Strategic Commissioning,
Tel: (01865) 323619

March 2012

Division(s): N/A

CABINET – 13 MARCH 2012

FORWARD PLAN AND FUTURE BUSINESS

Items identified from the Forward Plan for Forthcoming Decision

Topic/Decision

Portfolio/Ref

Cabinet, 17 April 2012

- **Delegated Powers of the Chief Executive - April 2012**

To report on a quarterly basis any executive decision taken by the Chief Executive under the specific powers and functions delegated to her under the terms of Part 7.4 of the Council's Constitution – Paragraph 1(A)(c)(i). Item not for scrutiny call in.

Cabinet,
2011/208
- **2011/12 Financial Monitoring & Business Strategy Delivery Report - February 2012**

Monthly financial report on revenue and capital spending against budget allocations, including virements between budget heads.

Cabinet,
2011/207
- **Big Society Fund - April 2012**

To consider bids to the Big Society Fund from the fourth wave of applications and agree which bids to award funding. Bids may also include applications for asset transfer.

Cabinet,
2012/015
- **Oxfordshire Museums Strategy**

To approve the Oxfordshire Museums Strategy as devised by Oxford University, Oxfordshire County Council, Oxford City Council and Cherwell District Council to create a shared vision for the future of Oxfordshire's museum collections.

Cabinet,
2011/195
- **Shared Trading Standards Service**

To consider approval to proceed with a shared Trading Standards Service model.

Cabinet,
2011/193
- **St Edburges CE Aided Primary School**

If objections to the statutory proposal are received, to consider representations and decide whether to extend the age range of, and expand onto a new site, St Edburges CE Aided Primary School, Bicester.

Cabinet,
2011/135
- **Proposed Framework for Spending Supporting Community Transport Grant Funding**

To seek approval of a framework for spending government funding awards received for supporting community transport.

Cabinet,
2012/020
- **Local Transport Plan 2011-2030 Annual Review 2012**

To seek approval of changes in the LTP required to keep the Plan up to date and relevant.

Cabinet,
2012/032
- **Oxfordshire Rail Strategy & Delivery Plan**

To receive feedback after consultation and to seek approval of final strategy for publication.

Cabinet,
2012/039

Cabinet Member for Children, Education & Families, 23 April 2012

- **Chill Out Fund 2012/13 - April 2012** Cabinet Member
To consider applications received (if any) from the Chill Out for Children,
Fund. Education &
Families,
2012/016

Cabinet Member for Growth & Infrastructure, 25 April 2012

- **Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme** Cabinet Member
To seek approval for a revised Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Infrastructure,
Development Scheme to set a programme for the Minerals and 2012/025
Waste Development Framework for the period 2012-2015.

Cabinet Member for Police & Policy Coordination, 17 April 2012

- **Big Society Active Communities Grants - February 2012** Cabinet Member
To consider applications received before 29 February 2012. for Police & Policy
Coordination,
2011/197

Cabinet Member for Schools Improvement, 23 April 2012

- **St Edburges CE Aided Primary School** Cabinet Member
If no objections to the statutory proposal are received, to decide for Schools
whether to extend the age range of, and expand onto a new site, Improvement,
St Edburges CE Aided Primary School, Bicester. 2011/134

Cabinet Member for Transport, 25 April 2012

- **Marston Road Outbound Cycle Lane** Cabinet Member
To seek approval to reconfigure on-street parking arrangements for Transport,
to facilitate an outbound cycle lane. 2012/009
- **Minor Speed Limit Alterations** Cabinet Member
To seek approval for several minor speed limit changes required for Transport,
because of local developments. 2012/022
- **Walton Street, Jericho Parking Charges** Cabinet Member
To seek approval for the proposed parking charges. for Transport,
2012/021
- **West Way/Botley Road Junction Remodelling - Consequential Changes to Traffic Orders** Cabinet Member
To seek approval for amendments to permitted and prescribed for Transport,
turns because of the remodelling of the junction. 2012/023

- **Proposed Waiting Restrictions: Bladon and Kingham Station, West Oxfordshire** Cabinet Member for Transport, 2012/024
To seek approval for results of supplementary consultation following decision of February Cabinet Member for Transport meeting.
- **Cherwell, Vale, West Oxfordshire, Disabled Bay Changes & Oxford CPZ Exclusions** Cabinet Member for Transport, 2012/028
To consider any objections and approve the changes.
- **Oxford Half Marathon** Cabinet Member for Transport, 2012/038
To seek approval of route as bus operators are objecting.

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