



Cabinet agenda

Date: Tuesday 7 June 2022

Time: 10.00 am

Venue: The Oculus, Buckinghamshire Council, Gatehouse Road, Aylesbury HP19 8FF

Membership:

M Tett (Leader), Cllr A Macpherson (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Health and Wellbeing), G Williams (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Environment), S Bowles (Cabinet Member for Communities), S Broadbent (Cabinet Member for Transport), J Chilver (Cabinet Member for Accessible Housing and Resources), A Cranmer (Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Services), C Harriss (Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure), P Strachan (Cabinet Member for Planning and Regeneration) and M Winn (Cabinet Member for Homelessness and Regulatory Services)

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14	Exclusion of the public (if required) To resolve that under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 the public be excluded from the meeting for the following item(s) of business on the grounds that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Part I of Schedule 12A of the Act. Paragraph 3 Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)	
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Cabinet minutes

Minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet held on Tuesday 10 May 2022 in The Oculus, Buckinghamshire Council, Gatehouse Road, Aylesbury HP19 8FF, commencing at 10.00 am and concluding at 12.15 pm.

Members present

M Tett, Cllr A Macpherson, G Williams, S Bowles, S Broadbent, J Chilver, A Cranmer, C Harriss, N Naylor and P Strachan

Others in attendance

M Harker OBE, R Stuchbury and A Wheelhouse

Agenda Item

1 Apologies

There were none.

2 Minutes

RESOLVED –

That the Minutes of the meeting held on 29 March 2022 be approved as a correct record.

3 Declarations of interest

There were none.

4 Hot Topics

The following topics were raised:

Leader

- There was a launch tonight of Buckinghamshire Swans where prominent people had been invited to become ambassadors of Buckinghamshire including Pauline Quirke, Lorraine Kelly and Sir David Lidington to ensure that Buckinghamshire continued to be a great place to live and prosper.

Cabinet Member for Transport

- Residents were asked not to park on verges as it was now the Council's grass cutting season.
- In terms of statistics from 2021-22 regarding winter gritting: the Council had

gritted 56,868 miles of roads (equivalent to twice around the world) with 5,690 tons of salt

Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Environment

- The introduction of new household waste collections in the south of the Council area had commenced yesterday. Some waste collection rounds had been too big at 1,700 household per day when the industry average was 1,100 collections. Changes had been made to make collection rounds more efficient. The public were asked to be patient whilst the new collection system bedded in. This should led to more flexible services. The Leader also asked for residents to help ensure that the right materials were put in the recycling bins.

Cabinet Member for Communities

- The Helping Hands team were providing critical help with distributing 12500 holiday vouchers for use during the May half-term holidays. This would help alleviate some of the pressures with regard to the cost of living crisis.
- Some of the Community Boards had their first round of meetings in this municipal year, some of the events were in person rather than being held virtually and included the Proud of Bucks awards. He congratulated the winners and thanked them for their contribution to Buckinghamshire.
- The Community Safety Team had undertaken some work in relation to Violence against Women and Girls and County Lines Intensification week and were training hotel staff on safeguarding issues.

Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Services

- The Adult Learning Service was providing courses including English language lessons and employment skills for Ukrainian families which were free and flexible to help those families who have recently arrived in the county. The Leader reported that he had just been in a meeting which illustrated the phenomenal amount of work being undertaken by the Council with housing providers, schools, further education and the voluntary sector helping families.

Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure

- Residents were reminded of the Marlow 'Pub in the Park' event this weekend and the Leader also mentioned the Tour de Vale Cycle event on 12 June.
<https://www.wheelpower.org.uk/tourdevale22>

5 Question Time

Question from Councillor Robin Stuchbury to Councillor Nick Naylor, Cabinet Member for Housing, Homelessness and Regulatory Services

"The Affordable Housing paper provides a plan for social, affordable and key worker housing to meet the priorities of the Homelessness Strategy recently agreed at Council. Please could you assure me that the recommendations put forward meet the aspirations of the Notice of Motion on Affordable Housing which was agreed at Council on 9 December 2020 and can we be assured of the feasibility of the Council

delivering affordable and social housing through the use of the property portfolio over the coming years, so as to alleviate the waiting list for houses in Buckinghamshire.”

Response from Councillor Naylor

“There is an ever growing demand for affordable housing in Buckinghamshire, and nationally. Our register currently stands at around 4800 households, and more recently, applications have started to increase in number, quite markedly. Whilst demand for affordable housing far outstrips supply, the Affordable Housing Position Statement proposes a number of ways in which we can seek to start to close the gap and increase supply of affordable housing, including the potential use of disused sites within the Council’s property portfolio, subject to a robust business case and governance requirements. The position statement highlights sites that are currently under consideration, and we will be examining the feasibility of these sites in greater detail and if viable, they will be brought forward with elements of affordable housing on them.”

The Leader commented that it was important to increase the supply of affordable housing and some sites had been identified for this but where inevitably sites were put forward a local protest group could argue that particular site was not suitable. It was important to have affordable housing for key workers and young people.

Question from Councillor Alison Wheelhouse to Councillor Gareth Williams, Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Planning and Regeneration

“At recent Full Council, you confirmed that alternatives to the Standard Method are being looked at for calculating local housing need, as permitted by the NPPF.

The 2018 ONS household projection data show the Council’s recently produced 5 Year Housing Land Supply to be massively under-stated. Applying the 2018 data to the Standard Method, for example, by my analysis, South Bucks has c. 9 years housing land supply and Wycombe has a 27 year supply.

Can you confirm this to be the case, provide details of the alternative methods being considered, and explain why the alternative methods were not set out in the Council’s recent 5 year Housing Land Supply Statement.”

Response from Councillor Williams

“In the preparation of local plans, the National Planning Policy Framework prescribes the use of the government’s Standard Method for calculating local housing need unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. The use of the standard method is therefore not mandatory. However, if local councils feel that circumstances warrant an alternative approach, they can expect this to be

scrutinised more closely during the examination of their local plan.

The Standard Method uses as its baseline the DCLG 2014-based national household projections. More recent 2016 and 2018-based household projections have been published by the Office for National Statistics and we have been considering what implications their use might have for the assessment of local housing need that informs the Buckinghamshire Local Plan.

For the purposes of calculating the five-year housing land supply and the Housing Delivery Test, however, the government does mandate the use of the standard method for assessing local housing need in areas where there is no up-to-date local plan, i.e. in the East and South planning areas.

In those areas where the Council has an up-to-date local plan, we must use the housing requirement from the VALP and the Wycombe Local Plan for the five-year supply calculations. Below is an extract from the Planning Practice Guidance on this matter:

What housing requirement figures should authorities use when calculating their 5 year housing land supply?

Housing requirement figures identified in adopted strategic housing policies should be used for calculating the 5 year housing land supply figure where:

- The plan was adopted in the last 5 years, or
- The strategic housing policies have been reviewed within the last 5 years and found not to need updating.

In other circumstances the 5 year housing supply will be measured against the area's local housing need calculated using the standard method.

Paragraph:005 Reference ID 68-005-20190722

Revision date: 22 July 2019

Therefore, our calculations have been based on the figures in the table below:

Table 2: Annual housing requirements

Area	Annual Housing Statement	Source of Requirement.
Aylesbury	1430	Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan (2021)
Wycombe	546	Wycombe Local Plan (2019)

Chiltern	350	Standard method.
South Bucks	433	Standard method
Buckinghamshire	2759	

The Leader referred to mention of the Levelling up Bill in the Queens Speech and a media article on changes in planning from Michael Gove. There was no detail in the article on the five year land supply or duty to co-operate. The Council would look at the implications of the Bill once the details were available.

6 Forward Plan (28 Day Notice)

The Leader introduced the Forward Plan and commended it to all Members of the Council and the public, as a document that gave forewarning of what Cabinet would be discussing at forthcoming meetings.

RESOLVED –

That the Cabinet Forward Plan be noted.

7 Community Board Rapid Review

Councillor M Harker, Chairman of the Communities and Localism Select Committee attended the meeting to present the findings and recommendations of the rapid review into Community Boards. The Select Committee had agreed to establish the review in December 2021. After some initial discussions across the wider Select Committee, a smaller group of councillors had volunteered to participate in further evidence gathering meetings with a number of stakeholders, which took place across two consecutive days in March 2022. The review group had been chaired by Councillor Mimi Harker and comprised of Councillors Bass, Cooper, Mahon, G Smith, L Smith, and Waite. Following the evidence gathering meetings the review group had then met to discuss and agree its key findings and recommendations, which were detailed in Appendix 1 to the Cabinet report.

Cabinet considered their responses to the scrutiny review and commented or raised the following points during discussion:

- The Cabinet Member for Communities thanked the review group for their report and stated that a number of these recommendations had already been adopted in the Localism service review and that they would work on the other recommendations to ensure that they too were implemented.
- Being a Community Board Chairman required a unique skill set. The Member Working Group had been working on refresh training for Members which included a chairing skills module which was mandatory for chairmen but also recommended for all councillors as many have chairing roles in the community. The Select Committee Chairman agreed that leadership skills were essential for this front facing role and bringing together all partners working towards a common goal. The Leader commented that Community Boards were the foundation in which the Council could act locally and in

- partnership with other organisations. However, sometimes competing demands could be challenging with service requirements and local needs.
- Clarification was given that this would be reviewed on an annual basis as Community Boards would evolve over time and as can be seen from the pandemic it was important to be able to be flexible to meet local and national issues.
 - Concern was raised about using Community Board funding for a highway scheme which was not a priority for the Council. However, it was noted that it was also important for Community Boards to have some funding so that they could make their own decisions about what highways schemes were a priority for local residents even though these schemes did not meet the criteria for highway schemes at a corporate level.
 - A Cabinet Member welcomed that there would be autonomy of funding for Community Boards to agree their own priorities.
 - Better communications regarding the work of Community Boards was welcomed and a suggestion was made that parish magazines would be a good way of publicising meetings and the work of Boards.
 - It was important that small groups could benefit from Community Board funding even though they did not have a bank account. Clarification was given that contributory funding was encouraged but this could only be a small amount. This enabled the Council to work in partnership with local organisations to deliver projects.
 - The Cabinet Member for Transport reported that they were working on the new transport contract award for April 2023. They were currently looking at the framework for service delivery and were particularly looking at improving transparency of costs and timings which should help the processing of Community Board projects.

Cabinet Members thanked Local Members and Community Board Co-ordinators for everything they had delivered locally particularly during challenging times. Their hard work was appreciated. The Community Board Annual Report would detail some of the work that had been delivered which was being discussed at Full Council on 18 May 2022. The Select Committee Chairman thanked Cabinet Members for their response and commented that it was important to be as proactive as possible in raising awareness of the work of Community Boards. She also commented on the delivery of highway schemes and emphasised the importance of managing expectations in terms of funding and what could be delivered.

Cabinet Members agreed their response to the Community Board Rapid Review Group recommendations.

RESOLVED –

- (1) That the Community Board Rapid Review Group, as well as the supporting officers, be thanked for their work and subsequent recommendations.**
- (2) That Cabinet’s responses to the review and recommendations, as set out and circulated to Members, be noted.**

Note: a complete breakdown of the scrutiny recommendations and Cabinet's responses can be found [here](#).

8 Early Help Partnership Strategy 2022 - 2025

The Early Help Partnership Strategy for 2022-2025 documented what was known about the need for early help, why it was important and what action would be taken to make progress and deliver the Council's vision for children, young people, and families in Buckinghamshire. It had been jointly produced and was owned by the Children and Young People's Partnership Board and all its member organisations. The Strategy set out what was already being done (previous Early Help Strategy 2019-2022) and what was planned to develop together in Buckinghamshire to ensure that children and their families received early help when they needed it. The document would steer and enable the priorities detailed in the Strategy to be delivered, while also reflecting the priorities set out by Children's Services as follows:-

Priority 1: Strengthen multi-agency strategic governance and joint ownership of the Early Help Strategy

Priority 2: Further develop the Early Help offer to include a targeted response to the increased risk of long-term disadvantage for children, young people and families due to the Covid-19 pandemic

Priority 3: Work together to provide effective Early Help in line with our strategic objectives and Early Help Partnership Action Plan, that supports children, young people and families to easily access support.

Priority 4: Develop a common understanding of Early Help across the partnership and promote a cohesive Buckinghamshire offer.

During discussion the following points were noted:-

- There had been 4000 requests for help in the past year and the refresh of this Strategy would help extend that help working with local partners.
- This Strategy linked well with some areas of development that Ofsted had identified, including reaching out to some of the underrepresented groups across Buckinghamshire. The Corporate Director for Children's Services reported that the service worked hard to engage with young people and seek their views including analysing data to understand where there was a demand for services. They worked with a number of partners including the Youth Offending Service and with young people who were not in education.
- This Strategy also linked well with the Council's Health and Wellbeing Strategy including the Start Well policy.
- On page 75 of the agenda pack there were some bullet points on areas of concern which related to finance and it was important to work with the voluntary sector to ensure enhanced support was given during these challenging times. The Family Centres have Community Co-ordinators in them who worked to ensure that there were good links at the local level. There were a huge number of services provided by the voluntary and community sector and it was important to ensure that there was good co-

ordination of these services to provide the most effective service for children and young people.

- Previously there was generalised provision offered through Family Centres which had now moved to a more targeted provision where early intervention could reach the cohorts in greatest need which was the rationale for change. It was important to understand whether the increase in demand and contacts at Level 2, including the whole emphasis on a single point of contact had vindicated that decision. The Corporate Director reported that the demand for services had increased particularly since the pandemic and the move to a more targeted provision had provided more flexibility. The evidence suggested that this had been the right decision and the Strategy was building on that success to continue that way of working.
- Reference was made to children not in education or employment and if there was data which looked at those children who had received targeted support to compare with other areas such as the South East Region and the national average. The Corporate Director reported that they did have the data to undertake this comparison but there were peaks and troughs through the year such as when the academic year finished and further education might start in the Autumn.
- In response to a query whether there was adequate funding to support the Strategy the Cabinet Member responded that costs could be met from the core budget which included a three year grant from Supporting Families of £739,000 and if targets were achieved in three years the Council would receive another £248,000.

RESOLVED –

- (1) That the achievements made since the Early Help Strategy 2019-2022 was adopted in 2019 be NOTED.**
- (2) That the priorities identified for the Early Help Partnership Strategy 2022-2025 be noted, and the Strategy be ADOPTED.**

9 Participation Strategy for Young People 2022-2025

Cabinet received a report on the first Participation Strategy for Young People 2022-2025 which signalled the Council's intention to ensure it provided opportunities to engage with children and young people in Buckinghamshire so that their voices were heard, responded to, and acted upon.

The Council's ambition was to provide the best services possible to support children and young people and their families in Buckinghamshire. In doing so the Council was striving to continually develop services and how they were delivered so they were relevant and appropriate. Children and young people had valuable contributions to make in helping the Council to understand what they needed.

The strategy provided a clear framework for Children's Services to use in an inclusive manner, actively listening, acting, and responding to the issues which children and young people informed the Council were important to them. This included involving

them in identifying and providing creative solutions.

During the December 2021 Ofsted re-inspection, inspectors had commented that the inclusion and participation of children in helping to shape improved practice and services was underdeveloped. The implementation of the Strategy formed part of the response to those finding.

This Strategy was co-produced with young people and The Care Leaders, a social enterprise led by experts by experience. The strategy brought together all areas of engagement and participation for young people, including the We Do Care Council, for children and young people in care, and Shout Out For SEND, the forum for young people with SEND. In addition to groups and forums, the strategy included wider engagement through Youth Councils and the Youth Voice Executive. Training would be provided for young people including encouraging them to join these activities including Community Boards. This significant range of activities was Championed by colleagues across children's services, who were supported by specialist staff and a Participation Coordinator, within the Family Support Service. A website would be produced to engage young people.

During discussion the following points were made:-

- A suggestion was made that in addition to the website it would be helpful to have a phone app which young people would relate to. The Cabinet Member reported that there would be a launch at Pinewood Studios shortly where they would be encouraging innovative ideas. The Corporate Director reported that they had hoped to bring this Strategy to Cabinet earlier but it had been delayed by the pandemic because of the importance of co-producing this document with young people. This Strategy was not just for Children's Services but the whole Council with active participation by young people. It was important not to just listen to them, but to act upon their views and respond to them.
- Funding for this Strategy was within the core budget.
- In response to a question about champions for the Strategy and whether this included councillors, the Cabinet Member referred to the Member's role as a Corporate Parent who could offer their services as a champion or mentor.
- A Member made reference to how success would be measured with regard to the Strategy and what key performance indicators would be used. The Cabinet Member reported that it would be measured by 'You said – we did'. The Corporate Director reported that the evidence of participation by young people in different service areas would be monitored including the impact on services.

RESOLVED –

- (1) That the ambitions set out within the Strategy be NOTED.**
- (2) That the Participation Strategy for Young People 2022-25 be AGREED.**

10 Moving Traffic Offences

The Department of Transport (DfT) had invited local authorities with Designation

Orders for parking enforcement to apply to enforce moving traffic offences. This would help improve road safety, reduce congestion, and promote active traffic and clean air policies. Enforcement of moving traffic offences outside of London and Cardiff was currently undertaken by the Police.

Across England, all authorities were now permitted to apply and enforce parking and bus lane contraventions. This was by way of an application for a Designation Order. Buckinghamshire Council currently had five Designation Orders, which in their entirety cover the whole of the Buckinghamshire county. The number of Designation Orders was largely due to the timing when legacy Councils respectively applied for civil parking enforcement powers covering on and off street, and bus lanes.

The powers would enable the Council to enforce certain moving traffic offences such as, no entry, yellow box junctions, banned turns, and environmental weight limits. The powers also allowed stopping on school keep clears to be enforced by camera, as long as they were supported by a valid Traffic Regulation Order. A full list of contraventions that could be enforced utilising these powers is provided at Appendix A of the report.

The new powers did not allow the Council to enforce structural weight limits; these had not been included on the final list and enforcement of these restrictions would remain with the Police. The difference between an environmental weight restriction and a structural weight restriction was provided at Appendix B of the report.

The Cabinet report also contained information:

- On the key benefits of the Council adopting the new powers.
- On the conditions that a local authority must meet and commit to in respect of bringing forward moving traffic enforcement sites.
- That to support the application and make sure local authorities progressed and implemented the new powers in a timely manner, the DfT had requested that specific sites were identified on the applications and enforcement was then introduced to ensure the Order was used. A list of the specified sites was detailed at paragraph 2.19 of the Cabinet report.
- That enforcement was carried out using an approved device. This was a camera with automatic number plate recognition that had been certified by the VCA (Vehicle Certification Agency).
- That the aspiration was to undertake a review of the initial locations approximately 12 months following installation of the cameras. This would enable sufficient time to pass following the six-month period of warning notices to first offenders. In the meantime, compliance levels would be regularly monitored.
- That all new locations, after the initial period, would be agreed in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Transport. This would include the requirement for a minimum 6 week consultation for every new location, although further approvals from the DfT would not be required.
- That to publicly engage with Members, local businesses, residents, and

visitors a consultation had taken place from 21 February 2022 to 4 April 2022. The outcome had resulted in 477 responses, of which 63% supported enforcement of moving traffic offences in Buckinghamshire. A large number of responders also supported the initial locations. A summary of the responses from the consultation could be found in Appendix C to the Cabinet report.

During discussion the following points were made:-

- The Leader reported that he was previously Chairman of the Local Government Association Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board, the Board had lobbied the Government for a number of years on devolving these powers to Councils. He expressed disappointment that weight restrictions had not been included.
- 14 problem areas (listed in the report) had been identified when looking at road safety data which would be subject to a public consultation and there could be other locations identified in the future with the main aim being changing driver behaviour. In addition to the safety reports and historical data, camera trials took place at Castle Street and Corporation Street in High Wycombe to assess the level of abuse. This showed that on average 480 motorists per day abused the restriction on Corporation Street and 381 motorists abused the restriction on Castle Street.
- In terms of choice of sites there had to be a geographical spread across the County including a variety of offence such as environmental weight restrictions, some turnings and bus lanes. With reference to Handy Cross there were hatchings and box junctions but in order to enforce there needed to be a Traffic Regulation Order and it needed to be in place for that particular site. In addition the roundabout was covered by Highways England which complicated matters so their agreement would be required to obtain the TRO to be able to enforce. Therefore implementation of this particular Scheme would take some time.
- The Cabinet Member had made sure that the Council was in the first tranche of applications to the Department of Transport to obtain these powers and the cut off for this was in 12 days time. If this was not undertaken now the Council could not apply or consideration of the application could not be made until October. If the Council were successful with their applications they could start enforcing by the end of the year.
- The sites on the list would change as they were mobile cameras. It was a rolling programme which would change once good driver behaviour had been established. There would always be a requirement to consult on TRO's and the Council would need to plan where the cameras were moving next reacting to any changes in the road network.
- A question was asked about a licence for ANPR in car parks. The Cabinet Member clarified that the Council was not enforcing in car parks. The use of ANPR was covered by the way that DfT were extending their powers as this was already in use in London. The Council would have the same requirements on usage of data.

- Reference was made to the geographical spread and including Aylesbury on the list particularly Market Square and Kingsbury both of which had current traffic infringements. The Cabinet Member reported that the earlier data which had been used was where cameras were already situated. There were some schemes in the plan for Aylesbury but the schemes were not all related to bus lanes or pedestrian zones. There were 14 locations and 16 cameras and the reason for this was that the Council already had powers to enforce in bus lanes in some instances so two of those cameras would be dealing with bus lane infringements where a TRO does not need to be in place.

RESOLVED –

- (1) **That approval be granted for an application to be submitted to the Department for Transport for Buckinghamshire Council to apply for a Designation Order to enforce moving traffic offences.**
- (2) **That the cost of the cameras including the processing system, estimated at £276,000, be met from within the existing capital programme.**

11 Business Improvement District (BID) Ballots: High Wycombe Town Centre (HWBIDCo) and Cressex Business Park BID

Cabinet received a report and was informed that the Business Improvement District (BID) operating in High Wycombe Town Centre (HWBIDCo) would come to an end on the 30 September 2022. HWBIDCo had served notice of its intent to instruct the billing authority (Buckinghamshire Council) to put a new BID proposal to ballot to enable a third five-year term from 1 October 2022. Notice had also been served by the Cressex BID Steering Group of its intent to instruct Buckinghamshire Council to carry out a ballot on a proposal to create a new BID on Cressex Business Park from 1 October 2022.

Legislation required the Council to put ballot arrangements in place and, on receipt of a successful ballot outcome, make arrangements for the billing and collection of a levy payment. The Council was also required to work with the BID proposers to develop baseline service and operating agreements to ensure that activities carried out by the BID was additional to that provided by the local authority and that reasonable charges for levy billing and collection were agreed.

The importance to both the town centre in High Wycombe and Cressex Business Park in achieving BID status was that each BID, over the period of 2022 – 2027, would generate c £1.2m and £1.45m business-led investment to support their respective trading environments and would enable the delivery of a targeted range of improvements to benefit businesses and the local economy.

The Cabinet report set out the Council’s statutory obligations in this process along with an overview of the activity carried out by HWBIDCo and the Cressex BID Steering Group to provide assurance that this had been carried out as per the requirements of the 2004 Regulations.

In response to a question the Cabinet Member clarified that the levy rate was typically between 1-3% of the rateable value.

RESOLVED –

- (1) That it be NOTED that the Buckinghamshire Council has received two notices of intent to ballot for HWBIDCo (High Wycombe Town Centre) and the Cressex BID Steering Group (Cressex Business Park).**
- (2) That it be NOTED that arrangements are being put in place for a postal ballot and for the Returning Officer, with the support of the Economic Development Manager, to appoint Civica to undertake this.**
- (3) That Cabinet confirms its full support to the creation of a new Business Improvement District on Cressex Business Park and for the continuation of High Wycombe Town Centre BID (HWBIDCo).**
- (4) That authority be delegated to the Corporate Director for Planning, Growth and Sustainability, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Planning and Regeneration, to vote ‘Yes’ in the HWBIDCo ballot and the Cressex Business Park ballot, subject to ballot offers being satisfactory.**
- (5) That, subject to a ‘Yes’ vote, authority be delegated to the Corporate Director for Planning, Growth and Sustainability, in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Members and Services areas, to agree the detailed service level agreements in line with the business plans submitted and any operational decisions required to enable both BIDs to commence from 1 October 2022.**

12 Government funding supporting Buckinghamshire Residents

Government had released funding to support residents in Buckinghamshire since 2020, initially through the Winter Grant and Local Support Grant, and subsequently through the Household Support Fund. For the period November 2021 to March 2022, Buckinghamshire had been awarded £2.4m of funding from the Household Support Fund to provide support for residents in need of help with food, fuel and other essential household costs.

In the Spring Statement 2022, the Chancellor confirmed that the Household Support Fund would be extended, and this equated to a further £2.4m for Buckinghamshire to use to support residents between 1 April and 30 September 2022.

Cabinet received a report summarising how the previous funding allocations were used and setting out a proposed use of the additional fund between now and the end of September 2022 that would ensure it was targeted to residents in need of support and in line with the Government guidance.

During discussion the following points were noted:

- A Member briefing had been organised for 31 May 2022.
- Since November 2020 Government funding was focused on food support. The Winter Grant and Local Support Grant of £2.4million, a holiday activity and food programme fund of £1 million in 2021/22 and another million this year 2022/23.

There was a Household Support Fund of £2.4 million from October 2021 to March 2022 and the latest Support Fund of £2.4 million from April 2022 to September 2022.

- The Helping Hands Team had worked collaboratively across partners to assist residents who required additional support for food, warmth and household living costs. Funds had been utilised in many ways including providing direct support from request from residents but also through holiday food vouchers for families who were eligible to receive free school meals. The fund was utilised by the end of March and the Council has now further funding from the extended Household Support Grant which was announced in the Chancellor's Spring Statement. Section 5 of the report detailed how this funding would be spent.
- The Local Government Association and Department of Work and Pensions were organising sessions in the next few months to ensure good practice was shared with current funding and to look at future plans to help residents to help influence future thinking by the Treasury. The Council would be attending those sessions.
- The Government had borrowed £350 billion to support the Country through covid and had now also provided this additional funding for residents. There was an increase in the national living wage, taper relief on Universal Credit, subsidising the Council Tax rebate and £1.2 million for the Council to operate a discretionary scheme to cover Bands E to H for residents on eligible terms and for people on benefits an extra £25. Some residents may still be struggling but it was important that the £7.2 million of Government funding was being well deployed and the Helping Hands Scheme was doing some fantastic work in helping vulnerable people.
- Cabinet Members welcomed the fact that the Council had distributed the funding very quickly by targeting the most in need.
- In terms of hard to reach groups, the majority of the funding went to residents through food vouchers for children who were eligible for free school meals and there was also some additional funding which was given through the voluntary and community sector to help hard to reach families and through children and adult services. The School could also allocate vouchers to those children who were in financial hardship.
- A press release would be issued to make residents aware of the extra funding.

Cabinet Members paid tribute to the work of the Helping Hands Team.

RESOLVED that the additional Household Support Fund be used to support Buckinghamshire residents as set out in the report.

13 Outcomes from the Affordable Housing Task and Finish Group

An affordable housing Member Task and Finish Group had been initiated in August 2021 led by the Cabinet Member for Housing, Homelessness and Regulatory Services. The group had met on a number of occasions to discuss the issues and challenges around the delivery of affordable housing in Buckinghamshire and to develop an affordable housing 'position statement', with the aim of reporting back to the Leader and Cabinet.

The draft position statement was intended to set out the Council's interim approach

and immediate commitment to bringing forward a development on a Council owned site that provided affordable housing, potentially with an element of specialist affordable and key worker housing. The interim approach was intended to cover the period while the Homelessness & Rough Sleeping and overarching Housing Strategies were being developed and was expected to provide early tangible progress for the key Council priority of increasing the delivery of affordable housing.

Paragraph 1.2 of the report set out the immediate objectives for the Task and Finish Group. Some of the longer term objectives of the Member-led TFG were to provide input into the development of the Council's overarching Housing Strategy and to identify learning from completed pilot projects to inform future schemes, thereby maximising delivery, and also complementing existing delivery that occurred through the planning process and registered provider partnerships.

During discussion the following points were made:-

- This Strategy was in line with other strategies of the Council including planning, communities, economic regeneration, climate change and energy efficiency.
- It would cover over five years and an Action Plan would be drafted to support the Strategy.
- A Cabinet Member welcomed the fact that this Strategy was linked to the First Homes Position Statement as this was a challenge in the area with the housing stock available.
- In terms of the assessment of the three sites identified it was noted that this would be completed later in the Summer.
- It was one of the Council's key priorities and important that it was implemented as soon as possible.

RESOLVED –

- (1) That the findings of the Affordable Housing Member-led Task and Finish Group, including the proposed interim position statement on affordable housing be NOTED.**
- (2) That the Affordable Housing Position Statement be ADOPTED, and the required activities be taken forward by Officers.**

16 Date of next meeting

The next meeting would be held at 10am on Tuesday 7 June 2022.

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Buckinghamshire Council Cabinet/Leader forward plan

The local authorities (executive arrangements) (meetings and access to information) (England) regulations 2012

This is a notice of an intention to make a key decision on behalf of Buckinghamshire Council (regulation 9) and an intention to meet in private to consider those items marked as 'private reports' (regulation 5).

A further notice (the 'agenda') will be published no less than five working days before the date of the decision meeting and will be available via the Buckinghamshire Council website ([Cabinet agendas](#) / [Leader decisions](#)).

All reports will be open unless specified otherwise.

Item and description	Wards affected	Councillor(s) / contact officer	Private report? (relevant para)	Date notified
Cabinet 7 June 2022				
Budget Monitoring Outturn 2021/22 For information		Councillor John Chilver Richard Ambrose		24/3/22

Item and description	Wards affected	Councillor(s) / contact officer	Private report? (relevant para)	Date notified
<p>Electric Vehicle (EV) Action Plan To formally adopt the Buckinghamshire Electric Vehicle Action Plan. The Action Plan will be the Council's plan to increase EV charging infrastructure in Buckinghamshire, in support of its commitment to net zero carbon by 2050.</p>		<p>Councillor Steve Broadbent Richard Lumley</p>		22/4/22
<p>Enterprise Zone Memorandum of Understanding Update The cabinet needs to approve the updated Buckinghamshire Enterprise Zone MoU.</p>		<p>Councillor Martin Tett Lisa Michelson</p>		3/5/22
<p>Land at Stoke Mandeville Seeking authorisation to submit an outline planning application for a residential development of 92 units including 30% affordable housing, a new link road between Booker Park School and Lower Road and a sports pitch for both community and school use.</p>	Aylesbury South East; Wendover, Halton & Stoke Mandeville	<p>Councillor John Chilver John Reed</p>	Part exempt (<i>para 3</i>)	14/3/22
<p>Policy Harmonisation To note the policies and charges that have been harmonised since 1 April 2020 and the policies that are expected to be reviewed before the end of March 2023</p>		<p>Councillor Martin Tett Hannah Thynne</p>		24/3/22
<p>Q4 Performance Report 2021-22 For information</p>		<p>Councillor John Chilver Matthew Everitt</p>		24/3/22

Item and description	Wards affected	Councillor(s) / contact officer	Private report? (relevant para)	Date notified
Wycombe Air Park (AAA lease) Wycombe Air Park: AAA (Aero Airways Associations) Ltd lease re-gear and associated third party transaction.	Chiltern Villages	Councillor John Chilver John Reed	Part exempt (<i>para 3</i>)	3/5/22
Cabinet 12 July 2022				
Biodiversity Net Gain The report provides an overview of the new requirement to provide biodiversity net gain as part of the planning system, introduces the Biodiversity Net Gain Supplementary Planning Document for adoption, and sets out a proposal for Buckinghamshire Council to run a Biodiversity Net Gain scheme.		Councillor Gareth Williams Ian Thompson		15/2/22
Buckinghamshire Levelling Up Framework Buckinghamshire Levelling Up Framework		Councillor Martin Tett Sarah Ashmead		24/3/22
Corporate Performance Indicators 2022-2023 This report will set out the proposed corporate performance indicators for 2022-23, highlighting the suggested targets and any changes for the year ahead.		Councillor John Chilver Matthew Everitt		22/4/22
Kingsbury & Market Square, Aylesbury The regeneration of two historic town centre spaces. The aim is to make these spaces more accessible and attractive, giving priority to pedestrian use.	Aylesbury North	Councillor John Chilver, Councillor Peter Strachan John Reed	Part exempt (<i>para 3</i>)	22/4/22

Item and description	Wards affected	Councillor(s) / contact officer	Private report? (relevant para)	Date notified
SEALR (South East Aylesbury Link Road) Update Project update for the South East Aylesbury Link Road.	Aylesbury South East; Wendover, Halton & Stoke Mandeville	Councillor Steve Broadbent Richard Lumley	Part exempt (<i>para 3</i>)	
Town & Parish Charter To agree the Town and Parish charter		Councillor Steve Bowles Hannah Thynne		22/4/22
Woodlands In Principle CPO Seeking authority to proceed with an In-Principle CPO (compulsory purchase order) process	Aston Clinton & Bierton	Councillor John Chilver John Reed	Part exempt (<i>para 3</i>)	17/1/22
Woodlands strategy for negotiated acquisition Recommendations to Cabinet regarding the freehold interest in the Woodlands development site.	Aston Clinton & Bierton	Councillor John Chilver John Reed	Part exempt (<i>para 3</i>)	17/1/22
Cabinet 13 September 2022				
Cabinet 11 October 2022				
Aylesbury Garden Town HIF & HIF Programme Board Annual Report The annual report to Cabinet regarding the progress of the Aylesbury HIF programme and the associated projects.		Councillor Martin Tett Robin Smith	Part exempt (<i>para 3</i>)	12/11/21

Item and description	Wards affected	Councillor(s) / contact officer	Private report? (relevant para)	Date notified
May 2022 Leader Decisions				
Highway Safety Inspection Policy Update to the existing Highway Safety Inspection Policy		Councillor Steve Broadbent Keith Carpenter		30/6/21

Item and description	Wards affected	Councillor(s) / contact officer	Private report? (relevant para)	Date notified
<p>High Wycombe Transport Strategy and High Wycombe Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) Consultation Request for agreement to conduct public consultation on the draft High Wycombe Transport Strategy and High Wycombe Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) once engagement has been undertaken with local members.</p>	<p>Abbey; Booker, Cressex & Castlefield; Chiltern Villages; Downley; Flackwell Heath, Little Marlow & Marlow South East; Hazlemere; Penn Wood & Old Amersham; Ridgeway East; Ridgeway West; Ryemead & Micklefield; Terriers & Amersham Hill; The Wooburns, Bourne End & Hedsor; Totteridge & Bowerdean; Tylers Green & Loudwater; West Wycombe</p>	<p>Councillor Steve Broadbent Joan Hancox</p>		<p>14/5/21</p>

Item and description	Wards affected	Councillor(s) / contact officer	Private report? (relevant para)	Date notified
Oxford Street, High Wycombe Surrender and disposal.	Abbey	Councillor John Chilver John Reed	Part exempt (<i>para 3</i>)	17/1/22
Updated Fees & Charges Update to Fees & Charges for Definitive Map & Occupational Health Package		Councillor John Chilver Fiorella Mugari		8/4/22
June 2022 Leader Decisions				
Appointments to Partnerships and Outside Bodies To approve the appointments of councillors to partnerships and outside bodies for 2022/2023		Councillor Martin Tett Sarah Ashmead		11/5/22
Aylesbury Garden Town Framework and Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document – Draft for Consultation The Aylesbury Garden Town Framework and Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document is a requirement of the Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan to support the delivery of the Aylesbury Garden Town. The Supplementary Planning Document sets out the strategic infrastructure delivery schedules for the physical, green and social infrastructure required for the Garden Town. It also outlines the funding and delivery programme.	Aylesbury East; Aylesbury North; Aylesbury North West; Aylesbury South East; Aylesbury South West; Aylesbury West	Councillor Peter Strachan Simon Meecham		25/11/21

Item and description	Wards affected	Councillor(s) / contact officer	Private report? (relevant para)	Date notified
<p>Aylesbury Grid Reinforcements - Capacity Sharing Agreement Policy decision relating to a Capacity Sharing Agreement for the new grid connection to be delivered by the Aylesbury Grid Reinforcement Project.</p>	<p>Aston Clinton & Bierton; Ridgeway East; Stone & Waddesdon; Wendover, Halton & Stoke Mandeville</p>	<p>Councillor Martin Tett David Johnson</p>	<p>Part exempt <i>(para 3)</i></p>	<p>3/5/22</p>
<p>Aylesbury Grid Reinforcements - New Primary Decision relating to progressing the Aylesbury Grid Reinforcement scheme design in South West Aylesbury.</p>	<p>Aylesbury South East; Wendover, Halton & Stoke Mandeville</p>	<p>Councillor Martin Tett David Johnson</p>	<p>Part exempt <i>(para 3)</i></p>	<p>3/5/22</p>
<p>Aylesbury Vale Area Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document - For Consultation Decision to approve the Draft SPD and for it to go to a public consultation for Six Weeks</p>		<p>Councillor Peter Strachan Simon Meecham</p>		<p>7/12/21</p>
<p>Budget Adjustments to the Approved Capital Programme To approve changes to the Approved Capital Programme</p>		<p>Councillor John Chilver Sue Palmer</p>		<p>14/9/20</p>

Item and description	Wards affected	Councillor(s) / contact officer	Private report? (relevant para)	Date notified
<p>Business Case for the recommissioning of The Vines (respite service for Children and Young People) To agree the Business Case for the recommissioning of The Vines - a six bedded unit providing residential short breaks to disabled young people aged 11 – 19 years old with behaviours that challenge which is due for renewal on 1st April 2022. This is for a 2 year contract with one year extension.</p>		<p>Councillor Anita Cranmer Tracey Ironmonger</p>	<p>Part exempt (para 3)</p>	<p>18/8/21</p>
<p>D-AGT1 Aylesbury Garden Town - South Aylesbury - Supplementary Planning Document D-AGT1 South Aylesbury is an adopted mixed use allocation in the Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan. The Local Plan requires a site-specific Supplementary Plan Document for this allocation; in the form of masterplan to set out clear and detailed advice for place-making. This key decision is to seek the Leaders approval to consult the public on the draft masterplan.</p>	<p>Wendover, Halton & Stoke Mandeville</p>	<p>Councillor Peter Strachan Simon Meecham</p>		<p>1/11/21</p>
<p>Fleet Trading Account budget To confirm details of the 2022/23 Fleet Trading Account budget, which is a zero balanced budget and therefore can't be included in the full council decision taken in February that confirmed other revenue budgets.</p>		<p>Councillor Steve Broadbent Andrew Clarke</p>		<p>24/3/22</p>
<p>Gerrards Cross Waiting Restrictions Report to be written with recommendations upon the conclusion of a statutory consultation on waiting restrictions proposed in Gerrards Cross.</p>	<p>Gerrards Cross</p>	<p>Councillor Steve Broadbent Ricky Collymore</p>		<p>12/7/21</p>

Item and description	Wards affected	Councillor(s) / contact officer	Private report? (relevant para)	Date notified
<p>Haddenham Parking Restrictions Scheme proposing to introduce parking restrictions on Tibbs Road, Haddenham.</p>	Bernwood	Councillor Steve Broadbent Daniel Pearson		24/3/22
<p>Household Waste Collection Policy Document South Bucks Area To make minor changes to waste collection policies in the south of Buckinghamshire to harmonise the service delivered.</p>		Councillor Gareth Williams Martin Dickman		20/7/21
<p>Interim Tree Risk Management Strategy Approval of an interim tree risk management strategy with respect to trees that Buckinghamshire Council manages</p>		Councillor Gareth Williams David Sutherland		5/10/20
<p>Ivinghoe Freight Strategy - Weight Restriction Proposals on introducing a 7.5 tonne weigh restriction zone in the Ivinghoe Area</p>	Ivinghoe; Wing	Councillor Steve Broadbent Ricky Collymore		2/3/22
<p>Network Hierarchy Review Our Network Hierarchy drives our maintenance operations. It is important that the hierarchy reflects the needs, priorities and actual use of the network and that this is kept up to date. This review will update the hierarchy and suggest amendments to reflect changes to the use of the network since it was adopted and last updated.</p>		Councillor Steve Broadbent Keith Carpenter		25/11/21

Item and description	Wards affected	Councillor(s) / contact officer	Private report? (relevant para)	Date notified
<p>Sexual and Reproductive Health Services To agree the business case for the recommissioning of the sexual health service. This service provides a range of information, guidance and services with respect to sexual and reproductive health services, genito-urinary medicine and contraception services.</p>		<p>Councillor Angela Macpherson Adam Johnson, Teresa Martin</p>		17/1/22
<p>Silverstone Heritage Loans Decision required regarding the revised terms of the repayment schedule due to impacts of Covid19</p>		<p>Councillor Martin Tett Richard Ambrose</p>	Part exempt <i>(para 3)</i>	19/5/22
<p>Station Road, Quainton - Proposed Traffic Calming Build Out Barwood Homes propose to fully fund and construct a Traffic Calming Build Out on Station Road, Quainton. This is to facilitate the widening of the existing footway to 1.5m beside No.17 Station Road. Works would be carried out via a Section 278 Legal Agreement.</p>	Great Brickhill	<p>Councillor Steve Broadbent Darryl Bonsor</p>		22/10/21
<p>Support to the Provider Market To seek approval for support to ensure the care market continues to be able to respond to the needs of Buckinghamshire residents.</p>		<p>Councillor Angela Macpherson Tracey Ironmonger</p>	Part exempt <i>(para 3)</i>	6/4/21
<p>Temporary staffing contract award Decision required on the award for the award of a contract for temporary staffing, interims and specialist contractors</p>		<p>Councillor John Chilver Lorna Fisher</p>	Part exempt <i>(para 3)</i>	4/4/22

Item and description	Wards affected	Councillor(s) / contact officer	Private report? (relevant para)	Date notified
Tingewick Road Area of Buckingham Proposed reduction in the speed limit for Tingewick Road Area of Buckingham	Buckingham West	Councillor Steve Broadbent Ian Thomas		15/2/22
July 2022 Leader Decisions				
Aston Clinton - Traffic Calming Vertical traffic calming and speed limit reduction	Aston Clinton & Bierton	Councillor Steve Broadbent Daniel Pearson		19/3/20
Bierton Traffic Calming Public consultation is to be carried out on a traffic calming scheme along the A418 through Bierton. The proposals include; narrowings, chicanes, build-outs, and pedestrian, cycle, and bus stop improvements. Public consultation and the delivery of a traffic calming scheme was secured as a s106 obligation of the nearby Kingsbrook development.	Aston Clinton & Bierton	Councillor Steve Broadbent Christine Urry		25/5/22
Community Prevention Service To agree the recommissioning of the Community Prevention Service.		Councillor Angela Macpherson Gemma Workman	Part exempt (<i>para 3</i>)	14/3/22
Hackney Carriage Tariffs To agree the maximum hackney carriage tariffs that can be charged to passengers across the Council area		Councillor Mark Winn Lindsey Vallis		25/5/22

Item and description	Wards affected	Councillor(s) / contact officer	Private report? (relevant para)	Date notified
August 2022 Leader Decisions				
Burcott Lane, Bierton Waiting Restrictions Report on a Statutory Consultation proposing waiting restrictions in Burcott Lane, Bierton. A recommendation will be made in the report after taking the responses received into account	Aston Clinton & Bierton	Councillor Steve Broadbent Ricky Collymore		3/5/22
Domiciliary Care Procurement Vehicle Decision to go out to tender to procure domiciliary care services for adults in Buckinghamshire.		Councillor Angela Macpherson Erica Boylett	Part exempt <i>(para 3)</i>	2/3/22
February 2023 Leader Decisions				
All-age Autism Strategy To agree the All-age Autism strategy for Buckinghamshire		Councillor Angela Macpherson Simon Brauner-Cave		11/5/22

Individual Leader decisions (in consultation with the Cabinet Member) are not discussed at meetings – a report is presented to the Cabinet Member and the Leader will decide whether to sign the decision.

If you have any questions about the matters contained in this forward plan, please get in touch with the contact officer. If you have any views that you would like the cabinet member to consider please inform the democratic services team in good time ahead of the decision deadline date. This can be done by telephone 01296 382343 or email democracy@buckinghamshire.gov.uk. You can view decisions to be made and decisions taken on the council's website.

The council's definition of a 'key decision' can be seen in part 1 of the council's [constitution](#).

Each item considered will have a report; appendices will be included (as appropriate). Regulation 9(1g) allows that other documents relevant to the item may be submitted to the decision maker. Subject to prohibition or restriction on their disclosure, this information will be published on the website usually five working days before the date of the meeting. Paper copies may be requested using the contact details below.

*The public can be excluded for an item of business on the grounds that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt (private) information as defined in part I of schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972. The relevant paragraph numbers and descriptions are as follows:

Paragraph 1 - Information relating to any individual

Paragraph 2 - Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual

Paragraph 3 - Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

Paragraph 4 - Information relating to any consultations or negotiations, or contemplated consultations or negotiations, in connection with any labour relations matter arising between the authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or office holders under, the authority

Paragraph 5 - Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings

Paragraph 6 - Information which reveals that the authority proposes:

(a) to give under any enactment a notice under or by virtue of which requirements are imposed on a person; or

(b) to make an order or direction under any enactment

Paragraph 7 - Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime

Part II of schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972 requires that information falling into paragraphs 1 - 7 above is exempt information if and so long, as in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. Nothing in the regulations authorises or requires a local authority to disclose to the public or make available for public inspection any document or part of a document if, in the opinion of the proper officer, that document or part of a document contains or may contain confidential information. Should you wish to make any representations in relation to any of the items being considered in private, you can do so – in writing – using the contact details below.

Democratic services, Buckinghamshire Council, The Gateway, Gatehouse Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP19 8FF 01296 382343
democracy@buckinghamshire.gov.uk

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Report to Cabinet

Date:	7th June 2022
Title:	Harmonisation of Strategies, Policies & Charges
Cabinet Member(s):	Martin Tett, Leader
Contact officer:	Hannah Thynne, Head of Policy & Partnerships
Ward(s) affected:	N/A
Recommendations:	To note the strategies, policies and charges that have been harmonised since 1 April 2020 and those expected to be reviewed before April 2023.
Reason for decision:	N/A

1. Background

- 1.1 Following vesting day the new Council inherited a significant number of statutory duties, together with the five former Council's existing strategies, policies, plans, reviews, schemes and statements. These are key to service delivery or to provide clarity to residents, members, staff or other stakeholders by outlining what we will do, how and why.
- 1.2 The Government's transitional regulations stipulated three key dates by which 15 of the new council's statutory policies had to be harmonised and implemented. These are detailed in Appendix A together with the statutory deadline set for harmonisation.
- 1.3 All other policies including any statutory ones not listed in Appendix A continue to have effect (over the geographical area they previously applied) as if made by Buckinghamshire Council, until they are substituted/replaced. There were no timescales set by the regulations for the new council to prepare substitutes/replacements for these.
- 1.4 For these policies the council is left to consider the practical impacts on the delivery of services if policies are not harmonised and existing statutory plans continue,

although there is also a need to consider whether these existing arrangements comply with any specific legislative requirements of that service.

2. Current Policy Harmonisation Status

2.1 Work did begin prior to vesting day to harmonise some of the strategies and policies which were identified as vital in the delivery of services and work has continued on harmonisation since and we have now harmonised 50 strategies and policies, which are detailed in Appendix B.

2.2 Looking at these:

a) 34 are statutory (including 14 of the 15 with a specified deadline for harmonisation) and 16 non-statutory.

b) 21 are cross cutting across Directorates, whilst 29 are service specific.

2.3 The 14 statutory policies that the Council was obliged to harmonise by 1st April 2022 have been completed, albeit the Homelessness Strategy wasn't agreed until 27th April 2022.

2.4 At the time of writing this report we are progressing the local plan development documents under section 23 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase 2004. The Council is obliged to harmonise this by 1st April 2025 which we are on track to do.

3. Current Fees and Charges Harmonisation Status

3.1 When Buckinghamshire Council became a unitary council there was no blanket obligation from the regulations to harmonise fees and charges. However, legal advice received during the transition stated the Council should consider if the differential area charges for the same or similar service could pose a reputational and legal risk of residents raising lawsuits especially if there is a prolonged continuation of differential charges after vesting day.

3.2 The legal advice also stated it could be difficult for the Council to defend charging different fees for the same service depending on the geographic area after 1st April 2020 unless it can be proven an additional charge can be clearly, and directly linked to a specific service provided which is provided through a former district specific contract subsequently transferred to Buckinghamshire Council.

3.3 It should be noted not all fees and charges are going to be harmonised as some will have a specific and valid reasons not to be harmonised, for example the council cemeteries operate differently with different arrangements in place for the services that are provided.

3.4 Appendix C summarises the fees and charges that are yet to be harmonised and the currently expected timescales for harmonisation where known. These are:

- a) Garden Waste Charging
- b) Body Piercings / Tattooing Licences
- c) Stray Dogs
- d) Parking Charges
- e) Leisure
- f) Pest Control
- g) Cemeteries

4. Policies/strategies due to be updated in 2022-23

4.1 As we still have many strategies and policies to harmonise, we have listed in Appendix D a further 70 strategies and policies the council is planning to harmonise or update by April 2023.

5. Other options considered

5.1 N/A

6. Corporate Policy Register

6.1 A corporate policy register is being developed which will create a single central database to hold information on each of the Council key policies, including dates of review.

6.2 It is expected this will be in place by Autumn 2022. Once established, this will provide a mechanism to share details more easily and regularly on the suite of Council policies and the upcoming review schedule.

7. Legal and financial implications

- 7.1 There is a legal obligation to harmonise a specific set of policies within set timeframes following the creation of Buckinghamshire Council and to have in place a number of statutory policies. In addition, there is additional, less definitive legal guidance on the harmonisation of fees. This report is based on legal advice provided through the unitary transition programme.
- 7.2 This paper does not include the financial implications of all strategies, policies or charges listed in this paper, this will be picked up as required in each individual policy, strategy and charge.

8. Corporate Implications

- 8.1 The corporate implication of harmonising and updating our strategies, policies and plans will be picked up through individual changes.

9. Local councillors & community boards consultation & views

- 9.1 Local councillor & community board consultation will be undertaken as individual strategies, policies and plans are reviewed and updated or replaced as appropriate.
- 9.2 In a number of cases member task & finish groups are in place to support policy development. Once draft policies, plans or strategies are drafted select committees have an important role in reviewing them and in due course assessing their impact.

10. Communication, engagement & further consultation

- 10.1 Communications, engagement and consultation activity will be undertaken for as required as each strategy, policy and charge is brought forward for harmonisation.

11. Next steps and review

- 11.1 To continue to track and monitor the progress of the four outstanding statutory policies which have a specified deadline to be harmonised.
- 11.2 The development of Corporate Policy Register to have a single central database to hold information on each of the Council key policies, to provide a mechanism to share details on the suite of Council policies and the upcoming review schedule.

12. Background papers

- 12.1 N/A

13. Your questions and views

- 13.1 If you have any questions about the matters contained in this report, please get in touch with the author of this report. If you have any views that you would like the cabinet member to consider, please inform the democratic services team. This can be done by telephone 01296 382343 or email democracy@buckinghamshire.gov.uk.

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Appendix A – List of Policies with statutory deadlines set for harmonisation.

By 1st April 2020:

1. Emergency and business continuity plans under Section 2 (1) (c) and (d) of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004.
2. Off-site emergency plans under Regulation 10 of the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 [replaced by the 2015 Regulations]
3. Off-site emergency plans under Regulation 9 of the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001
4. The plan prepared under Regulation 25 of the Pipeline Safety Regulation 1996 (emergency plans in case of major accidents)

By 1st April 2022:

Housing

5. Allocations scheme under section 166A of Housing Act 1996
6. Homelessness review and strategy under Homelessness Act 2002
7. Statement of policy under article 3 of Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002

Licensing

8. Licensing Statement under section 5 of Licensing Act 2003
9. Statement of principles under section 349 of Gambling Act 2005

Children Services

10. Children and Young People's plan under regulation 3 of the Children and Young People's Plan (England) Regulations 2005
11. Accessibility strategy under Schedule 10 of the Equality Act 2010
12. Accessibility plan under Schedule 10 of the Equality Act 2010

Revenue and Benefits

13. Council tax reduction scheme under section 13A (2) of Local Government Finance Act 1988
14. Rules for discretionary rate relief under section 47(1) of Local Government Finance Act 1988

By 1st April 2025

15. Adoption of the local development documents under section 23 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase 2004 which apply to the whole of the unitary area.

Appendix B – Strategies and Policies that have been harmonised

All the strategies, schemes, plans, policies, and charges that have been harmonised since Buckinghamshire Council became unitary authority.

Number	Title / function of document	Brief description / purpose	Period covered	Statutory	Statutory Harmonisation Deadline	Responsible owner	Approver / Decision-maker	Current status	Harmonisation Approval / Implementation date	Expected refresh timetable
Leader										
1	Corporate Plan	Sets out the council's future priorities and objectives	2020-2025	No	None Specified	Director of Policy & Communication	Leader/Council	Approved and implemented.	April 2020	Continual update dependent on requirements
2	Asset of Community Value Policy	Outlines the process for listing/not listing Assets of Community Value and Councils agreed processes	2022 onwards	No	None Specified	Localities and Strategy Partnerships Helen White	Leader/Council	Approved and implemented.	April 2022	TBC
3	Privacy Policy	Outlines how the council processes personal data	1 st April 2020 - ongoing	Yes	None Specified	Democratic and Legal Services Data Protection Officer	Leader/Council	Approved and implemented.	April 2020	Continual refresh dependent on changes to personal data processing
4	Data Retention Policy	Outlines how long data is held	1 st April 2020 - ongoing	Yes	None Specified	Democratic and Legal Services Head of Information Management	Leader/Council	Approved and implemented.	April 2020	Continual update dependent on changes to legislation
5	Acceptable Usage Policy	Outlines requirements for staff when interacting with IT and Information holdings	1 st April 2020 - ongoing	No	None Specified	IT Cyber Security Manager, Head of Customer Delivery and Governance	Leader/Council	Approved and implemented.	April 2020	Continual update dependent on requirements
6	Feedback Compliments and Complaints Policy	Outlines how the Council will record and act on feedback – Appendixes to the policy include AHSC and Children's statutory complaints	1 st April 2020 - ongoing	Yes	None Specified	Democratic and Legal Services Head of Information Management	Leader/Council	Approved and implemented.	April 2020	Annual Review
7	Persistent or vexatious complaints policy	Policy on how the Council will deal with abusive, persistent or vexatious complainants	1 st April 2020 - ongoing	Yes	None Specified	Democratic and Legal Services Head of Information Management	Leader/Council	Approved and implemented.	April 2020	Annual Review
8	Strategic Vision	Produced by the Growth Board to achieve a truly integrated and co-ordinated programme of investment in infrastructure, skills, services, and the environment and assist in creating the conditions for people to flourish and achieve their potential.	Ongoing	No	None Specified,	Head of Service Economic Growth & Regeneration	Cabinet	Approved and implemented.	March 2022	Growth Board – April 2022
Health and Wellbeing										
9	Choice and Charging Policy	ASC policy for client charges and contributions	2022 onwards	Yes	None Specified	Service Director, Integrated Commissioning	Cabinet Member	Approved and implemented.	March 22	Timeline to be confirmed
Planning and Regeneration										
10	Statement of Community Involvement	Ensuring effective community involvement at all stages in the planning process.	December 2021 onwards	Yes	None Specified	Planning & Environment, Darran Eggleton	Cabinet	Approved and implemented	December 2021	Timeline to be confirmed

Number	Title / function of document	Brief description / purpose	Period covered	Statutory	Statutory Harmonisation Deadline	Responsible owner	Approver / Decision-maker	Current status	Harmonisation Approval / Implementation date	Expected refresh timetable
11	Buckinghamshire Local Development Scheme	The scheme holds all five former councils' local plans. The scheme states how the councils intends to prepare, their scope and timetable for preparation. The scheme sets out the councils will prepare the Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan and the Buckinghamshire Local Plan for 2020 to 2025 before harmonising in 2025.	23/12/20 – 31/03/25	Yes	None Specified	Planning & Environment, Darran Eggleton	Cabinet	Approved and implemented	December 2020	Timeline to be confirmed
12	Local Planning Enforcement and Monitoring Plan	Planning enforcement is an integral part of the planning system and underpins the overall planning process. Prior to the Transformation Programme, it is important to harmonise the existing processes and to provide a single enforcement service across the whole Buckinghamshire Council area.	24/06/2020 onwards	Yes	None Specified	Planning & Environment, Darran Eggleton	Cabinet	Approved and implemented	June 2020	Timeline to be confirmed
Housing & Homelessness & Regulatory Services										
13	Homelessness Strategy	To adopt a harmonised approach to homelessness in Buckinghamshire.	2022 onwards	Yes	Yes -1 st April 2022	Head of Housing	Council	Approved	April 2022	Timeline to be confirmed
14	Housing Allocations Policy	To adopt a harmonised housing allocations policy for Buckinghamshire.	2022 onwards	Yes	Yes -1 st April 2022	Head of Housing	Leader	Approved and implemented.	March 2022	Timeline to be confirmed
15	Taxi and Private Hire Licensing – Single Zone	To designate Buckinghamshire Council as a single 'controlled district' for licensing purposes	28/04/2021 onwards	Yes	None Specified	Head of Licensing, Cemeteries & Crematoria Neighbourhood Services,	Leader	Adopted	April 2021.	Timeline to be confirmed
16	Buckinghamshire Council Taxi and Private Hire Licensing Policy	Demonstrates commitment to public safety, provides clarity for applicants and license holders, assists decision making, facilitates enforcement activities and helps safeguard against legal challenge.	01/08/2021 onwards.	Yes	None Specified	Head of Licensing, Cemeteries & Crematoria Neighbourhood Services,	Council	Adopted.	August 2021.	Timeline to be confirmed
17	Regulatory Services Enforcement Policy	Buckinghamshire Council is required to have an enforcement policy. This report recommends the adoption of an overarching enforcement policy for the new authority.	31/03/2020 onwards	Yes	Yes -1 st April 2022	Head of Environmental Health , Jacqui Bromilow	Shadow Executive	Adopted.	March 2020	Timeline to be confirmed
18	Licensing Policy Statement under the Licensing Act 2003	In accordance with the Licensing Act 2003 (the 'Act'), Buckinghamshire Council, in its role as licensing authority, is responsible for authorising the sale and supply of alcohol and the provision of regulated entertainment and late-night refreshment. Licensable activities are authorised by way of licences, certificates, and notices.	2022-2027	Yes	Yes -1 st April 2022	Head of Licensing, Cemeteries & Crematoria Neighbourhood Services,	Council	Adopted	February 2022	To be refreshed in 2026.
19	Licensing Policy Statement under the Gambling Act 2005	In accordance with the Gambling Act 2005 (the 'Act'), Buckinghamshire Council, in its role as Licensing Authority, is responsible for authorising certain gambling activities at premises used for gambling purposes by the issue of premises licences and permits.	2022-2025	Yes	Yes -1 st April 2022	Head of Licensing, Cemeteries & Crematoria Neighbourhood Services,	Council	Approved and implemented.	February 2022	To be refreshed in 2024.

Number	Title / function of document	Brief description / purpose	Period covered	Statutory	Statutory Harmonisation Deadline	Responsible owner	Approver / Decision-maker	Current status	Harmonisation Approval / Implementation date	Expected refresh timetable
20	Local Emergency Support Policy	Outlines the framework and criteria for providing emergency assistance to residents/households	2021 - ongoing	No	None Specified	Service Director for Housing	tbc	Approved and implemented.	January 2021	Annual Review
Education and Children's Services										
21	Accessibility strategy	A Local Authority's accessibility strategy is a requirement of Schedule 10 of the Equality Act 2010. As well as general duties for public bodies, the Equality Act states the legal obligations Local Authorities and others have towards disabled children and young people: 1. They must not directly or indirectly discriminate against, harass, or victimize disabled children and young people. 2. They must protect disabled pupils from discrimination and harassment and foster good relations between disabled and non-disabled peers: They must make reasonable adjustments, including the provision of auxiliary aids and services, to ensure that pupils with disabilities are not put at a substantial disadvantage.	2019-2023	Yes	Yes -1 st April 2022	Service Director Education	Cabinet Member	Approved and implemented.	March 2021	To be refreshed in 2022.
22	Children and Young People's plan under regulation 3 of the Children and Young People's Plan (England) Regulations 2005*		April 2021 to 2024	Yes	Yes -1 st April 2022	Service Director Children Services	Cabinet Member	Approved and implemented.	April 2021	To be refreshed in 2023.
Finance, Resources, Property & Assets										
23	Emergency and Business Continuity Plan	To adopt a harmonised approach	2020 onwards	Yes	Yes-1 st April 2020	Head of Resilience Services	Shadow Authority	Approved and implemented.	March 2020	Annual Review
24	Off-Site emergency plan -Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations	To adopt a harmonised approach	2020 onwards	Yes	Yes-1 st April 2020	Head of Resilience Services	Shadow Authority	Approved and implemented.	March 2020	Annual Review
25	Off-site emergency - Emergency Preparedness and Public Information	To adopt a harmonised approach	2020 onwards	Yes	Yes-1 st April 2020	Head of Resilience Services	Shadow Authority	Approved and implemented.	March 2020	Annual Review
26	Emergency plan in case of major accidents	To adopt a harmonised approach	2020 onwards	Yes	Yes-1 st April 2020	Head of Resilience Services	Shadow Authority	Approved and implemented.	March 2020	Annual Review
27	Customer Service Standards (Customer First) strategy	To adopt a harmonised approach	2021 onwards	No	None Specified	Business Ops/ Customer Improvement Head of Service	Cabinet	Approved and implemented	October 2021	TBC

Number	Title / function of document	Brief description / purpose	Period covered	Statutory	Statutory Harmonisation Deadline	Responsible owner	Approver / Decision-maker	Current status	Harmonisation Approval / Implementation date	Expected refresh timetable
28	Council tax reduction scheme under section 13A (2) of Local Government Finance Act 1988	Documents the rules of the local council tax support scheme	Annually 2022-2023	Pension age – Yes Working age, No	Yes -1 st April 2022	Head of Revenues and Benefits	Council	Approved and implemented.	February 2022	Annual Review
29	Rules for discretionary rate relief under section 47(1) of Local Government Finance Act 1988	Documents the rules used to award discretionary rate relief	Annually 2022-2023	No	Yes -1 st April 2022	Head of Revenues and Benefits	Council	Approved and implemented.	January 2022	Annual Review
30	Capital and Investment Strategy	Councils should comply with the Prudential Code for local authority capital investment introduced through the Local Government Act 2003. The key objectives of the Code are to ensure that capital investment plans are affordable, prudent, and sustainable.	Annual	Yes	None Specified	Head of Projects and Pensions	Replacement	Approved and implemented	February 2022	Annual Review
31	Treasury Management Strategy	The Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy are underpinned by the CIPFA Code of Practice and Treasury Management Practices (TMPs) which provide prescriptive information as to how the treasury management function should be carried out.	Annual	Yes	None Specified	Head of Projects and Pensions	Replacement	Approved and implemented	February 2022	Annual Review
32	Medium Term Financial Plan	Sets out the Council's medium term financial plan.	Annual	Yes	None Specified	Corporate Finance Director	Council	Approved and implemented	February 2022	Annual Review
33	Pay Policy	Sets out the Council's approach to pay, required to publish it on an annual basis 2021-2022 (Sept onwards)	Annual	Yes	None Specified	HR Services Director	Council	Approved and implemented	April 2020	Annual Review
34	Strategic Asset Management Plan	Sets out the Council's strategic asset management plan.	2022-2025	Yes	None Specified	Corporate Finance Director	Council	Approved and implemented	April 2020	Timeline to be confirmed
35	Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy	This policy sets out Buckinghamshire Council's commitment to tackling fraud and corruption.	Annual	Yes	None Specified	Business Assurance Head of Service, Corporate Finance	Audit and Governance Committee	Approved and implemented	July 2021	In annual review process
36	Money Laundering Policy	This Policy applies to all employees and Members of the Council. Its aim is to enable employees and Members to respond to a concern they have during their dealings for the Council relating to potential money laundering.	Annual	Yes	None Specified	Business Assurance Head of Service, Corporate Finance	Audit and Governance Committee	Approved and implemented	July 2021	In annual review process
37	Whistleblowing Policy	The Whistleblowing Policy is intended to encourage and enable employees to raise serious concerns within the council rather than overlooking a problem or "blowing the whistle" outside.	Annual	Yes	None Specified	Business Assurance Head of Service, Corporate Finance	Audit and Governance Committee	Approved and implemented	July 2021	In annual review process

Number	Title / function of document	Brief description / purpose	Period covered	Statutory	Statutory Harmonisation Deadline	Responsible owner	Approver / Decision-maker	Current status	Harmonisation Approval / Implementation date	Expected refresh timetable
38	Risk Management Strategy	The Risk Management Strategy provides a framework designed to support Members and Officers in ensuring that the Council is able to discharge its risk management responsibilities.	Annual	Yes	None Specified	Business Assurance Head of Service, Corporate Finance	Audit and Governance Committee	Approved and implemented	July 2021	In annual review process
39	Discretionary Housing Payment	One off payment towards exceptional housing costs	2020-2023	Not Statutory	None Specified	Head of Revenues and Benefits	Council	Approved and implemented	April 2020	Timeline to be confirmed
40	Council Tax Hardship	One off payment to assist with the payment of council tax	2020-2023	Not Statutory	None Specified	Head of Revenues and Benefits	Council	Approved and implemented	April 2020	Timeline to be confirmed
41	Council Tax discounts and premiums	Empty property discount policy	2020-2023	Not Statutory	None Specified	Head of Revenues and Benefits	Council	Approved and implemented	April 2020	Timeline to be confirmed
42	Recovery process	The way the service collects council tax and business rates	2020-2023	Not Statutory	None Specified	Head of Revenues and Benefits	Portfolio Holder	Approved and implemented	April 2020	Timeline to be confirmed
Climate Change and Environment										
43	Household Waste Collection Policy Document	To make minor changes to waste collection policies in the south of Buckinghamshire to harmonise the service delivered.	2022 onwards	No	None Specified	Neighbourhood Services, Director	Leader	Approved and implemented.	Feb 2022	Timeline to be confirmed
44	Litter Enforcement Policy	Introducing a new policy on litter enforcement.	Ongoing	No	Head of Service Strategic Waste Management & Enforcement Neighbourhood Services	Newly created	Cabinet	29 th March 2022	April 2022	
45	Garden Waste Charging	To review and harmonise garden waste charging across the County.	Ongoing	No	Service Director Neighbourhood Services		Cabinet	29 th March 2022	July 2022	
Communities										
46	Safer Buckinghamshire Plan	Outlines the priorities for the Community Safety Partnership (Bucks Council is a statutory agency) in the partnership	2020-23	Yes	None Specified	Community Safety Head of Community Safety	Safer Bucks Board Cabinet	Approved and implemented.	April 2020	Public consultation during Autumn 2022, refreshed. Plan To be refreshed in 2022
47	Buckinghamshire Domestic Violence and Abuse Strategy	Sets out how we want to develop and improve domestic abuse services over the next three years.	2021-24	Yes	None Specified	Community Safety Head of Community Safety	Domestic Abuse Board Cabinet	Approved and implemented.	April 2021	To be refreshed in 2024.
48	Safer Buckinghamshire Serious Violence Reduction Plan	A multi-agency plan containing actions to tackling serious violence through early intervention, supporting communities and enforcement.	2020-23	Yes	None Specified	Community Safety Head of Community Safety	Serious Violence Task Force Safer Bucks Board	Approved and implemented.	September 2020	To be updated for 2023.
49	Modern Slavery Statement	To show our public commitment to play our part in reducing modern slavery and human trafficking. This includes partnership working such as prevention, identification, awareness raising, information sharing and enforcement.	2020-21	No	None Specified	Community Safety Head of Community Safety	Cabinet Member	Approved and implemented.	March 2020	Before 31 st May 2022
50	Equalities Policy	Highlights our statutory equalities objectives and demonstrates our due regard to our Public Sector Equality Duty	2020-2023	Yes	None-Specified	Policy Team	Council	Approved and implemented.	April 2020	New objectives required by 2024 at the latest

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Appendix C - Fees and charges still to be harmonised

Title / function of document	Brief description / purpose	Period covered	Responsible owner	Approver / Decision-maker	Portfolio	Current Status	Approval / Implementation date	Expected refresh timetable
Garden Waste Charging	To review and harmonise garden waste charging across the County.	June 2022	Neighbourhood Service Director Martin Dickman	Cabinet	Climate Change & Environment	In Progress	Approved and Implemented	Approved 29 th March
Body Piercings/Tattooing Licences	To review and harmonise body piercings and tattooing licences charging across the County.	April/May 2022 onwards	Housing & Regulatory Services, Jacqui Bromilow	Licensing Committee	Housing, Homelessness & Regulatory Services	In Progress	1 st April/May 2022	
Stray Dogs	To review and harmonise stray dogs' fees charging across the County.	April/May 2022 onwards	Housing & Regulatory Services, Jacqui Bromilow	Licensing Committee	Housing, Homelessness & Regulatory Services	In Progress	1 st April/May 2022	
Parking Charges	To review and harmonise parking charges across the County in relation to the development of a new Parking Strategy	March 2023 onwards	Parking Service – Julie Rushton	TBC	Transport	Not Started	March 2023	To harmonise charges during the parking strategy review refresh which is scheduled this year
Leisure	To review and harmonise leisure fees charging across the County.		Culture, Sport and Leisure – Sophie Payne	TBC	Culture & Leisure	Not Started	TBC	Harmonise will commence when provision is comparable, and contracts are re-let
Pest Control	To review and harmonise pest control fees charging across the County.		Housing & Regulatory Services, Jacqui Bromilow	TBC	Housing, Homelessness & Regulatory Services	Not Started	Summer 2022	
Cemeteries	To review and harmonise pest control fees charging across the County.		Housing & Regulatory Services, Wendy Morgan Brown	N/A	Housing, Homelessness & Regulatory Services	Not Started	N/A	No current plans to harmonise as all operate differently with different arrangements in place for the services that are provided.

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Appendix D – Strategies and policies still to be harmonised – expected by 31 March 2023

All the strategies, plans, policies, and charges are expected to be either refreshed, replaced, or newly created in the next 12 months. Some strategies, plans, and policies on this list have been previously harmonised since Buckinghamshire Council became unitary, however, are already up for renewal, for example, annual refresh hence why some will appear on both appendix B and D.

Number	Title / function of document	Brief description / purpose	Period covered	Statutory	Responsible owner	Newly created or replacement/refresh	Approver / Decision-maker	Expected approval date	Expected implementation date	Other key activities related to the timetable
Leader										
1	Digital Strategy	A new Digital Infrastructure and Connectivity Strategy for Buckinghamshire the place.	Ongoing	No	Head of Service Economic Growth & Regeneration	Newly created	Cabinet	Q2/3 2022/23	Q2/3 2022/23	Ongoing engagement with BLEP.
2	Corporate Plan	Sets out the council's future priorities and objectives	2020-2025	No	Director of Policy & Communication	Refresh	Leader/Council	March 2023	March 2023	Continual update dependent on requirements
Health and Wellbeing										
3	Choice and Charging Policy	ASC policy for client charges and contributions	2022 onwards	Yes	Service Director, Integrated Commissioning	Replacement	Cabinet Member	March 22	April 22	Key decision or only update of current policies
4	Substance misuse strategy	Priorities for reducing harms caused by substance misuse and delivering a high-quality treatment and recovery system.	2022-2027	No	Public Health	Replacement	Cabinet Member	June / July 2022	September 2022	The Strategy to take account of recommendations in local Drug and Alcohol Health Needs Assessment (Completion March 2022) and new 10-year drug plan 'From harm to hope'
5	Joint Autism Strategy	NHS and Council strategy setting out priorities and plan for the development of service for people with autism	2022-2025	No	Service Director, Integrated Commissioning	Newly created	Cabinet Member	Summer 22	Autumn 22	This strategy will respond to the national autism strategy published in 2021
6	Buckinghamshire Sexual Health Strategy	Priorities for sexual health over the next five years.	2022 - 2027	No	Service Director, Public Health	Refresh	Cabinet Member	June / July 2022	September 2022	To become Buckinghamshire Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy 2022 – 2027. Strategy to take account of recommendations in local Sexual Health, Health Needs Assessment (completion March 2022)
7	Short Breaks Policy for Adults	Policy for provision of short break support for people with care and support needs	2022 onwards	No	Service Director, Adult Social Care	Refresh	Cabinet Member	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2022/23	
8	Short Breaks Strategy	Strategy for the development of short break provision for people with care and support needs	2023-2026	No	Service Director, Adult Social Care	Refresh	Cabinet Member	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2022/23	

Number	Title / function of document	Brief description / purpose	Period covered	Statutory	Responsible owner	Newly created or replacement/refresh	Approver / Decision-maker	Expected approval date	Expected implementation date	Other key activities related to the timetable
9	Buckinghamshire Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment	Assessment of the current and future pharmaceutical needs of the local population and identification of gaps	2022 - 2025	Yes	Service Director, Public Health	Replacement	Health & Wellbeing Board	September 22	Not applicable. This document does not implement anything but influences commissioning and service provision decisions related to pharmaceuticals and devices.	
10	Better Care Fund	Annual plan for utilisation of Better Care Fund	Annual	No	Service Director, Integrated Commissioning	Refresh	Health & Wellbeing Board	September 2022	September 2022	Went Health & Wellbeing Board – April 2022 Formal Decision - September 2022 Annual plan for BCF expected in 22/23 – no timescale announced yet as planning guidance often late
11	Travel Assistance Policy	Policy for supporting people with transport	2022/23 onwards	No	Service Director, Integrated Commissioning	Newly created	Adults & Health Board Key Decision	Q3 2022/23	Q3 2022/23	This is a new policy being developed between Integrated commissioning and ASC Operations, planned to go to AH Board by March or April 2022. June 2022 Draft policy for consultation
12	Market Position Statement - Housing & Accommodation	Housing & Accommodation Solutions for People with Care & Support Needs	2023-2027	No	Service Director, Integrated Commissioning	Refresh	Cabinet Member	Dec 22	Jan 23	
13	Market Position Statement – Prevention and Early Help	Prevention, Early Help and supporting people at a community level	2023-2027	No	Service Director, Integrated Commissioning	Replacement	Cabinet Member	Dec 22	Jan 23	
14	Market Position Statement - Technology	Technology - Enabling People to Stay Connected and Stay Independent	2023-2027	No	Service Director, Integrated Commissioning	Replacement	Cabinet Member	Dec 22	Jan 23	
15	Adults with a learning disability strategy	Strategy setting out the service priorities to support adults with learning disabilities	2023-2026	No	Service Director, Public Health	Refresh	Cabinet Member	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2022/23	On hold in order to prioritise the Housing and Accommodation MPS
16	All-Age Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy Buckinghamshire	Strategy to improve the mental wellbeing of the population of Buckinghamshire	2023-2026	Yes	Service Director, Integrated Commissioning	Replacement	Cabinet Member	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2022/23	

Number	Title / function of document	Brief description / purpose	Period covered	Statutory	Responsible owner	Newly created or replacement/refresh	Approver / Decision-maker	Expected approval date	Expected implementation date	Other key activities related to the timetable
17	Buckinghamshire Transformation Plan for Children and Young People's Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing	Strategic plan for the development and transformation of CYP mental health and wellbeing (NHS England requirement)	Annual	Yes – NHS requirement		Refresh	Health & Wellbeing Board Children's Safeguarding board	Aug 2022	September 2022	An NHSE requirement, awaiting further information pending emerging ICB structure on whether this document will be required this year
Planning and Regeneration										
18	Biodiversity Accounting	Supplementary Planning Document.	Ongoing		Planning Policy and Compliance Head of Service Planning & Environment,	Newly created	Cabinet	Q2 2022/23	Q2 2022/23	
19	Aylesbury Garden Town Framework and Infrastructure	Supplementary Planning Document.	Ongoing		Planning Policy and Compliance Head of Service Planning & Environment,	Newly created	Leader (tbc)	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2022/23	
20	Aylesbury South (AGT1) Masterplan	Supplementary Planning Document.	Ongoing		Planning Policy and Compliance Head of Service Planning & Environment,	Newly created	Leader (tbc)	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2022/23	
21	RAF Halton Masterplan	Supplementary Planning Document.	Ongoing		Planning Policy and Compliance Head of Service Planning & Environment,	Newly created	Leader (tbc)	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2022/23	
22	Affordable Housing	Supplementary Planning Document.	Ongoing		Planning Policy and Compliance Head of Service Planning & Environment,	Newly created	Leader (tbc)	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2022/23	
23	Shenley Park	Supplementary Planning Document.	Ongoing		Planning Policy and Compliance Head of Service Planning & Environment,	Newly created	Leader (tbc)	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2022/23	

Number	Title / function of document	Brief description / purpose	Period covered	Statutory	Responsible owner	Newly created or replacement/refresh	Approver / Decision-maker	Expected approval date	Expected implementation date	Other key activities related to the timetable
24	Design Guide	Supplementary Planning Document.	Ongoing		Planning Policy and Compliance Head of Service Planning & Environment,	Newly created	Leader (tbc)	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2202/23	
25	Regeneration Framework	An overarching framework for regeneration across Buckinghamshire.	Ongoing	No	Local Economic Growth Head of Service Economic Growth & Regeneration,	Newly created	Cabinet (tbc)	Q3 2022/23	Immediately following approval	
26	Chesham Regeneration Strategy	A new regeneration strategy for Chesham, relating directly to the overarching Regeneration Framework.	Ongoing	No	Local Economic Growth Head of Service Economic Growth & Regeneration,	Newly created	Cabinet (tbc)	Q4 2022/23	Immediately following approval	
27	High Wycombe Regeneration Strategy	A refreshed regeneration strategy for High Wycombe, relating directly to the overarching Regeneration Framework.	Ongoing	No	Local Economic Growth Head of Service Economic Growth & Regeneration,	Refresh	Cabinet (tbc)	Q3 2022/23	Immediately following approval	
28	Tourism Strategy	To be scoped.	Ongoing	No	Local Economic Growth Head of Service Economic Growth & Regeneration,	Newly created	Cabinet (tbc)	Q4 2022/23	Immediately following approval	
29	Market Strategy	To be scoped.	Ongoing	No	Local Economic Growth Head of Service Economic Growth & Regeneration,	Newly created	Cabinet (tbc)	Q4 2022/23	Immediately following approval	

Housing & Homelessness & Regulatory Services										
30	Street Trading Consents	Effectively a new policy for street trading consents.	Ongoing	No	Head of Service Licensing, Cemeteries & Crematoria Neighbourhood Services,	Newly created	Licensing Committee / Full Council	March 2023	To be confirmed	It is expected to be implemented at March 2023
31	Animal Licensing Fees and Charges	Fees and charges for animal licensing.	Ongoing	Yes	Licensing, Cemeteries & Crematoria Head of Service Neighbourhood Services	Refresh	Licensing Committee	By September 2022	Immediately following approval	Webpage harmonisation and single customer application route
32	Regulatory Services Enforcement Policy	An overarching enforcement policy for regulatory services in Buckinghamshire.	TBC	Yes	Head of Service Environment Health, Housing & Regulatory Services	Refresh	Officer / Leader	June 2022	Immediately following approval	
33	Fit and Proper Persons policy review	The Mobile Homes (Requirements for Manager of Site to be Fit and Proper Person) (England) Regulations 2020 prohibit the use of land as a residential mobile home site unless the local authority is satisfied that the owner or manager of the site is a fit and proper person to manage the site.	Ongoing	Yes	Environment Health Head of Service Housing & Regulatory Services	Refresh	Leader (Tbc)	October 2022	Immediately following approval	
34	Caravan Site Licensing	Statutory requirement to license caravan sites.	Ongoing	Yes	Environment Health Head of Service Housing & Regulatory Services	Refresh	Leader (Tbc)	November 2022	To be confirmed	

Education & Children's Services

35	Accessibility strategy of Schedule 10 of the Equality Act 2010	As well as general duties for public bodies, the Equality Act states the legal obligations Local Authorities and others have towards disabled children and young people: a) They must not directly or indirectly discriminate against, harass, or victimize disabled children and young people. b) They must protect disabled pupils from discrimination and harassment and foster good relations between disabled and non-disabled peers: They must make reasonable adjustments, including the provision of auxiliary aids and services, to ensure that pupils with disabilities are not put at a substantial disadvantage.	2023 to 2028	Yes	Service Director Education	Refresh	Cabinet Member	March 2023	To be confirmed	It is expected to be implemented at March 2023
36	Participation Strategy	The participation strategy will be developed to ensure we capture the views of all young people in Buckinghamshire so that their experiences influence service development at an individual, operational, and strategic level. The Council has a statutory duty, set out in The Children's Act 1989, to consider the wishes and feelings of children when decisions are made about them. How well the Council listens to and acts upon the views and experiences of children and young people is part of Ofsted's inspection framework.		Yes	Early Help Head of Service, Children's Services	Replacement		May 2022	To be confirmed	

Finance, Resource, Property & Assets

37	Council Emergency Plan	This is a framework plan that sets out the internal command and control arrangements of the Council in relation to the response to an emergency in the community in support of the multi-agency response. It outlines what is expected of Services and Units with regards to emergency response.	Annual	Yes	Resilience Service Head of Service, Business Operations	Refresh	To be confirmed	Q2 2022/23	Q2 2022/23	.
38	Flood Resilience Policy	The Flood Resilience Policy is the draft Policy to state how the Council approaches flood resilience both through Mitigation as well as in Response.	Annual	No	Business Operations / Planning & Environment Civil Contingencies Unit / Flood Management Team	Replacement	TBC	April 2022	April 2022	
39	Medium Term Financial Strategy	The Council is required by law to set a balanced budget for each year we operate.	Annual	Yes	Service Director Corporate Finance	Replacement	Council	April 2022	April 2022	
40	Pay Policy	Sets out the Council's approach to pay, required to publish it on an annual basis	Annual	Yes	HR Services Director	Annual Review	Council	March/ April 2023	July 2023	Annual Review
41	Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy	This policy sets out Buckinghamshire Council's commitment to tackling fraud and corruption.	Annual	Yes	Business Assurance Head of Service, Corporate Finance	Refresh	Audit and Governance Committee	July 2022	July 2022	
42	Money Laundering Policy	This Policy applies to all employees and Members of the Council. Its aim is to enable employees and Members to respond to a concern they have during their dealings for the Council relating to potential money laundering.	Annual	Yes	Business Assurance Head of Service, Corporate Finance	Refresh	Audit and Governance Committee	July 2022	July 2022	
44	Whistleblowing Policy	The Whistleblowing Policy is intended to encourage and enable employees to raise serious concerns within the council rather than overlooking a problem or "blowing the whistle" outside.	Annual	Yes	Business Assurance Head of Service, Corporate Finance	Refresh	Audit and Governance Committee	July 2022	July 2022	

45	Risk Management Strategy	The Risk Management Strategy provides a framework designed to support Members and Officers in ensuring that the Council is able to discharge its risk management responsibilities.	Annual	Yes	Business Assurance Head of Service, Corporate Finance	Refresh	Audit and Governance Committee	July 2022	July 2022	
46	Insurance Strategy	To set out the Council's overarching approach to risk transfer vs risk retention and hence the balance between the procurement of external insurance and self-insurance, including rationale for the chosen levels of self-insurance.	Annual	Yes	Business Assurance Head of Service, Corporate Finance	Newly Created	TBC	Q4 2022/23	Q4 2022/23	It expected to be approved and implemented by March 2023
47	Agricultural Estate Plan	The policy outlines the key aims and objectives of the Agricultural Portfolio and identify the links with the Corporate Plan and key corporate policies/projects.	Annual	No	Property & Assets, Robert Daniels	Refresh	Leader	Q3 2022/23	Q3 2022/23	
48	Asset Management Plan		Annual	Yes	Asset Management Head of Service, Property & Assets,	Refresh	Cabinet	Q3 2022/23	Q3 2022/23	
49	Council tax reduction scheme under section 13A (2) of Local Government Finance Act 1988	Documents the rules of the local council tax support scheme	Annual	Pension age – Yes Working age, No	Revenues and Benefits, Head of Service Finance Services	Refresh	Council	February 2023	March 2023	
50	Rules for discretionary rate relief under section 47(1) of Local Government Finance Act 1988	Documents the rules used to award discretionary rate relief	Annual	No	Revenues and Benefits, Head of Service Finance Services	Refresh	Council	February 2023	March 2023	
51	Capital and Investment Strategy	Councils should comply with the Prudential Code for local authority capital investment introduced through the Local Government Act 2003. The key objectives of the Code are to ensure that capital investment plans are affordable, prudent, and sustainable.	Annual	Yes	Projects and Pensions, Head of Service Finance Services	Refresh	Council	February 2023	March 2023	

52	Treasury Management Strategy	The Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy are underpinned by the CIPFA Code of Practice and Treasury Management Practices (TMPs) which provide prescriptive information as to how the treasury management function should be carried out.	Annual	Yes	Projects and Pensions, Head of Service Finance Services	Refresh	Council	February 2023	March 2023	
Climate Change and Environment										
53	Climate Change & Air Quality Strategy Annual Report	Annual report on the adopted Climate Change & Air Quality Strategy.	Annual	Yes	Climate Change and Environment Head of Service, Planning & Environment,	Refresh	Cabinet	October 2022	N/A	
54	Design Code	A document that will contain new design rules for developments including the design of streets, public spaces, and buildings as well as spaces for water and nature.	Ongoing	No	Climate Change and Environment Head of Service, Planning & Environment,	Newly created	TBC	Q3 2022/23	Q3 2022/23	
55	Biodiversity Net Gain Scheme	Intrinsically linked to Biodiversity Account SPD.	Ongoing	No	Climate Change and Environment Head of Service, Planning & Environment,	Newly created	Cabinet	Q2 2022	Q2 2022	
56	Waste Management Strategy for Buckinghamshire,	Review and refresh the Council's Waste Management Strategy, taking into account the impacts and opportunities arising from the Government's Resources and Waste Strategy (RWS) and the Environment Act. The review and refresh of the Strategy will follow an options appraisal to consider the optimisation of waste services.	Ongoing	Yes	Head of Waste Strategy Neighbourhood Services,	Refresh	Cabinet	Q3 2022/23	Q3 2022/23	No further details currently available – planning/preparation has commenced but has not yet been concluded. It is expected
Culture and Leisure										
57	Indoor Leisure Facilities Strategy	Provides an assessment of indoor sports and leisure facilities, and future opportunities around this provision. Prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework and guidance set out by Sport England.	Ongoing	No	Leisure Head of Service. Culture, Sport & Leisure,	Newly created	Cabinet (tbc)	Q3 / Q4 2022/23	Immediately following approval	

58	Aylesbury Playing Pitches Strategy (North/Aylesbury Vale)	Provides an assessment of sports pitches and associated facilities, and future opportunities around this provision. Prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework and guidance set out by Sport England and informed by working collaboratively with the associated sport's governing bodies. Will feed into a countywide playing pitch strategy to be completed in early 23/24.	Ongoing	No	County & green parks Head of Service Culture, Sport & Leisure,	Newly created	Cabinet (tbc)	Q3 2022/23	Immediately following approval	
59	Library Strategy	A high-level strategic document setting out priorities and objectives for Buckinghamshire Libraries	2023 - 2028	No	Libraries Head of Service Culture, Sport & Leisure,	Refresh	Cabinet (tbc)	March 2023	April 2023	
Communities										
60	Buckinghamshire Council Public Spaces Protection Order Policy	Sets out the internal process for consultation on, and implementing a Public Space Protection Order within Bucks	July 2023 – March 2026	Yes	Community Safety Head of Community Safety/Community Safety Manager (Tactical and Operational)	Refresh	Cabinet Member	April 2023	July 2023	
61	Buckinghamshire Council Anti-Social Behaviour Policy	Will set out the internal processes for dealing with anti-social behaviour reported to the Council. Will also investigate external stakeholders ASB processes with a view to find areas of commonality where we can mutually agree on processes to reduce duplication, share resources, and strengthen multi-agency working.	March 2023- March 2026	Yes	Community Safety Head of Community Safety/Community Safety Manager (Tactical and Operational)	Newly Created	Cabinet	December 2022	March 2023	
62	Devolution and Asset Transfer Policy	Policy to guide the transfer of assets from the council to VCSE/T&P council or community group	Currently online but needs updating	Yes	Specialist Project Manager, Service Improvement	Refresh	Leader	May/June 2022	July 2022	
63	Safer Buckinghamshire Plan	Outlines the priorities for the Community Safety Partnership (Bucks Council is a statutory agency) in the partnership	2023-26	Yes	Community Safety Head of Service, Adults & Health	Refresh	Safer Bucks Board Cabinet	March 2023	April 2023	Public consultation during Autumn 2022, refreshed Plan signed off by 1 st April 2023

64	Modern Slavery Statement	To show our public commitment to play our part in reducing modern slavery and human trafficking. This includes partnership working such as prevention, identification, awareness raising, information sharing, and enforcement.	2022-24	Yes	Community Safety Head of Service, Adults & Health	Refresh	Cabinet Member	May 2022	May 2022	
Transport										
65	Buckinghamshire Local Cycling & Walking Infrastructure Plan	A Buckinghamshire wide plan setting out proposals for strategic walking and cycling network and schemes	2023 - 2043	Yes	Transport Strategy Head of Service, Strategic Transport & Infrastructure,	Newly created	Leader (tbc)	Q2 2022/23	Q2 2022/23	Pre-consultation paper went to cabinet on 6 th April
66	High Wycombe Transport Strategy	Linked to HW LCWIP (69)	Ongoing	No	Transport Strategy Head of Service, Strategic Transport & Infrastructure,	Newly created	Cabinet (tbc)	Q3 2022/23	Q3 2022/23	The decision to consult is planned for March 2022. Consultation is likely to run to May 2022.
67	High Wycombe Local Cycling & Walking Infrastructure Plan	Linked to HW Transport Strategy (68)	Ongoing	No	Transport Strategy Head of Service, Strategic Transport & Infrastructure,	Newly created	Leader (tbc)	Q2 2022/23	Q2 2022/23	The decision to consult is planned for March 2022. Consultation is likely to run to May 2022.
68	Electric Vehicle Action Plan	An action plan for increasing EV's in Buckinghamshire. To review the draft action plan before it is taken forward for adoption. The action plan will be the Council's plan to increase EV's in Buckinghamshire.	Ongoing	No	Transport Strategy Head of Service, Strategic Transport & Infrastructure,	Newly created	Cabinet	Q3 2022/23	Q3 2022/23	
69	Adoption of national Gearchange guidance, including the use of LTN 1/20 cycling design standards	To seek the adoption of a policy regarding the use of cycling standards of the LTN 1/20 for the design of the new cycling infrastructure.	Ongoing	No	Highways & Technical Services / Strategic Transport & Infrastructure, Heads of Service	Newly created	Cabinet	July 2022	July 2022	
70	Bus Service Improvement Plan (annual update)	Review of the existing BSIP.	Annual	Yes	Transport Strategy Head of Service, Strategic Transport & Infrastructure,	Refresh	Cabinet	October 2022	N/A	

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Report to Cabinet

Date:	7 th June 2022
Title:	Buckinghamshire Electric Vehicle Action Plan 2022-27
Cabinet Member(s):	Steven Broadbent, Cabinet Member for Transport Gareth Williams, Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Environment
Contact officer:	Hannah Joyce, Head of Transport Strategy
Ward(s) affected:	ALL
Recommendations:	The Buckinghamshire Electric Vehicle Action Plan (EVAP) is adopted.
Reason for decision:	This plan sets out the Council's approach to increasing electric vehicle charge points in Buckinghamshire over the next 5 years, supporting the Climate Change and Air Quality Strategy 2021.

1. Executive summary

- 1.1 A draft Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Strategy was initiated in 2020. Following the COVID pandemic, rapid changes in the electric vehicle market, and the publication of the national EV Infrastructure Strategy in March 2022¹, the Council have refreshed and extended the scope of this study to also consider the role of electric buses, taxis, the Council's fleet vehicles, and how to most efficiently increase the number and type of charge points.
- 1.2 The previous work undertaken was very technical and this will be maintained as a standalone background research document known as the 'Electric Vehicle Study'

¹https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/106557/6/taking-charge-the-electric-vehicle-infrastructure-strategy.pdf

2022'. A shorter 'EV Action Plan' was developed from the evidence in the Study, as well as input from Council officers, feedback from Members, and assistance from the Energy Saving Trust who administer the multiple government EV charge point funding streams.

- 1.3 The Study and Action Plan are considered key in supporting the continued uptake in EVs across Buckinghamshire and the delivery of key targets in Climate Change and Air Quality Strategy 2021.

2. Content of report

Background

- 2.1 Transportation currently contributes 51% of carbon emissions in Buckinghamshire, with 65% of these generated by cars². The Government's Transport Decarbonisation Plan 2020³ included ambitious targets for phasing out internal combustion engines across various vehicle types including buses, taxis and fleet. The most challenging being the banning of the sale of new petrol and diesel cars by 2030, vans by 2035, and HGVs by 2040.
- 2.2 In light of these targets a draft Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Strategy was produced for the Council by consultants Jacobs in 2020. However, progress on adoption of the strategy was delayed due to the COVID pandemic. To reflect rapid changes in the EV market, and in order to extend the scope of the original strategy to include buses and the Council's vehicles in line with the Council's adopted Climate Change and Air Quality Strategy 2021, we commissioned an update of the work.
- 2.3 The work commissioned included evidence-gathering on the status of the uptake of EVs in Buckinghamshire and identifying the locally-specific constraints on wider uptake, specifically the rural nature of the area and concerns around range anxiety.
- 2.4 The uptake of EVs in Buckinghamshire is higher than the national average (0.9% of population own an EV, versus 0.6%), reflecting the relative affluence of the population, and is shown in Appendix 1.

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2019>

³ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/100944/8/decarbonising-transport-a-better-greener-britain.pdf

- 2.5 The Jacobs EV Forecasting Tool was used to understand possible variations on uptake of EVs and future uptake based on journey patterns, vehicle scrappage rates, and demographic data.
- 2.6 Analysis was also undertaken to understand the areas with limited access to off street parking (reflecting ability to charge vehicles at home) so that we can prioritise the areas which need more access to public chargepoints (See Appendix 2). This work has helped to set the evidence base for the Action Plan and where we should be focusing our efforts to increase EV charging infrastructure.
- 2.7 The national Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy was published on 25th March 2022 and outlines that a mix of on street, destination (i.e., workplace) and rapid charge points (on the strategic road network) will be needed to meet the forecast demand for EVs. The scope of the Action Plan was therefore widened to include expansion of on-street charge point provision.
- 2.8 The EV Study and feedback received helped to shape a vision statement for the EV Action Plan:
“To expand the electric vehicle infrastructure network in Buckinghamshire to ensure that electric vehicles are a convenient and affordable option for vehicle owners, as part of a holistic and sustainable transport network”.
- 2.9 Following member feedback an overarching target was included in the Action Plan. This is in 2 stages:
- a) Double the number of EV charging spaces across Buckinghamshire, compared to February 2022 by 2023/4. This equates to 175 new parking bays. We will focus on coverage in areas currently without access to a charge point. This builds on the Council’s commitment at the Transport Environment and Climate Change Select Committee in June 2021 to double the number of charge points.
 - b) Increase the number of publicly available charging spaces in Buckinghamshire by 10 times, to 1000 spaces, within the lifetime of this plan (i.e., to 2027). This reflects the national ambition to increase the number of chargepoints 10 fold to 300,000 by 2030.
- 2.10 These targets include both publicly funded (i.e., facilitated by Buckinghamshire Council) and privately funded points (i.e., those in destinations such as supermarkets, workplaces and at service stations).

The EV Action Plan Objectives

- 2.11 The Action Plan’s objectives are outlined below:
1. Support the uptake of EVs within Buckinghamshire through the provision of a comprehensive network of EV charging infrastructure

2. Contribute to reducing carbon and air pollutant emissions from transport by supporting the UK-wide transition to EVs
3. Ensure that the EV infrastructure network is future-proofed, to allow for new technologies and trial innovative solutions
4. Provide a range of publicly funded charging infrastructure to support different charging requirements, including for those without off-street charging at their home
5. Support Buckinghamshire Council staff to transition to EVs through salary sacrifice and vehicle leasing schemes
6. Increase the council's EV fleet capacity and provide any necessary charging infrastructure
7. Work with developers, local businesses, parish and town councils to encourage provision of privately funded charge points
8. Work with local public transport and taxi- and private hire companies to facilitate charging infrastructure and support the transition to zero emission vehicles
9. Encourage use of EVs as part of a sustainable transport network, including active travel and public transport, whilst reducing the need to travel overall

2.12 To achieve the objectives of the Action Plan key actions and outcomes for both the short and medium term have been identified and can be summarised as:

Short term (to 2024/5)

- Double the number of EV charging spaces across Buckinghamshire, compared to February 2022 (This equates to 175 new parking bays by 2023/4), focusing on coverage in areas currently without access to a charge point.
- Work with a strategic EV supply partner to help facilitate EV charge point provision and provide data on EV use in Buckinghamshire. This arrangement will be reviewed at the end of the contract period.
- Investigate opportunities for income generation for the Council via publicly funded charge points, recognising that although currently the income from charge points does not generally cover costs of installing, operating and maintaining them, this situation may change over time as usage rates increase.
- Maximise opportunities to secure grant funding from Government via the Office for Zero Emission Vehicles (OZEV). Within the restrictions placed on the use of this funding, we will:
 - Increase the number of EV charge points in council-owned car parks near residential areas, focusing initially on areas where there is a higher uptake

in EVs (under the On-Street Residential Charge point Scheme (ORCS)), and provide technical support for town and parish councils wishing to secure funding via ORCS.

- Using the new Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) fund, we will increase the number of on-street EV charge points, prioritising areas where there is limited off street parking and public support.
- Work with EV charge point suppliers in the roll out of their networks of chargepoints on a commercial (100% privately funded) basis across Buckinghamshire.
- Work with EV charge point suppliers and District Network Operators (DNOs) to future proof the technology and power supplies to support Buckinghamshire's developing EV charging network.
- Take a strategic view to provision, ensuring there is a spread of EV charge points of different types across Buckinghamshire. Develop a system for recording and prioritising residents' requests for on-street EV charge points.
- Trial innovative charge point technologies and on street charging solutions (including induction charging, cable channels, solar canopies).
- Work with England's Economic Heartland, the DNOs and EV charge point suppliers to investigate the feasibility of installing ultra-rapid charge point hubs on strategic road links, including through the government's new Rapid Charging Fund.
- Install EV charge points at Buckinghamshire Council offices and depots to support staff to take up EVs and transition the council fleet to EVs. Collaborate with other public agencies to provide greater charging provision for public service fleet vehicles.
- Review and update Buckinghamshire's parking standards for new developments in line with new building regulations requirements⁴ for new developments to be released in June 2022.
- Undertake promotional activities targeting residents and local businesses to dispel commonly held myths about EVs and highlight price comparison to running costs of a petrol/diesel vehicle.
- Ensure the accessibility of charge points, in terms of both physical usage and payment methods.

⁴ New building regulation requirements: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/infrastructure-for-charging-electric-vehicles-approved-document-s>

- Work with suppliers to improve charge point reliability and investigate mechanisms to discourage 'over-staying' at charge points longer than necessary to complete a full charge.

Medium Term (2025-27)

- Continue to provide and extend a high quality, efficient and comprehensive publicly available EV charging network across the council area. Support the delivery of 1000 charging spaces across Buckinghamshire by 2027.
- Ensure the proper maintenance and continued operation of all charge points installed in partnership with Buckinghamshire Council and at Buckinghamshire Council facilities.
- Investigate options for providing on-street charge points in areas with high levels of properties without access to private home charge points. Install charge points in consultation with ward members, Community Boards and residents.
- Continuously monitor utilisation of publicly funded charging infrastructure and engage with the commercial sector to identify when further charging infrastructure should be installed to meet demand.
- Continue to work with local businesses, town and parish councils to increase the number of publicly available EV charge points.
- Encourage EV transition within the council's supply chain through our contract procurement processes.
- Look at ways to integrate and promote zero emission vehicles within the wider transport network (e.g., bus, rail and freight) alongside other decarbonisation measures within the development of the council's next Local Transport Plan (Buckinghamshire LTP5).
- Work with DNOs to understand options to bring fast- or rapid EV charging to locations with limited electricity supply, to ensure EV charging supply is spread evenly across Buckinghamshire.
- Promote options for increasing the uptake of EVs by staff through salary sacrifice options, the Council's Vehicle Leasing Scheme, or other Government supported schemes.
- Consider the introduction of emissions-based parking schemes as part of the forthcoming work on the Buckinghamshire Parking Strategy.
- Monitor technological development and maturity of solutions to transition HGVs to EV. This should include monitoring of developments for other fuel solutions such as hydrogen.

3. Other options considered

- 3.1 Not to adopt the Action Plan which would mean that we would not have a strategy to support our ambitions to increase the number of EV charge points in Buckinghamshire and would undermine the Council's commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions for Buckinghamshire by 2050⁵.
- 3.2 Undertake a full public consultation on the Action Plan. This would delay the adoption of the Action Plan until Autumn/Winter 2022. It is considered that this is an urgent priority for the Council and already has a basis in the policies of the adopted Climate Change and Air Quality Strategy. Both the Study and Action Plan have been developed in collaboration with all ward members and so via this mechanism has addressed local concerns. Therefore, a public consultation exercise is not required.
- 3.3 The specific locations of future charge points are deliberately not covered within the Action Plan. It is considered that these locations would be identified and agreed with public and member consultation at an appropriate time.

4. Legal and financial implications

- 4.1 The Office for Zero Emission Vehicles (OZEV) currently maintains three funding streams to which the Council bids for grants to fund the majority of charge points delivered by the Council:
1. The On-street Residential Charging Scheme (ORCS⁶) is for the installation of public charge points in residential areas. We have previously secured c£35k from the OZEV ORCS fund in 2019/20 for on-street charge points, and c£160k from the same fund in 2020/21 for fast charge points in Council-owned car parks in proximity to residential areas. We are about to make another similar bid to this fund in June 2022 and this fund allows for multiple applications each year. Assuming we are successful in being awarded a similar level of funding this and next year, ORCS should fund an

⁵ Buckinghamshire Council Climate Change and Air Quality Strategy:

<https://www.buckinghamshire.gov.uk/environment/energy-and-climate-change/the-climate-change-and-air-quality-strategy/climate-change-and-air-quality-strategy/>

⁶ OZEV On-street Residential Charge point Scheme: [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/grants-for-local-authorities-to-provide-residential-on-street-charge points](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/grants-for-local-authorities-to-provide-residential-on-street-charge-points)

additional 60-120 charging bays across our car parks and/or at on-street locations by 2023/4.

2. The Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Scheme (LEVI⁷) is for the installation of public on-street charge points in residential areas. This fund will include £400 million for the installation of charge points, and £50 million for the hiring of new staff resource to support this. Of this, a £10 million 'pilot' fund has been launched, with applications due by 17 June 2022. We are intending to make an application to this fund which will deliver another 30 on-street charge points, as well as trialling technological innovation in the areas of cable channels, induction charging and solar power generation.
 3. A £950 million 'Rapid Charging Fund' which is aimed at delivering rapid charge points at service stations on motorways and major A-roads. This is unlikely to affect the Council in the short term, but we will work with England's Economic Heartland to ensure co-ordination and delivery at appropriate sites within Buckinghamshire.
- 4.2 In support of the above the Council has agreed a new capital funding allocation of £200k per annum for 4 years – a total investment of £800k – for the delivery of EV charging infrastructure. This budget will be used to support those locations where additional works are needed (such as upgrading the electrical power supply or guarding lighting columns), which are typically not covered by grant funding. This will help us to unlock more difficult locations to allow even distribution of charge points across Buckinghamshire.
- 4.3 The Council has already undertaken a procurement exercise to secure an EV charge point supplier that can act as a partner to deliver ORCS funded EV charge points across Buckinghamshire and this was awarded to BP Pulse on the 9th February 2022. This includes a profit-sharing option to help to secure a future revenue stream for the Council.
- 4.4 In addition, officers are working with Community Boards and Town and Parish Councils to support them to identify, apply for funding and install charge points on their properties. In combination, this work will ensure we are able to meet the Action Plan target of an additional 175 charging spaces by 2023/4.

⁷Local electric vehicle infrastructure (LEVI) pilot funding: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/apply-for-local-electric-vehicle-infrastructure-levi-pilot-funding>

5. Corporate implications

5.1 This Action Plan supports the aims of the Buckinghamshire Climate Change and Air Quality Strategy and will promote electric vehicle transition, both publicly and for the Council's own fleet. There are implications for all services which operate fleet vehicles or provide parking for staff or customers. Affected services have been consulted through the Electric Vehicle Working Group.

6. Local councillors & community boards consultation & views

6.1 Early member engagement was undertaken in 2020, including inviting members to a workshop to outline the scope of the strategy. Officers have aimed to keep members updated throughout the development of the Action Plan.

6.2 Officers presented to all Community Board Coordinators in 2021 and have since set up a process by which Parish Councils and Community Boards can request assessment of potential locations for electric vehicle charge points.

6.3 During February 2022 we undertook a further round of consultation with all Members on the draft EV Action Plan. Feedback included (but was not limited to):

- Increased clarity around plans for specific types of charge point, i.e., 'slow' (3-6kW), 'fast' (7-22kW) and 'rapid' (25kW+) points;
- Clarifying Buckinghamshire's role in charge point facilitation (rather than acting as a charge point operator); and
- The inclusion of a vision statement and overall target for charge point provision.

7. Communication, engagement & further consultation

7.1 Members, Community Boards and officers have been consulted on the Study and Action Plan and their comments have been included in the final document, as detailed above.

7.2 We have also received feedback on the draft Action Plan from Energy Saving Trust (EST), who offer free advice to local authorities who are developing their EV strategies. This is important as it is the EST who administer all EV charging funds on behalf of the Office for Zero Emission Vehicles (OZEV). Their feedback included:

- Welcomed the proposed target, considering it to be clear, realistic and achievable;
- Requested increased consideration of taxi and private hire vehicles; and
- Needed context around the new national infrastructure strategy.

- 7.3 A cross team officer Electric Vehicle Working Group was established in July 2021. They meet monthly to disseminate best practice and lessons learned relating to electric vehicles. They have all fed into the development of the Action Plan.

8. Next steps and review

- 8.1 Once adopted the EV Action Plan will be 'launched' at the Buckinghamshire Clean Air Day event organised in collaboration with Bucks Business First at the University of Buckingham on 16th June 2022.
- 8.2 Following adoption of the Plan, the Council will undertake a programme of public and member engagement to determine the optimum locations for future on-street charge points across Buckinghamshire. We will seek applications via the Community Boards and these locations will then be prioritised for installation based on: the availability of (and cost of connection to) the local electricity supply; funding opportunities for that type/location of charge point; and proximity to alternative public charging locations.
- 8.3 An EV specific inbox (evcharging@buckinghamshire.gov.uk) has been set up and we will encourage people to email requests for charge points via this mechanism, to be then included in the prioritisation process.
- 8.4 We will continue to keep ward members updated via the online Member Portal.
- 8.5 The Council will be submitting bids to both the ORCS and LEVI grant funds in June 2022. Subject to award of funding, further chargepoints will be installed in Council-owned car parks in 2022/3.

9. Background papers


- 9.1 A copy of the EV Action Plan is attached for information.


10. Your questions and views (for key decisions)

- 10.1 If you have any questions about the matters contained in this report please get in touch with the author of this report. If you have any views that you would like the cabinet member to consider please inform the democratic services team democracy@buckinghamshire.gov.uk.

Appendix 1: Glossary

Active travel	Physically-active modes of transport, including walking and cycling.
Cable channel	A small channel through a pavement designed to hold EV charging cables. The cables could be from either a lamp-post-based on-street charge point, or a household's own power supply.
Charge point	An electrical unit designed to provide power for charging EVs. One charge point may have more than one electrical socket to serve multiple vehicles/parking bays.
Destination (charge point type)	Refers to charge points provided at the typical end-points of journeys away from residential areas such as workplaces, supermarkets, libraries, leisure centres etc.
Distribution Network Operator (DNO)	Regional operators of electrical distribution networks. Buckinghamshire is unusual in being served by three DNOs: Scottish and Southern Energy, UK Power Networks, and Western Power Distribution.
DfT	Department for Transport
EST	Energy Saving Trust; administer the ORCS and LEVI funds on behalf of OZEV
EV	Electric Vehicle. These can be fully battery-powered, or a petrol/diesel hybrid with a power connector for recharging.
Fast (charge point type)	Refers to charge points designed to fully charge a typical EV in around 3-7 hours. Defined by DfT as being in the 7-22kW range. These are popular at workplaces and home and also tend to be installed in destinations such as car parks, supermarkets and leisure centres Installation of fast/rapid charge points are often limited by the availability of suitable power connections. Example: BP floor-mounted bollard (https://www.bppulse.co.uk/business-charging-solutions)

	
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
Induction	This refers to EVs capable of being charged ‘wirelessly’, typically from a plate set within the road. This technology is still in its infancy and very few vehicles have the on-board technology required to do this.
LEVI	<p>Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure fund. Announced alongside the UK Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy. This is being launched in three stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An initial trial fund to support new EV charge points totalling £10m has been launched, with submissions due 17 June 2022. This focuses on innovative approaches to on-street charge point provision and will fund between 6-8 schemes nationally. - A larger £400m fund, which will also support EV charge point provision. - A further £50m to support associated staffing costs. <p>Launch dates for the larger funds are yet to be announced.</p>
Off-street (charge point type)	Refers to charge points located in car parks or in other designated parking bays away from the road network
On-street (charge point type)	Refers to charge points located directly on the road network, without designated parking bays. These are typically either housed in bollard-sized units or attached to lamp-posts.

ORCS	<p>On-street Residential Charge point Scheme. A government fund aimed at supporting installation of charge points in residential areas, including both on-street and off-street parking locations. Buckinghamshire Council has received money from this fund twice previously, funding a total of 36 charge points (serving 52 parking bays), and intends to submit a new bid(s) in 2022/23.</p>
OZEV	<p>Office for Zero Emission Vehicles; provider of the ORCS and LEVI funds</p>
Rapid (charge point type)	<p>Refers to charge points designed to fully charge a typical EV in around 20 minutes-2hours depending on battery capacity. Defined by DfT as being between 22-50kW but can refer to units up to 99kW. Not all EVs are capable of accepting power at this rate. Installation of rapid charge points is often limited by the availability of suitable power connections.</p> <p>Example: Ecotricity charger (https://www.zap-map.com/ev-rapid-charger-guide/)</p> 
Rapid Charging Fund	<p>A fund supplied by OZEV to support development of rapid charge points at motorway- and major A-road service stations.</p>
Slow (charge point type)	<p>Refers to charge points designed to fully charge a typical EV in around 6-21 hours. They are often used to charge overnight, in workplaces and in long stay car parks, where vehicles can be left for longer periods of time., e.g., overnight or long stay car parks. Defined by DfT as being in the 3-6kW range.</p> <p>Example: Char.gy lamppost unit (https://char.gy/):</p>



Solar canopy

A canopy with solar panels on top, designed to feed EV charge points underneath. Typically cover several parking spaces supplying 2-4 of these with EV charge points.

Ultra-rapid
(charge point
type)

Ultra-rapid chargers provide power at 100kW or more. They are often found at motorway services or locations close to main routes. For those EVs capable of accepting 100kW or more, charging times are typically 20-30 minutes.

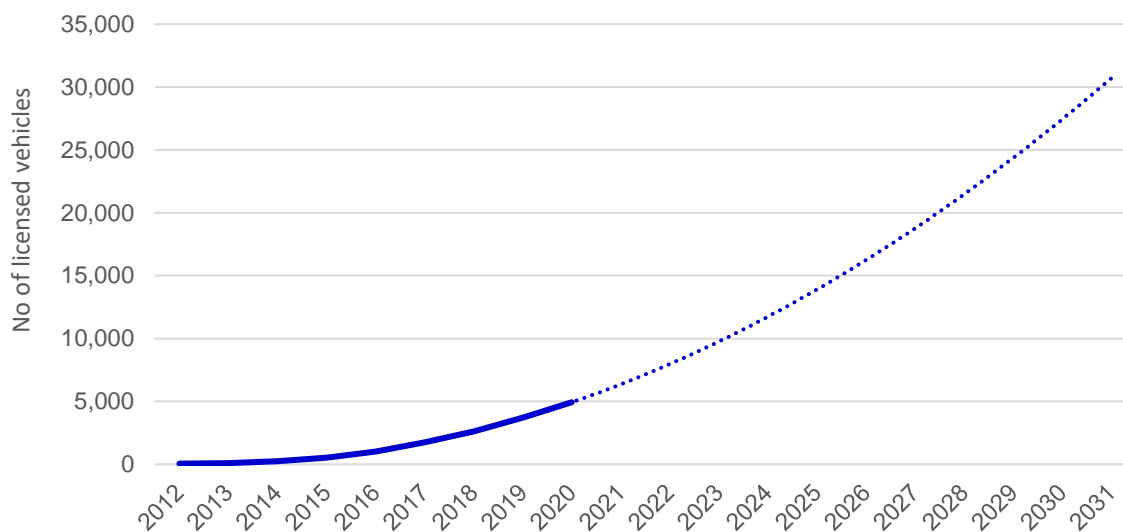
Example: Ionity charger (<https://www.current-news.co.uk/news/ultra-rapid-chargers-see-surging-popularity-in-new-zap-map-survey>)



Zero emission vehicles	Vehicles which emit 0% carbon dioxide at the point of use, i.e., when driving. These are typically either fully battery-powered or use hydrogen fuel cells.
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Appendix 2 - Number of registered EVs in Buckinghamshire up to Q2 of 2021 and forward projection







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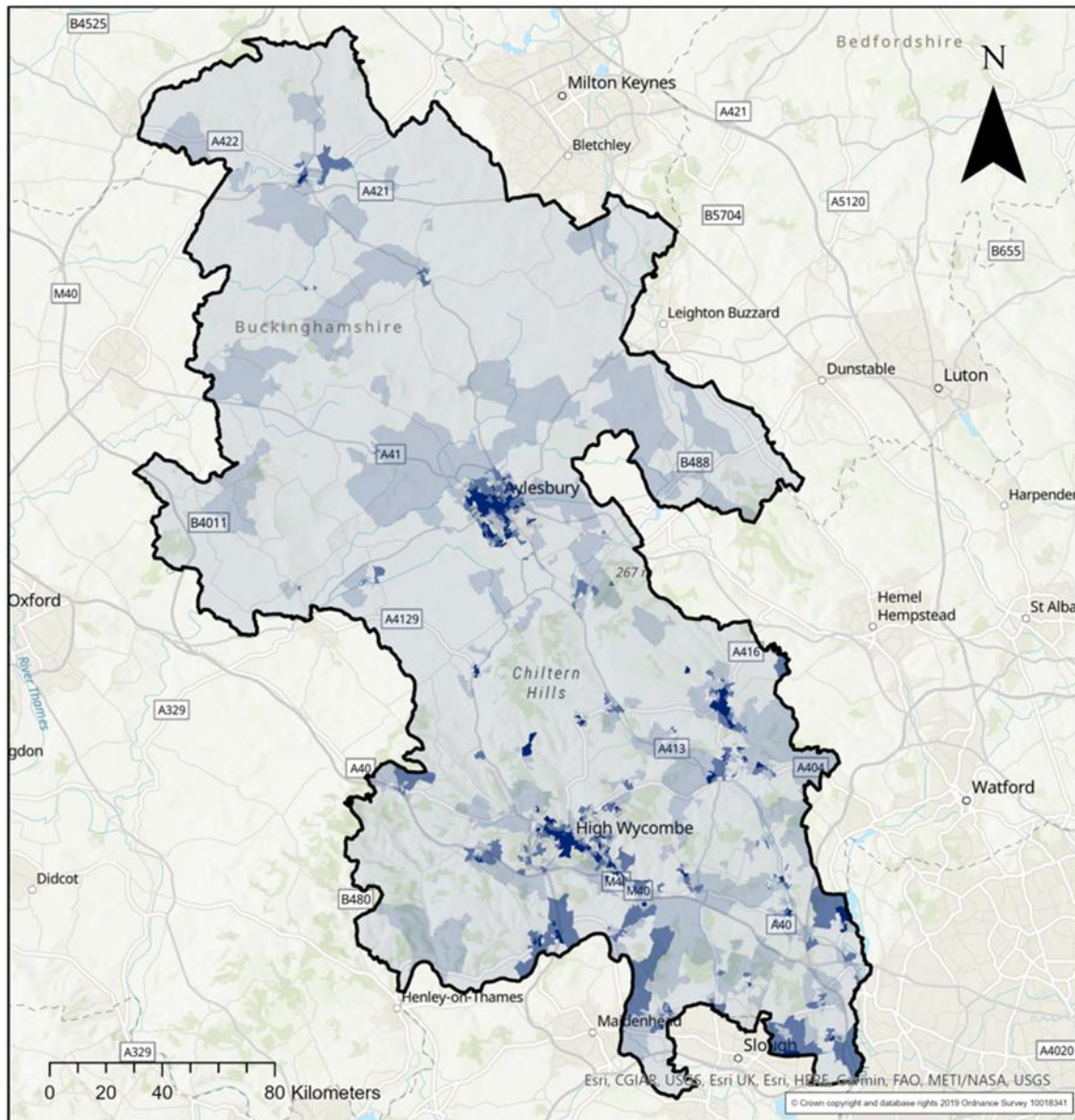
Appendix 3 - Areas with limited off-street parking availability (February 2022)

Legend

 Buckinghamshire_border

Limited Off-Street Parking Availability

-  0 - 25%
-  25% - 50%
-  50% - 75%
-  75% - 100%



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Buckinghamshire Electric Vehicle Action Plan 2022-2027



Buckinghamshire Electric Vehicle Action Plan

Introduction

This document represents Buckinghamshire Council's first 5-year Action Plan to support the transition to Electric Vehicles (EVs). The aim of this is to reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality as set out in the Council's Climate Change and Air Quality Strategy (2021). This Plan has been developed with advice from the Energy Saving Trust¹ and following feedback from EV users and infrastructure providers. It is accompanied by an in-depth Electric Vehicle Study looking into the challenges facing EV infrastructure provision in Buckinghamshire.

Globally, we are facing a climate emergency and the UK is committed to reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions to net zero by 2050. Part of this includes phasing out internal combustion engine (petrol and diesel) vehicles. Fully petrol- or diesel vehicles will no longer be sold in the UK after 2030². To support the transition to electric vehicles the Government has recently published their Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy, which aims to increase the number of public charging points by 10-fold, equating to a minimum of 300,000 electric vehicle charge points by 2030³. For Buckinghamshire this would generate a minimum requirement for 2430 chargers (1 point for every 223 residents) by 2030. £1.6 billion funding for new electric vehicle charge points was announced in March 2022 in support of this ambition.

Within the Buckinghamshire Climate Change and Air Quality Strategy we have committed to **achieve net zero carbon emissions for Buckinghamshire by 2050**⁴. Transportation currently contributes 51% of those emissions in Buckinghamshire, with 65% of these generated by car use⁵ (see Figure 1). Our aim is for residents to move towards being less dependent on vehicles for their daily lives, especially for shorter journeys, and to take up more sustainable and active modes of travel. However, EVs provide a good alternative to combustion engine vehicles as they generate zero 'tailpipe' emissions and have a lower whole-life carbon footprint.

¹ <https://energysavingtrust.org.uk/service/local-government-support-programme/>

² New petrol/diesel hybrids will be phased out after 2035, and petrol/diesel HGVs by 2040.

³ DfT – Taking charge: the electric vehicle infrastructure strategy:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-electric-vehicle-infrastructure-strategy>

⁴ Buckinghamshire Council Climate Change and Air Quality Strategy:

<https://www.buckinghamshire.gov.uk/environment/energy-and-climate-change/the-climate-change-and-air-quality-strategy/climate-change-and-air-quality-strategy/>

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2019>

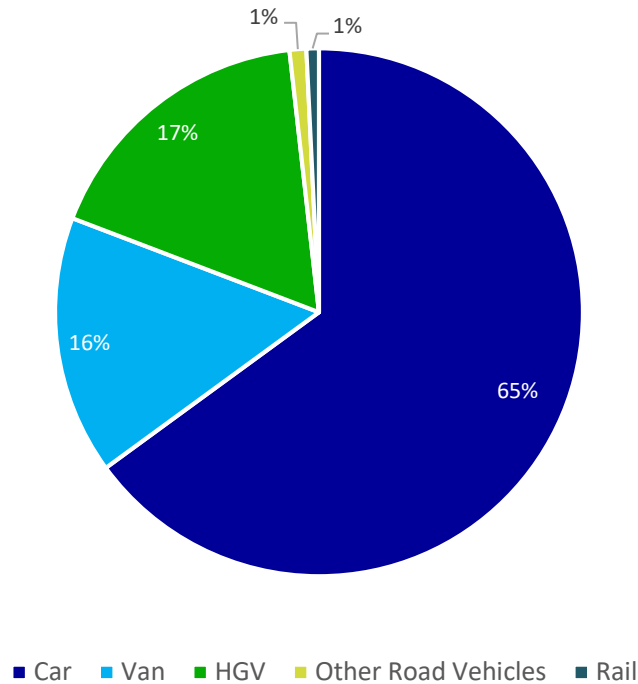


Figure 1: Carbon sources from transportation in Buckinghamshire, 2019

The transition to EVs will be influenced by factors outside the control of Buckinghamshire Council, and in some cases beyond that of the UK Government. Overcoming challenges regarding the global supply of batteries and vehicles, the purchase cost of EVs currently being comparatively more expensive than petrol/diesel vehicles, as well as difficulties meeting power demand and the prohibitive cost of new electricity grid connections in certain areas, are outside the influence of the Council. However, Buckinghamshire Council can help to ensure infrastructure is in place to help residents transition to EVs.

Buckinghamshire Council is not the only facilitator of EV charge points, and the Action Plan also addresses the need to increase commercially provided EV chargers to provide a comprehensive charging ‘network’ across the area. New regulations also now mandate the installation of EV chargepoints in new housing developments⁶. It should be noted that EV charging provision is a relatively new and rapidly evolving market, and in general income from charge points does not currently cover costs of installing, operating and maintaining them.

There are currently 175 public chargers in Buckinghamshire⁷ and for the purpose of this document, these are grouped into 3 main categories (more information can be found in Appendix 2):

- **Slow (3-6kW)**
- **Fast (7-22KW)**
- **Rapid (25-99kW)**

⁶ Approved Document S: infrastructure for charging electric vehicles, DLUHC 2021: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1046250/consultation-response-electric-vehicle-charging-in-residential-and-non-residential-buildings.pdf

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/electric-vehicle-charging-device-statistics-january-2022>

We recognise an increasing demand for faster ‘rapid’ and ‘ultra-rapid’ (100kW+) chargers, to increase convenience for EV users and the attractiveness of EVs to replace petrol and diesel vehicles. However, installation of rapid charge points requires more robust connections to the power network, and this is constrained in some parts of the County. Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) are aware of this and are seeking to increase power connectivity to meet this new demand. The national Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy aims to focus ‘rapid’ charge point provision on the strategic road network (i.e., motorway) service stations, at least in the short term.

Electric Vehicle Action Plan Vision

As well as our work to increase the number of trips made by walking, cycling and public transport, we will continue to monitor the reduction in carbon emissions in 5-year periods. The Buckinghamshire Climate and Air Quality Strategy includes transport focused actions that will help us do this. This document outlines specific actions focused on EV uptake and is supported by our vision statement.

“To expand the electric vehicle infrastructure network in Buckinghamshire to ensure that electric vehicles are a convenient and affordable option for vehicle owners, as part of a holistic and sustainable transport network”

We will support the national ambition for EV charging provision and we want to continue to facilitate and fund public charging points where we can. **We aim to have increased the number of publicly available charging spaces in Buckinghamshire by 10-fold, to 1000 spaces, within the lifetime of this plan.**

Action Plan Objectives

Action Plan objectives to support this vision have been developed and identified as part of the EV Study:

1. Support the uptake of EVs within Buckinghamshire through the provision of a comprehensive network of EV charging infrastructure
2. Contribute to reducing carbon and air pollutant emissions from transport by supporting the UK-wide transition to EVs
3. Ensure that the EV infrastructure network is future-proofed, to allow for new technologies and trial innovative solutions
4. Provide a range of publicly funded charging infrastructure to support different charging requirements, including for those without off-street charging at their home
5. Support Buckinghamshire Council staff to transition to EVs through salary sacrifice and vehicle leasing schemes
6. Increase the council’s EV fleet capacity and provide any necessary charging infrastructure
7. Work with developers, local businesses, parish and town councils to encourage provision of privately funded charge points

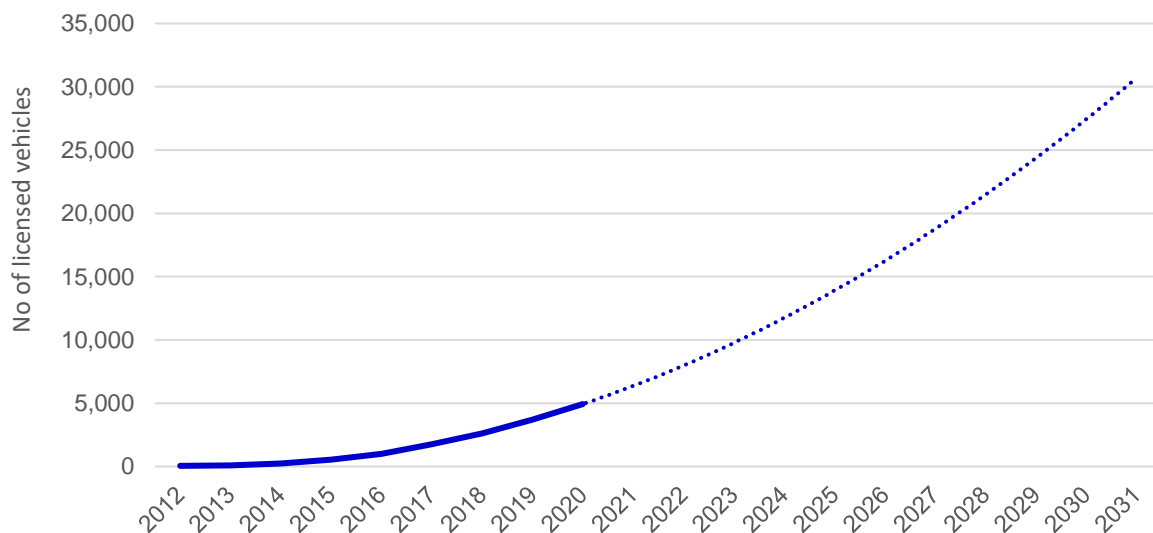
8. Work with local public transport and taxi- and private hire companies to facilitate charging infrastructure and support the transition to zero emission vehicles
9. Encourage use of EVs as part of a sustainable transport network, including active travel and public transport, whilst reducing the need to travel overall

Uptake of EVs in Buckinghamshire

The uptake of EVs in Buckinghamshire is higher than the UK and South-East of England average. This can be attributed in part to Buckinghamshire having relatively affluent residents and the trend of early uptake in EVs being from people with higher incomes. This is expected to increase in the future as the price of EVs reach parity with petrol/diesel vehicles. However, the overall uptake rate in Buckinghamshire and the UK as a whole remains slow when compared to what is needed to achieve transport decarbonisation.

Figure 2 shows the number of licensed EVs in Buckinghamshire with a projection to 2030⁸. A projected growth curve to 2030 for registered EVs in Buckinghamshire based on recent sales results in a total of approximately 30,000 vehicles. This is significantly below the figure that would be required if the UK is to hit the forecasts produced by the UK’s Committee on Climate Change (CCC), which equates to approximately 110,000 vehicles in Buckinghamshire alone. It is therefore clear that a significant acceleration in the uptake of EVs is required through the remainder of the 2020s to meet the CCC target.

Figure 2: Number of registered EVs in Buckinghamshire up to Q2 of 2021 and forward projection



There are a number of barriers and constraints to transitioning to EVs that have been considered in the development of this Action Plan:

Range – One common barrier to driving an EV is concern over the range or distance that an EV can travel before recharging is required. However, new battery technology means that recent EVs have much greater ranges. Ranges have increased from less than 100 miles to

⁸ Buckinghamshire EV Study (Jacobs) 2021

200+ miles, which is more than adequate for the vast majority of UK drivers' daily driving requirements. The average commute in Buckinghamshire is 25 miles per day, meaning daily charging would likely be unnecessary. Even company car users which average of 17,500 miles a year do not typically exceed 70 miles per day.

Disparity of charging types – One of the most often cited barriers is the lack of charging infrastructure at destinations. However, availability is increasing, and charger compatibility has improved significantly in recent years, with all manufacturers (apart from Tesla) working towards the Open Smart Charging Protocol, to further standardise charging types and connectors.

Rapidly evolving EV charging technology – Prior to 2016 most EVs charged at 3kW alternating current (called 'slow' charging), which was adequate to fully recharge most batteries (typically up to 24 kWh) overnight. EV charging technology has evolved and a limited number of compatible vehicles can now recharge from 0% to 80% in 15-30 minutes. However, installation and therefore availability of 'fast' and 'rapid' charge points is constrained by the power supply itself which requires more robust connections to the local grid.

Choice of vehicles is expanding – in Autumn 2021 there were over 100 different EV models available on the UK market with a good degree of choice across the various classes of cars and, increasingly, vans. Some manufacturers have also announced an intention to produce only 100% battery electric vehicles from the mid-2020s (e.g., Jaguar, Alfa Romeo).

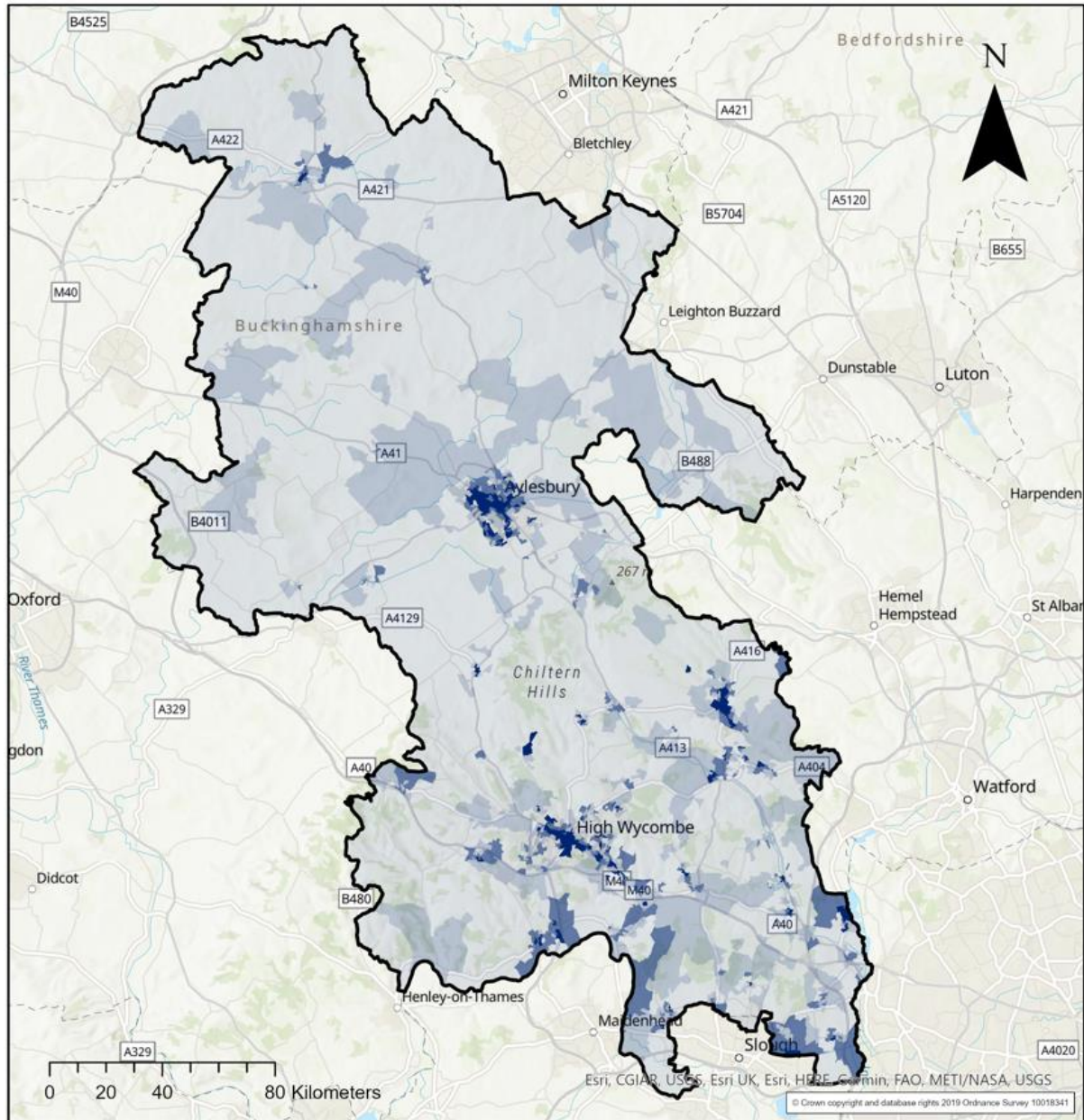
Price of vehicles – EV prices generally remain high, although a few models came to the market in 2021 priced under £40,000. However, the second-hand EV market is still small. Due to the falling price of batteries and increasing maturity of vehicle production techniques, it is estimated that price parity between EVs and petrol/diesel vehicles will occur in the mid to late 2020s.

Supply of vehicles – Consumers currently report relatively long waiting times for EVs, and there have been instances of models being removed from sale for periods in the UK due to an excess of demand over supply. Instability in vehicle supply impacts the usage of charge points, leading to challenges for sustaining and planning a cohesive public charging network. The lack of production capacity is a global issue and further expansion of capacity is needed in the coming years.

On-street charging – Whilst there are existing government schemes to support the installation of charge points for homes with access to off-street parking under permitted development rights, there are limited options to install charging infrastructure where there is no access to off-street private parking space. Residents without access to off-street parking might therefore be discouraged to shift to EVs for this reason. Some local authorities have begun trialling systems to allow charging across pavements, however, there remain several technical and regulatory difficulties with these.

We have reviewed data on parking provision across Buckinghamshire. Figure 3 shows the density of dwellings with limited off-street parking. From this research we have identified several key areas where we would like to support more on street charging provision. These are concentrated in denser urban areas, including Aylesbury, High Wycombe, Amersham, Chesham, Gerards Cross, Wendover, and the outskirts of Slough and Maidenhead.

Figure 3 - Areas with limited off-street parking availability (February 2022)⁹



Legend

Buckinghamshire_border

Limited Off-Street Parking Availability

- 0 - 25%
- 25% - 50%
- 50% - 75%
- 75% - 100%

⁹ Buckinghamshire EV Study (Jacobs) 2021

Current EV charging provision in Buckinghamshire

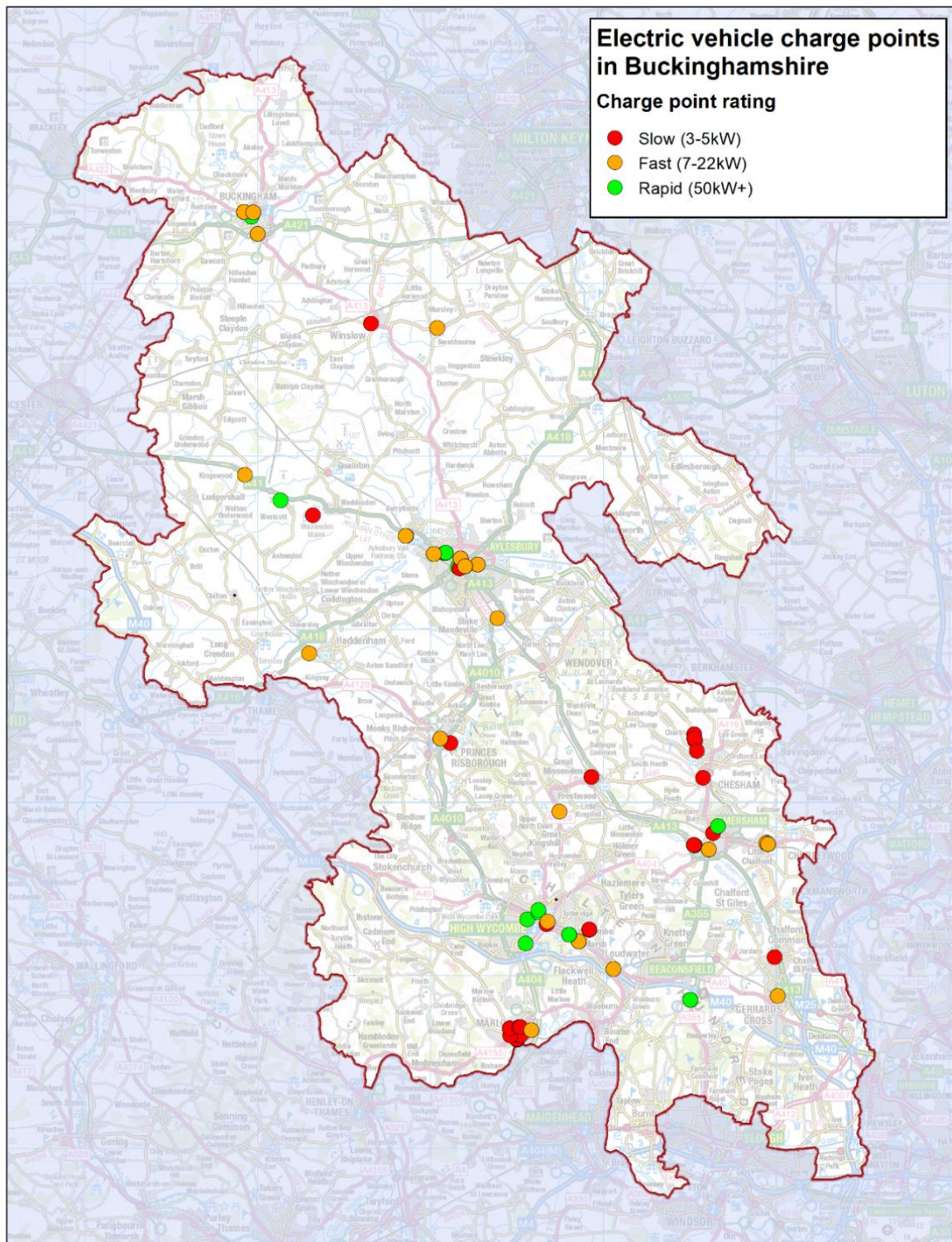
At the time of writing there are 175 public chargers in Buckinghamshire (35 of these are classed as 'rapid' chargers)¹⁰. In addition to this, charge point operators and businesses are also investing commercially in the network. These tend to be in areas where demand for EV charging is already high such as larger towns and along major traffic routes.

Current EV charging provision is outlined in Figure 4 below and is primarily concentrated within the main towns of Buckinghamshire namely Aylesbury, Chesham, Amersham, Buckingham, High Wycombe, and Marlow. Rural areas of Buckinghamshire currently have much less coverage and this is something we want to address. Where we cannot facilitate the provision of charging points in these locations ourselves, we will be working with charge point operators, parish and town councils, and businesses to encourage their installation.

At present, we do not enforce maximum stay times at any of our charge points. However, we have been made aware of some users 'over-staying' at charge points (parking vehicles at charge points for longer than is necessary to charge them). At present this is discouraged through the parking charges within our car parks, but we will investigate options to maximise turnover and the continued availability of charge points for multiple users.

¹⁰ Numbers of charge points based on DfT statistics: charging speeds as published on Zap Map: <https://www.zap-map.com/live/>

Figure 4: Existing charging infrastructure in Buckinghamshire (February 2022)



Action plan outcomes

To achieve the objectives of the Action Plan, this section explains the actions we will be taking and the expected outcomes, over both the short and medium term. These are outlined in more detail in Table 1 below.

Short term (to 2024/5)

- Double the number of EV charging spaces across Buckinghamshire, compared to February 2022 (this equates to 175 new parking bays) by 2023/4, focusing on coverage in areas currently without access to a charge point.
- Work with a medium-term strategic EV supply partner to help facilitate EV charger provision and provide data on EV use in Buckinghamshire. This arrangement will be reviewed at the end of the contract period.
- Investigate opportunities for income generation for the Council via publicly funded charging points, recognising that although currently the income from charge points does not generally cover costs of installing, operating and maintaining them, this situation may change over time as usage rates increase.
- Maximise opportunities to secure grant funding from Government via the Office for Zero Emission Vehicles (OZEV). Within the restrictions placed on the use of this funding, we will:
 - Increase the number of EV charge points in council-owned car parks near residential areas, focusing initially on areas where there is a higher uptake in EVs (under the On-Street Residential Charge point Scheme (ORCS)¹¹), and provide technical support for town and parish councils wishing to secure funding via ORCS.
 - Using the new Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) fund¹², we will increase the number of on-street EV charge points, prioritising areas where there is limited off street parking and public support.
- Work with EV charge point suppliers in the roll out of their networks of chargepoints on a commercial (100% privately funded) basis across Buckinghamshire.
- Work with EV charge point suppliers and DNOs to future proof the technology and power supplies to support Buckinghamshire's developing EV charging network.
- Take a strategic view to provision, ensuring there is a spread of EV charging points of different types across Buckinghamshire. Develop a system for recording and prioritising residents' requests for on-street EV chargers.
- Trial innovative charge point technologies and on street charging solutions (including induction charging, cable channels, solar canopies).
- Work with England's Economic Heartland, the DNOs and EV charge point suppliers to investigate the feasibility of installing ultra-rapid charge point hubs on strategic road links, including through the government's new Rapid Charging Fund.

¹¹ [On-Street Residential Chargepoint Scheme guidance for local authorities - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/on-street-residential-chargepoint-scheme-guidance-for-local-authorities)

¹² [Apply for local electric vehicle infrastructure \(LEVI\) pilot funding - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/apply-for-local-electric-vehicle-infrastructure-levi-pilot-funding)

- Install EV charging points at Buckinghamshire Council offices and depots to support staff to take up EVs and transition the council's fleet to EVs. Collaborate with other public agencies to provide greater charging provision for public service fleet vehicles.
- Review and update Buckinghamshire's parking standards for new developments, in line with new building regulations requirements for new developments¹³.
- Undertake promotional activities targeting residents and local businesses to dispel commonly held myths about EVs and highlight price comparison to running costs of a petrol/diesel vehicle.
- Ensure the accessibility of charge points, in terms of both physical usage and payment methods.
- Work with suppliers to improve charge point reliability and investigate mechanisms to discourage 'over-staying' at charge points longer than necessary to complete a full charge.

Medium Term (2025-27)

- Continue to provide and extend a high quality, efficient and comprehensive publicly available EV charging network across the council area. Support the delivery of 1000 charging spaces across Buckinghamshire by 2027.
- Ensure the proper maintenance and continued operation of all charge points installed in partnership with Buckinghamshire Council and at Buckinghamshire Council facilities.
- Investigate options for providing on-street charge points in areas with high levels of properties without access to private home chargers (see Figure 2). Install chargers in consultation with ward members, Community Boards and residents.
- Continuously monitor utilisation of publicly funded charging infrastructure and engage with the commercial sector to identify when further charging infrastructure should be installed to meet demand.
- Continue to work with developers, local businesses, town and parish councils to increase the number of publicly available EV chargers.
- Encourage EV transition within the council's supply chain through our contract procurement processes.
- Look at ways to integrate, promote, and secure funding for zero emission vehicles within the wider transport network (e.g., buses¹⁴, rail and freight) alongside other decarbonisation measures within the development of the council's next Local Transport Plan (Buckinghamshire LTP5).
- Work with DNOs to understand options to bring fast- or rapid EV charging to locations with limited electricity supply, to ensure EV charging supply is spread evenly across Buckinghamshire.
- Promote options for increasing the uptake of EVs by staff through salary sacrifice options, the Council's Vehicle Leasing Scheme, or other Government supported schemes.

¹³ [Infrastructure for charging electric vehicles: Approved Document S - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/infrastructure-for-charging-electric-vehicles)

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/apply-for-zero-emission-bus-funding>

- Consider the introduction of emissions-based parking schemes as part of the forthcoming work on the Buckinghamshire Parking Strategy.
- Monitor technological development and maturity of solutions to transition HGVs to EV. This should include monitoring of developments for other fuel solutions such as hydrogen.

These actions were derived from the findings of the accompanying EV study and are outlined in more detail in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Electric Vehicle Action Plan Recommendations for Key Actions

Recommendation	Rationale	Timescales	Responsible organisation (s)
<p>1a. Increase the number of publicly available EV charge points at Buckinghamshire Council-operated facilities to give residents, visitors, and fleet operators the confidence to transition to EV.</p>	<p>Public opinion surveys consistently show the opportunity to charge at publicly available charge points is highly valued. It is increasingly important as charging trends move away from home charging to address range anxiety and support residents without the ability to charge at home.</p> <p>As the supply of vehicles increases, it will be important to give users confidence that facilities exist to support their journeys, particularly within a rural county such as Buckinghamshire where there are higher than average commuting distances.</p> <p>Residents who do not have access to off-street parking will require public facilities.</p>	<p>Double the number of public charging facilities to 2023/24, with aim to support the provision of 1000 publicly available charging spaces by 2027.</p> <p>Initial ORCS bid to be undertaken with EV supply partner.</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council Council EV supply partner OZEV funding grants</p>

Recommendation	Rationale	Timescales	Responsible organisation (s)
<p>1b. To keep pace with the uptake in EVs, deliver more ‘fast’ and ‘rapid’ chargers in co-ordination with the private sector.</p>	<p>A high-level assessment on the potential number of future rapid charge points has been undertaken as part of the accompanying EV Study. This suggests that between 310 and 887 rapid chargers are likely to be required in Buckinghamshire by 2025 based on forecast EV uptake. Due to the uncertainties explained in this document, it is difficult to predict the precise number of rapid charge points required. Monitoring of charge point usage will be undertaken to inform future charging provision. We will also work with DNOs to identify suitable locations for rapid and ultra-rapid charge points hubs.</p>	<p>Provision of additional fast charge points in the short term to 2024, and rapid charge points in the medium term to 2027.</p>	<p>Private sector landowners EVCP Suppliers Buckinghamshire Council England’s Economic Heartland DNOs x 3</p>
<p>1c. Engage with the EV charge point industry on an ongoing basis to facilitate commercial roll out of chargers, increasing the number of publicly available EV chargers and workplace chargers</p>	<p>It will be important to continue providing sufficient charging infrastructure to give users confidence that facilities exist to support their journeys.</p>	<p>Monitoring of utilisation and engagement with sector to determine further phases of infrastructure delivery over the medium to long term (2023+)</p>	<p>EVCP Suppliers Businesses Buckinghamshire Council</p>
<p>2a. Undertake trials to facilitate charging in residential areas where residents do not have off-street parking.</p>	<p>Most areas without off-street parking are concentrated in denser urban areas. We are already trialing new on-street induction charging in Marlow and will investigate the introduction of other solutions for at home on-street charging.</p>	<p>Medium term to 2023+</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council Trial EV supplier partners</p>

Recommendation	Rationale	Timescales	Responsible organisation (s)
<p>2b. Look at opportunities for implementing further on-street charge points including a means of recording and prioritising residents' requests for on-street EVCPs.</p>	<p>Several challenges exist to the provision of on street chargers, as noted within the accompanying EV Study. Using lessons learnt from the early introductions of on street chargers in Buckinghamshire, future on street charging points should be supported with EV only bay markings and accompanying Traffic Regulation Order.</p>	<p>Medium term (2023+)</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council In conjunction with Community Boards and Parish and Town Councils</p>
<p>2c. Seek external funding from forthcoming sources, including but not limited to the Government's ORCS, LEVI, and Rapid Charging Fund.</p>	<p>In support of the national EV Infrastructure Strategy £1.6 billion funding for new electric vehicle charge points was announced.</p> <p>This is comprised of two main funding streams: the £450 million Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) fund which aims to improve on-street charge point provision; and the £950 million Rapid Charging Fund (RCF) which aims to install rapid charge points at motorway- and major A-road service stations. Alongside ORCS, these offer significant opportunities to improve charge point coverage, but have not yet come fully on-stream. We will submit a bid for the £10m LEVI trial fund in the first instance.</p> <p>This will help to fund trials in Recommendation 2a and assist with developing a new service offer to provide on-street charge points (Recommendation 2b).</p>	<p>Short term to 2023</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council</p>

Recommendation	Rationale	Timescales	Responsible organisation (s)
<p>3a. Procure a strategic commercial partner to help deliver the Council's EV-charging ambitions in off-street areas.</p>	<p>A coordinated and consolidated procurement exercise maximising the scale of the opportunity is likely to realise best value and leverage investment.</p> <p>Buckinghamshire Council has recently completed this exercise. The arrangement will be reviewed at the end of the current contract period (2027).</p>	<p>Short term to 2027</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council</p>
<p>3b. Where possible, establish a coordinated approach to setting tariffs for usage of charge points commissioned by Buckinghamshire Council in partnership with commercial operators.</p>	<p>Each charge point type (ultra-rapid, rapid, fast, and slow) will have different tariffs to reflect the fact that they are different products (e.g., a rapid charger will cost more to use than a slow charger).</p> <p>However, this recommendation will seek to ensure that tariffs are consistent for each charge point type that is commissioned by Buckinghamshire Council.</p>	<p>Medium term to 2026</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council EVCP suppliers</p>
<p>3c. Understand the potential for other procurement approaches or partnership working with England Economic Heartland (EEH)</p>	<p>This could help to provide a region-wide EV network that operates with consistent infrastructure. This approach would be most effective when planning a network of ultra-rapid and rapid charging hubs.</p>	<p>Short term to 2023</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council England's Economic Heartland Neighbouring local authorities DNOs x3</p>
<p>3d. Conduct procurement of a strategic commercial partner to help deliver on-street charge points.</p>	<p>The same rationale for Recommendation 3a will apply once a preferred approach to on-street charging has been defined through our trials.</p>	<p>Medium term to 2027</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council</p>

Recommendation	Rationale	Timescales	Responsible organisation (s)
<p>4. In partnership with an EV supplier, continue to maximise available Government funding to increase the number of EV charge points in Buckinghamshire (including OZEV's ORCS and LEVI schemes; Charging Infrastructure Investment Fund; Ofgem funding; and forthcoming funding referenced in Recommendation 2c.</p>	<p>The Council is dependent on external funding to expand its network of EV charge points. This agreement needs to be adaptable to changes in bid criteria and funding sources and is dependent on staff resources.</p>	<p>Ongoing through the length of the plan</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council Council EV supply partner</p>
<p>5a. Where possible future proof technology and the infrastructure deployed in future phases of charge point rollout.</p>	<p>The demand for ultra-rapid charging is currently limited by the low number of vehicle models with this capability. Additionally, the technological solutions for vehicle to grid and inductive charging are relatively immature. However, these technologies are likely to play a key role in the future.</p>	<p>Integrate requirements for keeping pace with innovations into contracts with commercial partners - ongoing through the length of the plan</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council EV charger supply partners</p>
<p>6a. To implement measures to support the transition of the Council's fleet to EV where possible.</p>	<p>The Council is already progressing a programme of fleet transition to EV. This includes purchasing chargepoints for the fleet.</p>	<p>Medium term (2026)</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council Term Contractors</p>

Recommendation	Rationale	Timescales	Responsible organisation (s)
<p>6b. Review options to increase the uptake in EVs for staff through increased workplace chargers and EV purchasing support through salary sacrifice schemes.</p>	<p>Increasing charging infrastructure at Council workplace destinations could encourage greater EV uptake from Council employees and contractors.</p> <p>Collaborating with other public agencies within the County will provide greater charging provision for all public service fleet vehicles.</p>	<p>Short term to 2023</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council Car Leasing Partners</p>
<p>6c. Encourage EV transition through contract procurement. Building on existing and new contracts, the Council would be able to influence providers of services.</p>	<p>Ensuring that the Council is encouraging change and use of new technology through the supply chain.</p> <p>This is consistent with Buckinghamshire Council's Climate Change and Air Quality Strategy (Action 32): Work with key suppliers to identify opportunities to reduce emissions from their products/services.</p>	<p>Ongoing through the length of the plan</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council Contractors</p>
<p>7a. Implement promotional measures to dispel commonly held myths regarding EVs. This would involve using existing communications channels available to the Council to engage residents and local businesses.</p>	<p>EVs are often perceived as impracticable and more complicated to use. Due to higher than average commuting distances in Buckinghamshire, many residents have range anxiety, which is contributing to their slow uptake.</p>	<p>Short term to 2023</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council Private car manufacturers Government</p>
<p>7b. Investigate measures to discourage 'over-staying' at charge points</p>	<p>EV charge point use may increase to the point where demand outstrips the availability of charge points. Individuals parking for longer than needed to charge their vehicle reduce availability for others. At present this is a relatively rare occurrence but may become more common as EVs become more widespread.</p>	<p>Medium term to 2027</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council EVCP suppliers</p>

Recommendation	Rationale	Timescales	Responsible organisation (s)
<p>8. Within the development of the new Local Transport Plan ensure integration of zero emission vehicles within the wider transport network, seeking to reduce car use through buses, e-car clubs, e-bikes, taxis, shared and micro-mobility, and potentially Mobility as a Service in the longer term.</p>	<p>Electrification of cars will play a key role in decarbonisation. However, this on its own will not achieve CO₂ reduction targets or tackle other issues such as congestion on roads, improving health/ wellbeing, and placemaking within communities.</p>	<p>Ongoing through to 2025 (expected adoption of LTP5)</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council Car Club Suppliers E-Bike / E-Scooter Suppliers</p>
<p>9. Supporting the transition of local buses and public passenger transport services to EV and/or hydrogen, including seeking grants from central government.</p>	<p>The Council proposed trialing the use of electric buses as part of its 2021 Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP). However, no BSIP funding was received by the Council in 2022. Securing funding through grants from central government is required to support the transition of buses and other forms of local passenger transport to zero emission vehicles. We will consider applying for any future rounds of the Zero Emission Bus Regional Areas (ZEBRA) scheme, should these become available. The Council has already committed to only issue new taxi licenses to ultra-low or zero emission vehicles by 2030¹⁵.</p>	<p>Medium term to 2027</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council Public Transport Operators Government</p>

¹⁵ <https://www.buckinghamshire.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-transport/taxis-and-private-hire/taxi-licence-applications/hackney-carriage-and-private-hire-licensing-policy/about-this-policy/>

Recommendation	Rationale	Timescales	Responsible organisation (s)
10. Reviewing and updating current parking standards for new developments to include EV charging infrastructure in line with new Building Regulations requirements	<p>The UK Government has announced that new homes and buildings in England will be required by law to install EV charging infrastructure. We already have EV charging requirements as part of our planning processes, and this will need to be included within the new Buckinghamshire Local Plan.</p>	<p>Medium term to 2027</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council Developers</p>
11. Consider the introduction of emissions-based parking schemes, which would incentivise the uptake of EVs, as part of the Council's forthcoming Parking Strategy review.	<p>Emissions-based parking schemes have been successfully implemented by several other local authorities. They help to promote EVs and other lower emitting vehicles (Euro 6 or later) by charging them less for parking than more polluting vehicles. These schemes do not have to be implemented in every car park and could be used to target specific sites in Air Quality Management Areas. In addition to incentivising EVs this would also contribute to improved air quality.</p>	<p>Medium term to 2025</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council</p>
12. Monitoring technological development and maturity of solutions to transition vehicle types such as HGVs to EV and/or hydrogen.	<p>Although the preferred solution for fueling HGVs in the future has not been identified, in the long-term CO₂ reductions are still required.</p> <p>This should include monitoring of technological developments for other solutions (e.g., hydrogen, noting there is a hydrogen hub in south of Buckinghamshire).</p>	<p>Monitoring over short to long term and look for opportunities to run trials</p>	<p>Buckinghamshire Council Commercial suppliers and operators</p>

Recommendation	Rationale	Timescales	Responsible organisation (s)
13. Continuous engagement with local Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) including: UK Power Networks (UKPN), Western Power Distribution (WPD) and Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) to address key points of weakness in the power network in Buckinghamshire.	Provision of cost-effective and affordable power connections is fundamental to the delivery of charging infrastructure as these are often prohibitively expensive to the installation of new charging points.	Ongoing through the length of the plan	Buckinghamshire Council DNOs Government

Buckinghamshire Council-owned car parks: prioritisation for EV charging infrastructure

One of our first actions in this plan is to increase the number of EV charge points in council-owned car parks near residential areas, maximising use of the funding available via the On-Street Residential Charge point Scheme (ORCS) and focusing initially on areas where there is currently limited coverage.

Figure 5 shows a map of Buckinghamshire Council-owned public car parks and current EV charge point installation within these car parks. Table 2 then outlines a list of priority locations in these car parks for future EV charge point installation under the ORCS scheme application criteria¹⁶.

¹⁶ [On-Street Residential Chargepoint Scheme guidance for local authorities - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/guidance/on-street-residential-chargepoint-scheme-guidance-for-local-authorities)

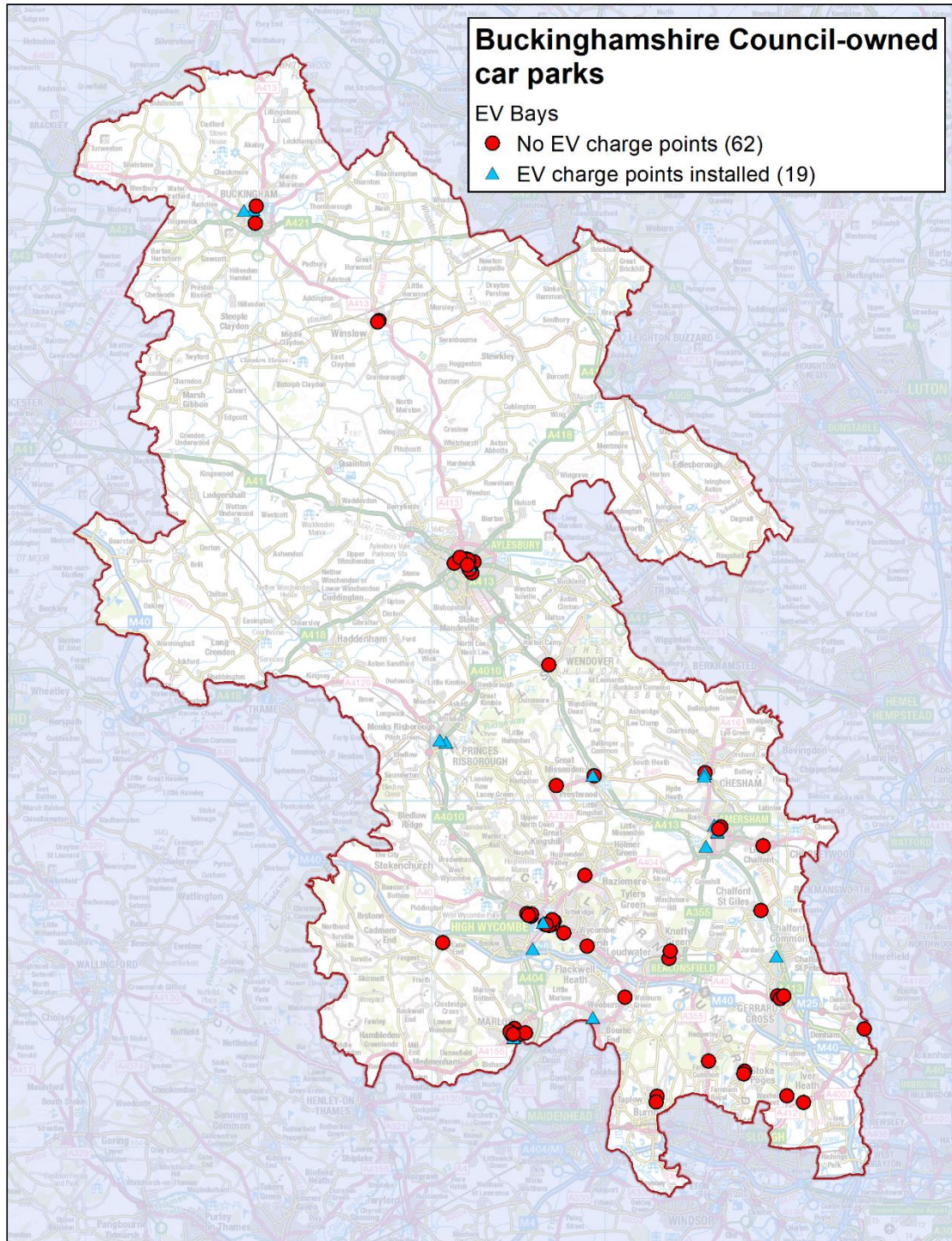


Figure 5: Buckinghamshire Council-owned car parks, highlighting those with existing EV charge points.

ORCS has specific criteria for EV charger locations and so these locations were determined based on the following criteria:

- Car park must be fully owned and directly operated by Buckinghamshire Council;
- Must be located in residential areas, as determined within the Buckinghamshire EV Study and a requirement of ORCS;

- A maximum stay time of more than 4 hours, to allow time to fully charge vehicles;
- Accessible and does not charge for parking between 6pm and 8am, to allow residents to charge overnight;
- Must not serve only a specific destination (such as a library or leisure centre), as this does not meet the criteria for ORCS;
- Must not already have EV charge points installed as our aim is to increase coverage across Buckinghamshire;
- Must have at least 40 parking spaces to lessen impact of reducing overall parking availability due to new EV charging bays;
- Not a multi-storey car park, as installation costs may be prohibitive, but to be considered where this would serve a large number of residents; and
- Should have access to sufficient power supplies to support multiple ‘fast’ (7-22kW) charge points.

Table 2: Priority car park locations for future electric vehicle charge point installation

Site	Town	Postcode	Capacity	Priority level
Chiltern Avenue	Amersham	HP6 5AH	119	High
Chiltern Pools	Amersham	HP6 5AH	61	High
Penncroft	Beaconsfield	HP9 1PB	101	High
Warwick Road	Beaconsfield	HP9 2PE	49	High
Railway Place	High Wycombe	HP11 1XS	184	High
Snells Wood	Little Chalfont	HP7 9QA	47	High
Institute Road	Marlow	SL7 1BN	61	High
Liston Road	Marlow	SL7 2NJ	167	High
Central	Marlow	SL7 2NJ	184	High
Council Offices (KGVH)	Amersham	HP6 5AW	173	Medium
Aqua Vale	Aylesbury	HP20 1RJ	128	Medium
Exchange Street	Aylesbury	HP20 1UR	278	Medium
Hampden House (multi-storey)	Aylesbury	HP20 1QX	364	Medium
Upper Hundreds (multi-storey)	Aylesbury	HP20 1AG	305	Medium
Walton Street (multi-storey)	Aylesbury	HP21 7QX	525	Medium
Catlings	Chesham	HP5 1DS	55	Medium
Duke Street	High Wycombe	HP11 2DJ	169	Medium
WDC Offices - Rear	High Wycombe	HP11 1BB	109	Medium
West Street	Marlow	SL7 2BS	61	Medium

These sites are currently undergoing a feasibility study to assess access to power supplies, any physical constraints, and to understand installation costs. Working with our strategic EV supply partner and the 3 local DNOs the aim is to install new ‘fast’ charge points at as many of these locations as possible over the next 2 years. Further detail on the rationale for selecting these points can be provided on request.

Appendix 1: Recommendations for EV charge point provision in car parks, by settlement

Table 3 provides recommendations for EV charging provision in council-owned car parks for each main settlement in Buckinghamshire. The number of chargers suggested is based on a high level assessment of the power availability (this is not necessarily the same as the connectivity costs). It is important to note that settlements without Buckinghamshire Council owned car parks are, by necessity, currently excluded from the table.

Table 3: Recommendations for individual settlements (listed in order of settlement hierarchy).

Settlement	Improvement Requirements	Recommended Sites for Delivery	Timescales
High Wycombe	Provision of rapid chargers to help build a strategic base charging network.	<p>Railway Place Car Park - 2 x 43+ kWh rapid chargers</p> <p>To accommodate terraced housing within the vicinity of the car park to the east. This car park is also located in an area that is forecast to have the highest EV uptake in High Wycombe, which is why the residential use case has been prioritised.</p> <p>Swan Multi-Storey Car Park - 2 x 43+ kWh rapid chargers</p> <p>Due to its high residential potential and to supplement the existing fast charging provision.</p> <p>Easton Street Car Park - 2 x 43+ kWh rapid chargers</p> <p>Due to high residential potential and to supplement the existing fast charging provision.</p>	Base network to be implemented in the short term to 2023.
Aylesbury	Provision of rapid chargers to help build a strategic base charging network.	<p>Waterside Car Park (classed as Waitrose & Partners on Google Maps) - 2 x 43+ kWh rapid chargers</p> <p>To complement existing fast charging provision and to provide for terraced housing to the south of the site. It is also located near to</p>	Base network to be implemented in the short term to 2023. Prioritisation of sites may be necessary with remaining sites delivered post 2023.

Settlement	Improvement Requirements	Recommended Sites for Delivery	Timescales
		<p>the A413, which is the most direct road from the south and would provide good on-route charging potential for fleet vehicles.</p> <p>Waterside North (Managed On-Street) - 2 x 43+ kWh rapid chargers</p> <p>To complement the approved provision (8 fast chargers) and to provide some provision for terraced housing to the south of the site. It is also located near to the A413, which is the most direct road from the south and would provide good on-route charging potential for fleet vehicles.</p> <p>Whitehall Street Car Park - 2 x 43+ kWh rapid chargers</p> <p>To accommodate nearby terraced housing and to encourage turnover due to its smaller capacity.</p>	
Amersham	<p>No immediate improvements are required because there are already two council car parks and some commercial sites with EV charging infrastructure. The recommended site for delivery is a medium to long term timescale based on the outcome of monitoring and EV uptake in the area.</p>	<p>Chiltern Avenue - 4 x 22 kWh fast chargers and 2 x 7 kWh fast chargers</p> <p>To accommodate users of the Chiltern Lifestyle Centre and due to forecast increase in EV uptake.</p>	By 2025.

Settlement	Improvement Requirements	Recommended Sites for Delivery	Timescales
Chesham	Provision of rapid chargers to help build a strategic base charging network. However, the EV uptake in Chesham is forecast to be low, so this can be brought forward in the medium term.	<p>Albany Place Car Park - 2 x 43 kWh rapid chargers</p> <p>To accommodate potential EV ownership in terraced houses to the east in the medium to long term.</p> <p>Water Meadow Car Park - 2 x 43+ kWh rapid chargers</p> <p>To accommodate potential EV ownership in terraced houses to the south in the medium to long term.</p>	By 2025.
Gerrards Cross	<p>Create a network of EV charging infrastructure in the town.</p> <p>Strengthening of the connection into Station Road Car Park is required. This should be undertaken through liaison with the DNO provider for the area.</p>	<p>Bulstrode Way Car Park - 4 x 22 kWh fast chargers</p> <p>To facilitate users that want to use the centre of Gerrards Cross.</p>	<p>Installation of EV Charging Points should be completed by 2025.</p> <p>Liaison with the DNO should be completed by the end of 2022, with clear indication of when the network will be upgraded.</p>
Marlow	Increased provision of EV charging infrastructure in Marlow.	<p>Institute Road Car Park - 4 x 22 kWh fast chargers and 2 x 7 kWh slow chargers</p> <p>Due to its proximity to the library and High Street.</p> <p>Marlow Central Car Park - 4 x 22 kWh fast chargers and 2 x 7 kWh slow chargers</p> <p>Due to its proximity to Riley Park as well as shops along High Street and Marlow Road.</p>	By 2023.

Settlement	Improvement Requirements	Recommended Sites for Delivery	Timescales
Beaconsfield	Create a network of EV charging infrastructure in the town. EV uptake is not forecast to be as high as other areas of Buckinghamshire, which is why this is a medium term timescale.	<p>Warwick Road Car Park - 4 x 22 kWh fast chargers</p> <p>Due to its proximity to shops on Station Road.</p> <p>Penncroft Car Park - 4 x 22 kWh fast chargers</p> <p>Due to its proximity to shops on Station Road.</p>	By 2025.
Buckingham	Provision of rapid chargers to help build a strategic base charging network.	<p>Western Avenue Car Park - 2 x 43+ kWh rapid chargers</p> <p>Due to its high on-route charging potential</p>	By 2023.
Chalfont St Peter	EV uptake is forecast to be lower than other areas of Buckinghamshire, which is why this is focused on a medium term timescale.	<p>Church Lane Car Park - 4 x 22 kWh fast chargers</p> <p>Due to its proximity to the town centre.</p>	By 2025.
Burnham	Strengthening of the connection into Burnham is required to ensure that EV charging infrastructure can be provided in Council Car Parks. This should be undertaken through liaison with the DNO provider for the area.	None.	Liaison with the DNO should be completed by the end of 2022, with clear indication of when the network will be upgraded.
Iver	Strengthening of the connection into Langley Park Country Park is required to ensure that EV charging	None.	Liaison with the DNO should be completed by the end of 2022, with clear indication of when the network will be upgraded.

Settlement	Improvement Requirements	Recommended Sites for Delivery	Timescales
	infrastructure can be provided. This should be undertaken through liaison with the DNO provider for the area.		
Hazlemere	Monitor the uptake and usage of EVs in the area and liaise with Shell to understand whether they are planning to install EV charging infrastructure at their forecourt in the next three years.	Beaumont Way Car Park – 4 x 22 kWh fast chargers Depending on the outcome of the liaison with Shell, there is the potential to install these chargers to support local businesses.	Decision to be made by 2025.
Princes Risborough	Monitor the uptake and usage of existing infrastructure across both car parks to understand whether further provision is required in the short term.	Horns Lane Car Park – 4 x 22 kWh fast chargers In the medium term, there is the potential to install these chargers to serve the High Street depending on the outcome of monitoring existing infrastructure.	Monitoring to be undertaken until 2023 and decision on whether to install more infrastructure should come forward to be taken by 2025.
Bourne End and Wooburn	Monitor the uptake and usage of existing infrastructure in Bourne End to understand whether further provision is required in the short term. Liaise with the DNO to improve the power connection into Wooburn.	Wakeman Road Car Park – 4 x 22 kWh fast chargers In the medium term, there is the potential to install these chargers to serve the library, Community Centre and businesses along The Parade depending on the outcome of monitoring existing infrastructure.	Monitoring to be undertaken until 2023 and decision on whether to install more infrastructure should come forward to be taken by 2025. Liaison with the DNO should be completed by the end of 2022, with clear indication of when the network will be upgraded.
Little Chalfont	Create a network of EV charging	Snells Wood Car Park - 2 x 22 kWh fast chargers	Infrastructure to be installed by 2025.

Settlement	Improvement Requirements	Recommended Sites for Delivery	Timescales
	<p>infrastructure in the town.</p> <p>Monitoring of the network to understand usage and plan future provision.</p>	To serve local businesses along A404 Chalfont Station Road and the Village Hall.	Monitoring to be undertaken until 2023 and decision on whether to install more infrastructure should come forward to be taken by 2025.
Prestwood	Strengthening of the connection into Prestwood is required to ensure that EV charging infrastructure can be provided in Council Car Parks. This should be undertaken through liaison with the DNO provider for the area.	None.	Liaison with the DNO should be completed by the end of 2022, with clear indication of when the network will be upgraded.
Farnham Royal / Common	Strengthening of the connection into Farnham Royal/ Common is required to ensure that EV charging infrastructure can be provided in Council Car Parks. This should be undertaken through liaison with the DNO provider for the area.	None.	Liaison with the DNO should be completed by the end of 2022, with clear indication of when the network will be upgraded.
Chalfont St Giles	Strengthening of the connection into Chalfont St Giles is required to ensure that EV charging infrastructure can be provided in Council Car Parks. This should be	None.	Liaison with the DNO should be completed by the end of 2022, with clear indication of when the network will be upgraded.

Settlement	Improvement Requirements	Recommended Sites for Delivery	Timescales
	undertaken through liaison with the DNO provider for the area.		
Winslow	Strengthening of the connection into Winslow is required to ensure that EV charging infrastructure can be provided in Council Car Parks. This should be undertaken through liaison with the DNO provider for the area.	None.	Liaison with the DNO should be completed by the end of 2022, with clear indication of when the network will be upgraded. This should be prioritised because it would form a key part of the strategic network and provide additional provision in the north of Buckinghamshire.
Lane End	Strengthening of the connection into Lane End is required to ensure that EV charging infrastructure can be provided in Council Car Parks. This should be undertaken through liaison with the DNO provider for the area.	None.	Liaison with the DNO should be completed by the end of 2022, with clear indication of when the network will be upgraded.
Wexham	Monitor the number of EVs using Black Park Country Park to understand whether further provision is required in the short term. In the medium term, review whether EV infrastructure is required based on the number of EVs	Black Park Country Park would be suited to fast charging infrastructure. However, the number of chargers installed will depend on monitoring data.	Monitoring to be undertaken until 2025 and decision on whether to install more infrastructure should come forward to be taken.

Settlement	Improvement Requirements	Recommended Sites for Delivery	Timescales
	visiting the Country Park.		
Great Missenden	Monitor the uptake and usage of existing infrastructure in Link Road Car Park to understand whether further provision is required in the short term.	None.	Monitoring to be undertaken until 2023 and decision on whether to install more infrastructure should come forward to be taken by 2025.

Appendix 2: Explaining charging infrastructure speeds and applications¹⁷

Wired chargepoints are normally classified according to their power rating. Each charger type has an associated set of connectors that are designed for low- or high-power use, and for either AC or DC charging.

1. Slow (3-6kW)

The most common type of slow charger is 3.6 kW (16A). They typically take between 6 to 21 hours to fully charge an electric car, depending on the battery size. For this reason, they are often used to charge overnight, in workplaces and in long stay car parks, where vehicles can be left for longer periods of time.

Charging on a three-pin plug will typically see the car draw 2.3 kW (10A), while the majority of on street lamp-post style chargers are rated at 5.5 kW.

2. Fast (7-22KW)

Fast chargers are typically rated at either 7kW or up to 22kW (single or three phase 32A). A 7kW single phase charger will typically take between 3-7 hours to recharge depending on battery size. 7kW chargers are popular at workplaces and home and also tend to be installed in destinations such as car parks, supermarkets and leisure centres where you are likely be parked at for an hour or more.

Charging rates when using a fast charger will depend on the car's on-board charger, with not all models able to accept 7 kW or more. These models can still be plugged in to the charge point but will only draw the maximum power accepted by the vehicle.

3. Rapid (25-99kW)

There is more variation in the rapid charger types currently installed. These are commonly used at short stay locations such as motorway services, fast food restaurants and some supermarkets. Commonly installed types include:

- Rapid AC three phase chargers are typically rated from 43kW (63 A) and capable of charging vehicles to 80% in 20—40 minutes car depending the model's battery capacity and starting state of charge.
- Rapid DC chargers provide a power output at 50 kW (125 A) using either the CHAdeMO or CCS charging connectors. Both types can charge an EV to 80% of capacity in 20 minutes to two hours depending on battery capacity and starting state of charge.

4. Ultra-rapid (100kW+)

¹⁷ Adapted from <https://www.zap-map.com/charge-points/connectors-speeds/>

Ultra-rapid chargers are the fastest way to charge an EV, often found at motorway services or locations close to main routes. Rapid devices supply high power direct or alternating current – DC or AC – to recharge a car as fast as possible.

Ultra-rapid DC chargers provide power at 100 kW or more. These are typically either 100 kW, 150 kW, or 350 kW – though other maximum speeds between these figures are possible. These are the next-generation of rapid charge point, able to keep recharging times down despite battery capacities increasing in newer EVs.

For those EVs capable of accepting 100 kW or more, charging times are kept down to 20-30 minutes for a typical charge, even for models with a large battery capacity. Even if an EV is only able to accept a maximum of 50 kW DC, they can still use ultra-rapid charge points, as the power will be restricted to whatever the vehicle can deal with.

All rapid devices have charging cables tethered to the unit, and rapid charging can only be used on vehicles with rapid-charging capability.

There are also wireless chargers, which are available with speeds of 3.3kW, 6.6kW and 20kW.



Report to Cabinet

Date:	7 June 2022
Title:	Budget Monitoring - Outturn 2021-22
Relevant councillor(s):	John Chilver
Author and/or contact officer:	Richard Ambrose, Service Director – Corporate Finance & S151 Officer
Ward(s) affected:	none specific
Recommendations:	Cabinet is asked to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- note the report and the risks and opportunities contained within it.- approve the transfer of £9.9m arising from unused contingencies (£7.7m) and a favourable outturn variance (£2.2m) to an earmarked reserve, to mitigate heightening risks around the financial implications associated with increased inflationary pressures, global turbulence, Local Government Finance Reform and Adult Social Care Reforms.- approve the carry-forward of slippage on capital schemes where budget is required on approved capital projects in future financial years.
Reason for decision:	To understand the financial position of the Council in respect of 2021-22 Budgets.

1. Executive summary

- 1.1 This report sets out the Revenue and Capital outturn position for Buckinghamshire Council for the financial year 2021/22. Portfolio revenue and capital entries have been concluded, although work is ongoing to quality assure the final position. It is anticipated that any movements would be offset by corresponding use of reserves.
- 1.2 The Revenue outturn position for 2021/22 is a favourable variance of £2.2m, 0.5% of Portfolio budgets. This is an improved position from the Quarter 3 forecast, where a favourable variance of £0.9m (0.2%) was forecast.
- 1.3 The main drivers for this increase in favourable variance are;
 - i) an improved position in the Health and Wellbeing portfolio of £0.8m, due to £0.5m additional clawbacks of Direct Payments following successful migration of providers, and £0.3m from maximisation of Covid-19 grants, in particular the workforce and retention grant.
 - ii) An improved position in the Finance, Resources, Property & Asset portfolio with efficiencies realised in travelling expenses and webcasting costs, plus an increase in legal costs recovered.
- 1.4 Cabinet on 29th March 2022 approved the principle of transferring unused contingency budgets at year end to an earmarked reserve to help mitigate heightening risks around inflation from global, political and economic turbulence, the potential impact of future funding reform, reform of Adult Social Care and the ongoing effect of Covid-19.
- 1.5 The forecast at that time was that £6.2m of contingency budgets would not be required. However, a further £1.5m had been held back in order to mitigate any further risks that might arise during the final quarter. These potential pressures have been managed within the Portfolios and so a further £1.5m is now available to transfer to the proposed new earmarked reserve.
- 1.6 The overall favourable variance of £2.2m is also proposed to be transferred to the reserve, giving a total of £9.9m. This will considerably help to address the increased financial risks and pressures already being experienced within 2022/23, whilst also providing an opportunity to review the robustness of all budgets from 2023/24 onwards as part of the Medium Term Financial Planning process.
- 1.7 Inflation is a key risk for the Council at the current time, as The Bank of England have increased their estimates for 2022/23 from 7% to 10%. This is due in particular to oil, gas and food prices which have been affected by the Ukraine conflict and also the expected rise in the energy price cap in October 2022 which may push prices up further. The cost of living crisis will also drive upward pressure on wages.

- 1.8 The impact of inflation will be felt differently on different sectors, but pressures within the Council's supply chain are expected particularly in housing/property costs and transport costs. There is a risk that suppliers could withdraw from contracts, in the areas of Client Transport and Home Care for example.
- 1.9 Construction inflation is especially concerning as it is currently running at 20%. This will affect the Council's capital programme with increased cost of delivery of capital schemes; it could also, therefore, affect the level of future financial borrowing required which would impact revenue budgets in terms of interest payable. In addition, budgets such as repairs and maintenance expenditure will be impacted by an increase in raw material costs.
- 1.10 The impact of inflation is very difficult to quantify, as the extent and duration are as yet unknown. Although it is anticipated that the exceptionally high rates will be temporary, HM Treasury estimates for financial year 2023 are still very broad, ranging from 1% to 6.4%. For each 1% change in inflation, the estimated cost is £4.6m annually in revenue and £5.2m across the 4 year capital programme. Although the revenue budgets for 2022/23 contain some contingencies which will provide an element of mitigation, a prudent provision for risk at outturn is recommended.
- 1.11 The Appendix provides further detail for each Portfolio and information about performance relating to overdue debts and late payments of commercial debt.

2. Revenue

- 2.1 The forecast revenue budget outturn is summarised in Figure 1. The key Portfolio variances are explained in Appendix 1.
- 2.2 Overall a favourable variance of **£2.2m (0.5% of the net budget)** is forecast after allowing for £6.8m of corporate mitigations. This is a favourable movement of £1.3m since Quarter 3 where a favourable variance of £0.9m was reported.

Figure 1: Revenue Budgets

	Budget	Y/E Outturn	Variance	Change in Variance (from Q3 Cab) £000
		£000	£000	
Revenue				
Expenditure	8,900	10,600	1,700	
Income	(1,000)	(2,600)	(1,600)	
Leader	7,900	8,000	100	200 ↑
Expenditure	38,200	43,300	5,100	
Income	(8,800)	(15,000)	(6,200)	
Climate Change & Environment	29,400	28,300	(1,100)	(200) ↓
Expenditure	14,500	17,500	3,000	
Income	(3,500)	(6,900)	(3,400)	
Communities	11,000	10,600	(400)	200 ↑
Expenditure	11,500	12,700	1,200	
Income	(4,700)	(5,300)	(600)	
Culture & Leisure	6,800	7,400	600	(100) ↓
Expenditure	417,400	454,500	37,100	
Income	(331,300)	(365,100)	(33,800)	
Education & Childrens Services	86,100	89,400	3,300	(100) ↓
Expenditure	173,100	182,500	9,400	
Income	(120,100)	(130,300)	(10,200)	
Finance, Resources, Property & Assets	53,000	52,200	(800)	(400) ↓
Expenditure	247,900	253,900	6,000	
Income	(90,300)	(95,200)	(4,900)	
Health & Wellbeing	157,600	158,700	1,100	(800) ↓
Expenditure	15,400	19,400	4,000	
Income	(8,300)	(11,900)	(3,600)	
Housing & Homelessness & Regulatory Serv	7,100	7,500	400	(200) ↓
Expenditure	14,800	16,100	1,300	
Income	(9,000)	(10,100)	(1,100)	
Planning & Regeneration	5,800	6,000	200	0
Expenditure	69,100	72,400	3,300	
Income	(14,400)	(16,500)	(2,100)	
Transport	54,700	55,900	1,200	100 ↑
Portfolios Total	419,400	424,000	4,600	(1,300) ↓
Corporate	34,600	29,300	(5,300)	
Funding	(454,000)	(455,500)	(1,500)	
Corporate & Funding Total	(419,400)	(426,200)	(6,800)	0
Revenue Total	0	(2,200)	(2,200)	(1,300) ↓

- 2.3 The favourable variance of £2.2m (0.5%) comprises:
- a) £4.6m (1.1%) adverse variance on Portfolio budgets (£5.9m adverse Q3);
 - b) £4.0m favourable variation on Corporate Contingencies, after a proposed transfer to earmarked reserves of £7.7m (£6.2m Q3);
 - c) £2.4m favourable variation relating to Covid Sales Fees and Charges compensation scheme (£1.9m at Q3). £1.2m of this relates to the claim for the current year, as eligible pressures were higher than budgeted for, leading to the additional compensation. A further £1.2m relates to the previous year, as further scrutiny has enabled the identification of more compensation than had been identified at financial year end;
 - d) £0.4m favourable variation on Corporate Budgets, principally capital financing costs (£0.7m at Q3).

2.4 **Appendix 1** provides further detail on the revenue forecast outturn by Portfolio.

3. Achievement of Savings

3.1 £13.2m of savings were incorporated into the approved 2021-22 Revenue budgets. The table below shows performance against those targets.

Figure 2 Savings Targets by Portfolio

Portfolio	Target £k	Forecast £k	Shortfall £k
Climate Change & Environment	1,126	1,056	70
Communities	392	392	0
Culture & Leisure	1,113	933	180
Education & Childrens Services	2,363	2,256	107
Finance, Resources, Property & Assets	2,451	2,251	200
Health & Wellbeing	2,319	2,609	-290
Housing & Homelessness & Regulatory Serv	305	305	0
Leader	1,074	1,074	0
Planning & Regeneration	1,219	1,219	0
Transport	875	691	184
Total	13,237	12,786	451

- a) Achievement of the £13.2m savings targets is summarised in the above table. Overall there was a shortfall of £0.5m (£0.5m Q3) which has been fully considered and taken into account when approving the 2022/23 budget.

4. Capital Budget Outturn

The final outturn position on capital slippage is £18.7m which is 9.5% of budgets. This is an improved position from the Q3 forecast of £22.5m (11.7%) and brings the outturn to within the Council's target of 10% of budgets. Focus will remain on challenging the robustness of capital budgets, and as part of the MTFP process, the profile of capital expenditure will be reviewed to ensure that realistic budgets based on achievable timescales are set.

Further details for each portfolio may be found in **Appendix 1**.

Figure 4: Capital Budgets

Directorate	Actuals to Date £000	Released Budget £000's	Unreleased Budget £000's	Total Budget £000's	Variance on Released Budget £000's	Variance on Total Budget £000's	% Variance Total Budget
Children's Services	64,838	57,959	785	58,744	6,879	6,094	10.4%
Climate Change & Environment	7,856	7,545	1,326	8,871	311	-1,015	-11.4%
Communities	194	133	0	133	61	61	45.5%
Culture & Leisure	17,632	18,997	1,020	20,017	-1,366	-2,386	-11.9%
Finance, Resources, Property & Assets	5,737	8,694	303	8,997	-2,957	-3,260	-36.2%
Health & Wellbeing	0	436	0	436	-436	-436	-100.0%
Housing, Homelessness & Regulatory Leader	9,042	11,308	2,019	13,326	-2,266	-4,285	-32.2%
Planning and Regeneration	12,217	-174	8,403	8,229	12,391	3,988	48.5%
Transport	17,113	28,410	626	29,036	-11,297	-11,923	-41.1%
Grand Total	177,512	178,101	18,120	196,221	-589	-18,709	-9.5%

5. Other options considered

5.1 None arising directly from this report.

6. Legal and financial implications

6.1 This is a Finance report and all the financial implications are included in the report.

6.2 There are no legal implications arising from the report.

7. Corporate implications

7.1 Actions resulting from consideration of this report may influence future expenditure in areas of concern / interest.

8. Local councillors & community boards consultation & views

8.1 Not applicable.

9. Communication, engagement & further consultation

9.1 Not applicable.

10. Next steps and review

10.1 A report on the Council's 2022/23 financial position, based on the Q1 position, will be brought to Cabinet in July.

11. Background papers

11.1 Appendix 1 – Portfolio level summaries.

12. Your questions and views (for key decisions)

12.1 If you have any questions about the matters contained in this report please get in touch with the author of this report. If you have any views that you would like the cabinet member to consider please inform the democratic services team. This can be done by telephone [01296 382343] or email [democracy@buckinghamshire.gov.uk].

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BUDGET MONITORING OUTTURN 2021-22 (Outturn)

APPENDIX 1 Portfolio Summary

(including Debt and Late Payments)

Contents

1. Leader
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APPENDIX 1 Portfolio Summary (including Debt and Late Payments)

Please note that the rounding of numbers gives rise to minor differences in the totals for each Portfolio between the covering report and this appendix.

1. Leader

Figure 1: Leader Revenue Table

	Budget	Y/E Outturn	Variance	Change in Variance (from Q3 Cab) £000
	£000	£000	£000	
Expenditure	610	620	10	
Income	0	0	0	
Chief Executives Office	610	620	10	120
Expenditure	3,950	5,690	1,740	
Income	(480)	(2,000)	(1,520)	
Economic Growth & Regeneration	3,470	3,690	220	170
Expenditure	4,170	3,890	(280)	
Income	(480)	(460)	20	
Policy & Communications	3,690	3,430	(260)	(240)
Expenditure	200	380	180	
Income	0	(90)	(90)	
Strategic Infrastructure	200	290	90	50
Leader	7,970	8,030	60	100

Figure 2: Leader Capital Table

Service / Project	Actuals to Date £000	Released Budget £000's	Unreleased Budget £000's	Total Budget £000's	Variance on Released Budget £000's	Variance on Total Budget £000's	% Variance Total Budget
Rural Broadband	430	-47	1,200	1,153	477	-723	-62.7%
Economic Growth Total	430	-47	1,200	1,153	477	-723	-62.7%
A355 Improvement Scheme (Wilton Park)	13	0	0	0	13	13	0.0%
Aylesbury Eastern Link Road	209	300	0	300	-91	-91	-30.2%
Creditor Reserve Payments	15	210	0	210	-194	-194	-92.6%
Grid Reinforcement Works	3,214	390	0	390	2,824	2,824	724.2%
Cycle Infrastructure	0	0	25	25	0	-25	-100.0%
Abbey Barn - HIF / S106	727	990	810	1,800	-262	-1,073	-59.6%
Stoke Mandeville Relief Road / SEALR II	503	475	0	475	27	27	5.7%
Princes Risborough Relief Road	3,247	1,030	346	1,376	2,217	1,871	136.0%
SEALR (South East Aylesbury Link Road)	3,859	-3,522	6,022	2,500	7,380	1,359	54.3%
Strategic Infrastructure (HIF) Total	11,788	-127	7,203	7,076	11,914	4,712	66.6%
Grand Total	12,217	-174	8,403	8,229	12,391	3,988	48.5%

1.1 Leader Revenue Budget £8.0m, Outturn £8.0m, Var £nil (Covid Var £nil)

APPENDIX 1 Portfolio Summary (including Debt and Late Payments)

- a) The Strategic Infrastructure projects team had a £90k pressure on their staff capitalisation target (£50k more than estimated). This was managed within the overall Transport Strategy Team budgets (in transport portfolio).
- b) Economic Development & Skills budgets overspent by £220k; £50k of this was due to Covid pressure in Quarter 1 on Markets (part of the Govt income reclaim scheme); remaining £170k was from a contract harmonisation saving that was deemed not deliverable, and, via the budget scrutiny process has now been removed from the MTFP for 22/23 onwards.
- c) Chief Executive's Office have reported a £10k overspend. Adverse movement from last quarter due to a reduced drawdown of reserves than originally planned, £120k.
- d) Policy & Communications has reported a £260k favourable variance, primarily from staffing and an underspend for the County magazine, subscriptions and computer and software costs.

1.2 **Leader Capital Budget** £8.2m, Outturn £12.2m, Var **£4.0m (overall accelerated spend)**

- a) £2.8m accelerated spend (i.e. spend made early compared to original profile) on Aylesbury Grid Reinforcement Works, from the bringing forward of a staged payment milestone to UK Power Network (approved at HIF investment Board, Feb 2022)
- b) £1.8m accelerated spend on Princes Risborough from a Property & Land acquisition.
- c) Rural Broadband project (voucher scheme, funded by DEFRA) had £723k of slippage due to delays in roll-out of superfast connections to some premises; full project should be delivered during 22/23.
- d) Minimal slippage on SEALR compared to profile - SEALR budget

APPENDIX 1 Portfolio Summary (including Debt and Late Payments)

2. Climate Change and Environment

Figure 3: Climate Change and Environment Revenue Table

	Budget	Y/E Outturn	Variance	Change in Variance (from Q3 Cab) £000
	£000	£000	£000	
Expenditure	3,030	2,710	(320)	
Income	(1,130)	(920)	210	
Environment	1,900	1,790	(110)	(20)
Expenditure	2,610	2,550	(60)	
Income	(380)	(290)	90	
Street Cleaning	2,230	2,260	30	100
Expenditure	32,530	38,060	5,530	
Income	(7,280)	(13,830)	(6,550)	
Waste	25,250	24,230	(1,020)	(190)
Climate Change & Environment	29,380	28,280	(1,100)	(110)

Figure 4: Climate Change and Environment Capital Table

Service / Project	Actuals to Date £000	Released Budget £000's	Unreleased Budget £000's	Total Budget £000's	Variance on Released Budget £000's	Variance on Total Budget £000's	% Variance Total Budget
Flood Defence Schemes	751	1,650	50	1,700	-899	-949	-55.8%
Strategic Flood Management	0	50	0	50	-50	-50	-100.0%
Flood Management Total	751	1,700	50	1,750	-949	-999	-57.1%
Biowaste Treatment	1,910	4,393	0	4,393	-2,483	-2,483	-56.5%
Southern Waste Contract - Vehicles	2,748	0	161	161	2,748	2,587	1607.1%
Southern Waste Contract-Depot Improvmnt	944	419	0	419	525	525	125.4%
Waste Management Vehicles & Plant	84	83	0	83	1	1	1.1%
Recycling Centre Welfare Facilities	26	0	280	280	26	-254	-90.6%
Pembroke Rd Depot Welfare Facilities	15	0	800	800	15	-785	-98.1%
Aylesbury Waste Vehicles Replacement	121	0	35	35	121	85	242.8%
Recycling Initiatives & Waste Containers	1,257	950	0	950	307	307	32.3%
Waste Total	7,104	5,845	1,276	7,121	1,259	-17	-0.2%
Grand Total	7,856	7,545	1,326	8,871	311	-1,015	-11.4%

2.1 Climate Change and Environment Revenue: Budget £29.4m, Outturn £28.3m, Var - £1.1m

- a) EFW & Residual Waste - Budget £0.7m, Favourable Var £1.7m
Underspend in contract costs due to gate fees and rates at EfW and North Landfill gate fees. Electricity sales and third-party income have overachieved and have been transferred to Reserves in order to mitigate any future volatility.

APPENDIX 1 Portfolio Summary (including Debt and Late Payments)

- b) Ground Maintenance - Budget £0.8k, Adverse Var £0.1m
Shortfall in the Grounds Maintenance internal recharging income and High Wycombe Town Council management fee.
 - c) Household Recycling Centres - Budget £2.1m, Adverse Var £0.4m
Reduction against budgeted income for household disposal charges, recharge to Slough Borough Council and trade charges offset by underspend due to reduced costs and increased income within waste streams.
 - d) Waste Collection - Budget £18m, Adverse Var £0.5m
South and North waste operations impacted by increased cost of agency, staff absence, long term sickness and increased dry recycling tonnages & vehicle hire. Waste containers (North Waste) unable to be capitalised this current financial year. Shortfall in rental income at London Road Depot and additional expenditure for vehicle hire, repairs and maintenance offset by improved North trade waste customer collections.
 - e) Street Cleansing – Budget £1.5m Favourable Var £0.1m
Reduction in grounds maintenance expenditure costs relating to amenity areas, Parishes and Town Council grounds.
 - f) Waste Disposal – Budget £2.5m, Favourable Var £0.1m
Underspend in contract costs in Green Food Bulky Wood (GFBW) contract and reduced costs in collection of other hazardous waste.
 - g) Waste Strategy & Management – Budget £1.8m, Favourable Var £0.2m
Increased dry recyclables income and increased garden waste income from the Southern Waste Contract. Savings on legacy recycling budgets offset by an increase in costs relating to the Southern Waste round re-organisation.
 - h) Environment – Budget £1.9m, favourable var £0.1m
£42k favourable variance in Flooding team cost from unbudgeted HS2 income and Grace project funding, and £52k favourable variance in Natural Environment from £24k unbudgeted new burdens funding for Biodiversity Net Gain, and some staffing vacancies in the Ecology team.
- 2.2 **Climate Change & Environment Capital:** Budget £8.9m, Outturn £7.9m, Var **£-1.0m**
- a) Waste - Slippage of £2.5m for Biowaste (delays in construction start date); £1m on Depot facilities refurbishment (contractor sourcing and stock unavailability) offset by £3.5m accelerated spend on vehicle replacements and container purchases.
 - b) Flood defence schemes slipped by of £949k due to delays in installing culverts.

APPENDIX 1 Portfolio Summary (including Debt and Late Payments)

3. Communities

Figure 5: Communities Revenue Table

	Budget	Y/E Outturn	Variance	Change in Variance (from Q3 Cab) £000
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Expenditure	3,870	3,800	(70)	
Income	0	10	10	
Community Boards	3,870	3,810	(60)	150
Expenditure	290	300	10	
Income	0	0	0	
Emergency Planning	290	300	10	10
Expenditure	8,610	11,740	3,130	
Income	(3,060)	(6,580)	(3,520)	
Localities & Strategic Partnerships	5,550	5,160	(390)	30
Expenditure	1,720	1,660	(60)	
Income	(430)	(370)	60	
Special Expenses	1,290	1,290	0	0
Communities	11,000	10,560	(440)	190

Figure 6: Communities Capital Table

Service / Project	Actuals to Date £000	Released Budget £000's	Unreleased Budget £000's	Total Budget £000's	Variance on Released Budget £000's	Variance on Total Budget £000's	% Variance Total Budget
CCTV Projects	194	133	0	133	61	61	45.5%
Community Safety Total	194	133	0	133	61	61	45.5%
Grand Total	194	133	0	133	61	61	45.5%

3.1 Communities Revenue: Budget £11m, Outturn £10.6m, Var -£0.4m

Covid Var £0.0m

- a) Communities Portfolio reported £0.4m favourable variance. This is broadly, driven by £60k within Community Boards from a reduction in commitments, £257k within Community Safety mostly due to vacancies in staffing and £0.1m underspend within Grants.

APPENDIX 1 Portfolio Summary

(including Debt and Late Payments)

- b) Adverse £0.1m movement from last quarter is due to £150k increased commitments in Community Boards, £88k adverse movement within Community Safety (Primarily due to an increase in running costs) offset by a reduction in running costs across service areas within localities, £58k.

3.2 **Communities Capital:** Budget £0.1m, Outturn £0.2m, Var **£0.1m**

- a) Acceleration in spend on CCTV schemes has resulted in an increase in costs, this is still within the overall capital scheme.

APPENDIX 1 Portfolio Summary (including Debt and Late Payments)

4. Culture and Leisure

Figure 7: Culture and Leisure Revenue Table

	Budget £000	Y/E Outturn £000	Variance £000	Change in Variance (from Q3 Cab) £000
Expenditure	11,460	12,730	1,270	
Income	(4,720)	(5,330)	(610)	
Culture & Leisure	6,740	7,400	660	(50)
Culture & Leisure	6,740	7,400	660	(50)

Figure 8: Culture and Leisure Capital Table

Service / Project	Actuals to Date £000	Released Budget £000's	Unreleased Budget £000's	Total Budget £000's	Variance on Released Budget £000's	Variance on Total Budget £000's	% Variance Total Budget
Country Parks	0	5	0	5	-5	-5	-100.0%
Country Parks Visitors Centre	0	0	650	650	0	-650	-100.0%
South Bucks Country Pk Leisure Facility	167	1,866	0	1,866	-1,699	-1,699	-91.0%
Country Parks Total	167	1,871	650	2,521	-1,704	-2,354	-93.4%
Leisure Centres Maintenance	357	462	0	462	-105	-105	-22.7%
Chalfont & Chesham Leisure Centres	2,700	2,137	0	2,137	563	563	26.3%
Chilterns Lifestyle Centre	12,077	11,573	0	11,573	505	505	4.4%
Leisure Centres Total	15,134	14,171	0	14,171	963	963	6.8%
Libraries Self-Service Replacement	156	0	280	280	156	-124	-44.2%
Libraries Enhanced Technology	0	0	90	90	0	-90	-100.0%
Libraries Total	156	0	370	370	156	-214	-57.8%
Parks & Play Areas	153	1,050	0	1,050	-897	-897	-85.4%
Parks & Play Areas Total	153	1,050	0	1,050	-897	-897	-85.4%
S106 Funded Projects	2,021	1,905	0	1,905	116	116	6.1%
Sport and Leisure Projects Total	2,021	1,905	0	1,905	116	116	6.1%
Grand Total	17,632	18,997	1,020	20,017	-1,366	-2,386	-11.9%

4.1 Culture and Leisure Revenue: Budget £6.7m, Outturn £7.4m, Var **+£0.7m**

a) Arts & Culture - Budget £1.3m, Favourable Var £0.2m

An overspend from repairs and renewals at the Wycombe Swan has been mitigated by an underspend on salaries.

b) Libraries - Budget £3.9m, Favourable Var £0.1m

The service has mitigated its net costs associated with Covid by closely monitoring income & expenditure and have reduced spend within Libraries.

APPENDIX 1 Portfolio Summary (including Debt and Late Payments)

- c) Museums & Heritage - Budget £0.6m, No Variance
Agreed grant and management fees have been delivered.
 - d) Country Parks, Parks & Play Areas - Budget £0m, Adverse Var £0.1m
Variance relates to extra cleaning costs and events income shortfall offset by additional income from car parks, filming and South Bucks Country Park soil importation.
 - e) Leisure Centres - Budget £1m, Adverse Var £0.8m
Variance relates to reduced income from leisure due to Covid and restrictions in operations resulting from the Government roadmap. Improved forecasts from operators reviews of financial assumptions and the income secured for operators through the Government Leisure Recovery Fund.
- 4.2 **Culture and Leisure Capital:** Budget £20m, Forecast £17.6m, Var **£-2.4m**
- a) £2.4m slippage on Country Parks; Visitors Centre is underway however the majority of spend will happen in the next financial year whilst South Bucks Country Park main works are due to commence in November 2022 once the soil importation is complete, with completion of the park in March 2023.
 - b) £0.2m slippage due to competing pressures on Library staff, the Libraries Self-Service has not fully completed this year.
 - c) £0.9m slippage - due to staff shortages there is a delay in the Parks and Play area in relation to Higginson Park and the Rye NEAP (Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play).
 - d) £1m accelerated spend on Leisure Centres due to acceleration of works that are included in the 2022/23 budget including early commencement of Phase II on Chilterns Lifestyle Centre.
 - e) £0.1m accelerated spending on S106 funded projects.

APPENDIX 1 Portfolio Summary (including Debt and Late Payments)

5. Education & Children's Services

Figure 9: Education & Children's Services Revenue Table

	Budget	Y/E Outturn	Variance	Change in Variance (from Q3 Cab) £000
	£000	£000	£000	
Expenditure	74,370	80,640	6,270	
Income	(2,600)	(4,550)	(1,950)	
Children's Social Care	71,770	76,090	4,320	250
Expenditure	19,460	19,570	110	
Income	(5,160)	(6,290)	(1,130)	
Education	14,300	13,280	(1,020)	(340)
Expenditure	323,520	354,240	30,720	
Income	(323,520)	(354,240)	(30,720)	
Education - Dedicated Schools Grant	0	0	0	0
Education & Children's Services	86,070	89,370	3,300	(90)

Figure 10: Education & Children's Services Capital Table

Service / Project	Actuals to Date £000	Released Budget £000's	Unreleased Budget £000's	Total Budget £000's	Variance on Released Budget £000's	Variance on Total Budget £000's	% Variance Total Budget
Children's Homes	0	0	499	499	0	-499	-99.9%
Children's Social Care Total	0	0	499	499	0	-499	-99.9%
Health Pupil Projects	14	16	0	16	-1	-1	-9.3%
Primary School Places	5,937	7,823	136	7,959	-1,886	-2,022	-25.4%
Provision for Early Years	305	387	109	496	-83	-192	-38.6%
School Property Maintenance	5,758	5,824	0	5,824	-66	-66	-1.1%
Secondary School Places	52,182	42,635	-525	42,110	9,547	10,072	23.9%
Provision for Special Educational Need	136	851	566	1,416	-714	-1,280	-90.4%
School Toilets	299	266	0	266	33	33	12.4%
School Access Adaptations	205	156	0	156	49	49	31.4%
Schools Total	64,837	57,959	285	58,244	6,879	6,593	11.3%
Grand Total	64,838	57,959	785	58,744	6,879	6,094	10.4%

5.1 Education & Children's Services Revenue: Budget £86.1m, Net Expenditure £89.4m, Var +£3.3m

- a) Revenue budgets are overspent by £3.3m, an improvement of £90k compared with the Q3 forecast.

APPENDIX 1 Portfolio Summary (including Debt and Late Payments)

- b) The service continued to experience increased demand through both the volume and complexity of referrals throughout the year. The financial impact of this change in demand was experienced across the front line social work teams as agency staff have been required in order to ensure this demand can be managed. A number of additional social workers were supported through Covid-19 grants however further increases in staff were required in order to manage demand. Actions were taken during the year to increase recruitment of permanent staff, including the recruitment of overseas workers and the continuation of the social work academy.
 - c) Placement budgets for children looked after were overspent by £0.5m. Overall placement volumes were lower than budgeted for however unit costs of placements increased significantly in Q3 with the emergence of Omicron impacting on the number of available external residential placements across the country. Unit costs have remained high through Q4 meaning that for most placement types weekly costs are higher than budgeted.
 - d) Education budgets are underspent by £1m following one off mitigating actions taken to offset the wider Children's Services position.
- 5.2 **Education & Children's Services Capital:** Budget £58.7m, Expenditure £64.8m
Variance **+£6.1m**
- a) Children's Homes slippage -£0.5m due to pausing the development of further provision.
 - b) Accelerated spend of £8.7m on secondary school projects including Kingsbrook School, Chiltern Hills Academy and Misbourne school. All projects are progressing well.
 - c) Overspends of £1.4m against a number of secondary school projects.
 - d) Primary School projects have a net underspend/slippage of -£2.0m of which £1.0m is an underspend against the delivery of Kingsbrook Primary which is now open.
 - e) Projects for the development of provision for Special Educational Needs have a net underspend of £1.3m compared with the allocated budget for the year. This will be reallocated to other projects to support delivery of the agreed SEND Sufficiency Strategy.

APPENDIX 1 Portfolio Summary (including Debt and Late Payments)

6. Finance, Resources, Property & Assets

Figure 11: Finance, Resources, Property & Assets Revenue Table

	Budget	Y/E Outturn	Variance	Change in Variance (from Q3 Cab) £000
	£000	£000	£000	
Expenditure	11,860	11,750	(110)	
Income	(380)	(500)	(120)	
Business Operations	11,480	11,250	(230)	(40)
Expenditure	570	600	30	
Income	0	0	0	
Digital	570	600	30	70
Expenditure	108,190	110,600	2,410	
Income	(96,020)	(98,280)	(2,260)	
Finance & Revenues	12,170	12,320	150	100
Expenditure	5,080	5,590	510	
Income	(390)	(1,020)	(630)	
Human Resources & Organisational Development	4,690	4,570	(120)	(100)
Expenditure	12,800	13,990	1,190	
Income	(180)	(1,370)	(1,190)	
ICT	12,620	12,620	0	(170)
Expenditure	11,900	13,690	1,790	
Income	(1,390)	(3,190)	(1,800)	
Legal & Democratic Services	10,510	10,500	(10)	(460)
Expenditure	19,000	22,640	3,640	
Income	(21,650)	(25,790)	(4,140)	
Property & Assets	(2,650)	(3,150)	(500)	200
Expenditure	280	360	80	
Income	0	0	0	
Resources	280	360	80	0
Expenditure	3,420	3,320	(100)	
Income	(60)	(100)	(40)	
Service Improvement	3,360	3,220	(140)	0
Finance, Resources, Property & Assets	53,030	52,290	(740)	(400)

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Figure 12: Finance, Resources, Property & Assets Capital Table

Service / Project	Actuals to Date £000	Released Budget £000's	Unreleased Budget £000's	Total Budget £000's	Variance on Released Budget £000's	Variance on Total Budget £000's	% Variance Total Budget
Delivery of Technology Strategy	211	394	17	411	-183	-199	-48.6%
Social Care Systems	0	200	0	200	-200	-200	-100.0%
Buckinghamshire Network	379	1,604	0	1,604	-1,226	-1,226	-76.4%
Device Refresh & Windows 10	394	565	0	565	-171	-171	-30.2%
ICT Total	984	2,763	17	2,780	-1,779	-1,796	-64.6%
Agricultural Estate	75	140	0	140	-65	-65	-46.3%
Conversion Old Wycombe Library	3	311	0	311	-308	-308	-99.2%
Corporate Investment Portfolio	3,603	3,554	50	3,604	50	0	0.0%
Enhancement of Strategic Assets	33	619	0	619	-586	-586	-94.7%
Property Management Programme	1,014	1,310	0	1,310	-296	-296	-22.6%
Rowley Farm	25	-2	236	234	27	-209	-89.4%
Property & Assets Total	4,753	5,932	286	6,218	-1,178	-1,464	-23.6%
Grand Total	5,737	8,694	303	8,997	-2,957	-3,260	-36.2%

6.1 Finance, Resources, Property & Assets Revenue: Budget £53m, Outturn £52.3m, Var **-£0.7m**

Finance, Resources, Property & Assets portfolio outturn position is a favourable variance of -£740k, a change of -£400k from Q3. The main variances are described below:

- £230k favourable net variance in Business Operations as follows: -£126k staff vacancies held, mainly in the Commercial Development Team in anticipation of 2022/23 service review; -£50k additional commercial waste income in Business Development, being an income bounce back to pre COVID levels and exceeding this year's budget which was temporarily reduced in anticipation of a drop in income; -£43k underspend against Supplies and Services budgets across the service area, and -£11k additional schools' income over budget for Bucks IT Environment for Schools.
- +£150k unfavourable variance in Finance and Revenues of which: +£500k is a Q1 income shortfall in Council Tax/Business Rates court costs recovered, due COVID related Court closures in 2020/21, although c£350k of offsetting income is accounted for corporately, claimed under the Government's COVID income compensation scheme; +£300k staff cost pressure in Finance Business Partnering Teams, +£249k additional income shortfall in Council Tax/Business Rates court

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costs recovered, resulting from delays in processing cases as staff were fully occupied in implementing the new R&B system; pressures offset by additional Revenue and Benefits Government grant income of -£778k (c£500k being one-off new burdens and Test & Trace Admin. grants) and -£120k underspend on Supplies and Service budgets across the Service area. Change from Q3 is mainly +£143k additional income loss on court costs recovered due to R&B system implementation.

- c) -£120k favourable variance in HR&OD made up of the following: -£174k staff recruitment slippage/graduate scheme; -£68k Supplies & Services budgets across the Service area; offset by losses in traded service income +£97k, mainly payroll and +£30k additional cost of Council-wide Kick Start scheme not covered by DWP grant funding. Change from Q3 of -£100k is from -£174k staffing offset by +£97k loss of traded services income and -£19k underspend on other smaller budgets
- d) -£10k variance in Legal & Democratic Services. Legal services has overspent by £412k; which relates to £911k overspend in staffing and agency costs offset by better than expected income of £499k. Democratic services has underspent by (£422k) due to an underspend on elections, £100k, an underspend in electoral services staffing costs, £50k, the balance, £272k, lower than expected member related allowances such as travel expenses.
- e) Property & Assets net favourable variance of £500k, due to high level of staffing vacancies. Final outturn was £200k less than forecast due to Wycombe Air Park income being delayed (this was paid in April instead). Overall, Property income was up £1.5m more than forecast (COVID impacts less than expected; many leases renewed with rent increases with tenants, and this has been set aside in an earmarked reserve to cover future investment in the Council's strategic assets.
- f) -£140k favourable variance in Service Improvement being underspend on staffing because of several vacancies in the Business Intelligence Team in the first 6 months.
- g) £30k, Digital, the underspend is due to a contribution towards a reserve to provide additional funding for the Digital work programme.

6.2 Finance, Resources, Property & Assets Capital: Budget £9m, Var -£0.33m

- a) Delivery of Technology Strategy outturn position is -£199k, of which -£156k relates to the EDRMS project and -£27k Worksmart.
- b) iCares Social Care Systems slippage of -£200k is the balance of budget to be carried forward into 2022/23 to fund residual costs of the project.

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- c) Buckinghamshire Network project -£1.2m slippage is due to the global shortage of IT components.
- d) Device Refresh project -£171k slippage is due to delivery delays (related to global shortage of IT components).
- e) £0.6m slippage on Enhancements of Strategic Assets due to delays on housing projects at Horns Lane and Tilehouse.
- f) £0.3m slippage on corporate investment property maintenance projects, primarily on Vale Retail Park unit fitout.
- g) £0.3m underspend on Old Wycombe Library project; underspent budget will be released back to the corporate pot once project is formally closed.
- h) £0.2m slippage on Rowley Farm maintenance works; project being reevaluated due to price increases.

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7. Health & Wellbeing

Figure 13: Health & Wellbeing Revenue Table

	Budget	Y/E Outturn	Variance	Change in Variance (from Q3 Cab) £000
	£000	£000	£000	
Expenditure	222,490	228,190	5,700	
Income	(64,900)	(69,480)	(4,580)	
Adult Social Care	157,590	158,710	1,120	(830)
Expenditure	25,410	25,750	340	
Income	(25,410)	(25,750)	(340)	
Public Health	0	0	0	0
Health & Wellbeing	157,590	158,710	1,120	(830)

Figure 14: Health & Wellbeing Capital Table

Service / Project	Actuals to Date £000	Released Budget £000's	Unreleased Budget £000's	Total Budget £000's	Variance on Released Budget £000's	Variance on Total Budget £000's	% Variance Total Budget
Respite Care	0	436	0	436	-436	-436	-100.0%
Adult Social Care Total	0	436	0	436	-436	-436	-100.0%
Grand Total	0	436	0	436	-436	-436	-100.0%

7.1 Health & Wellbeing Revenue: Budget £157.6m, Forecast £158.7m Var **+\$1.1m**, Movt -\$0.8m, Covid Var £2.1m

The final outturn position as at 31 March is an overspend of £1.1m.

- The main movement from Q3 relates to additional (£0.5m) clawback of Direct Payments above forecast. These occur primarily due to actual care being below planned. In addition, (£0.25m) benefit from the maximisation of the workforce and retention grant; and (£0.2m) release of contingency not required back to general fund.
- The Covid variance of £2.1m relates predominantly to the cost of additional Nursing care, due to increased numbers of clients, most of which are coming via the Discharge to Assess process (D2A) with more complex needs. An in-depth review of the outturn position has identified a risk of £2.3m of recurring pressures linked to the growth in Nursing spend that is likely to impact on 2022-23. Mitigations will be reviewed around the potential ongoing impact.
- The final position shows a £7.1m overspend on Care packages relating to Nursing £2.7m, Residential £2.5m, other short-term and community care £1.1m

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and Supported Living £0.8m. This is offset by recovered expenditure (£1.5m), a small underspend on Home Care (£0.2m) and Direct Payments of (£0.4m).

- d) Additional income of (£2.2m) from BCF and Omicron Support grant and CCG has been used to manage cost pressures, however the outturn shows an adverse variance on actual client income by £1.35m.
- e) A BAU underspend was achieved, with favourable variances in Integrated Commissioning off-setting ASC operations BAU pressures, and a net underspend on staffing of (£1.4m) including the cost of additional Agency staff.
- f) The favourable position on Public Health has increased to (£1.597m) due to staff vacancies and some incentive payments not required. This improved by (£0.4m) from February due staff vacancies and a lower volume of activity across most contracts (such as NHS health checks) due to Covid continuing to impact on GP practices. The underspend has been transferred to the Public Health reserve.
- g) There are a number of significant risks that could impact on the 2021/22 position including provider failure, inflationary pressures and cost pressures from additional clients through the D2A process.

7.2 Health & Wellbeing Capital: Budget £0.436m, Var **£-0.436m**, Movt -£-m

- a) There is currently a freeze period whilst a review is undertaken of the proposed scheme in light of Covid-19. As a result, no spend has taken place in 2021/22.

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8. Housing & Homelessness & Regulatory Services

Figure 15: Housing & Homelessness & Regulatory Revenue Table

	Budget	Y/E Outturn	Variance	Change in Variance (from Q3 Cab) £000
	£000	£000	£000	
Expenditure	5,530	9,430	3,900	
Income	(2,210)	(5,390)	(3,180)	
Housing & Homelessness	3,320	4,040	720	0
Expenditure	9,840	9,970	130	
Income	(6,080)	(6,540)	(460)	
Regulatory Services	3,760	3,430	(330)	(300)
Housing & Homelessness & Regulatory Serv	7,080	7,470	390	(300)

Figure 16: Housing & Homelessness & Regulatory Capital Table

Service / Project	Actuals to Date £000	Released Budget £000's	Unreleased Budget £000's	Total Budget £000's	Variance on Released Budget £000's	Variance on Total Budget £000's	% Variance Total Budget
Affordable Housing - S106 Funded	803	3,795	0	3,795	-2,992	-2,992	-78.8%
Affordable Housing Total	803	3,795	0	3,795	-2,992	-2,992	-78.8%
Chiltern & Berton Crematoria	576	946	0	946	-370	-370	-39.1%
Cemeteries & Memorial Gardens	10	527	0	527	-516	-516	-98.1%
Cemeteries and Crematoria Total	587	1,473	0	1,473	-886	-886	-60.2%
Temporary Accommodation	3,900	2,388	0	2,388	1,512	1,512	63.3%
Homelessness Total	3,900	2,388	0	2,388	1,512	1,512	63.3%
Disabled Facility Grants	3,367	3,344	0	3,344	23	23	0.7%
Enabling Schemes	385	0	2,019	2,019	385	-1,634	-80.9%
Home Renovation Grants	0	308	0	308	-308	-308	-100.0%
Housing Total	3,752	3,652	2,019	5,670	100	-1,919	-33.8%
Grand Total	9,042	11,308	2,019	13,326	-2,266	-4,285	-32.2%

8.1 Housing & Homelessness & Regulatory Revenue: Budget £7.1m, Outturn £7.5m, Var +£0.4m

a) Housing and Homelessness adverse var £0.7m:

Homelessness pressures crystallised at £0.3m (previous forecast was £0.4m; reduction due to unringfencing of a Govt Grant, meaning it could be used to fund general homeless costs pressures). This will continue to be a key risk area during the new Financial year.

£0.2m of projected vacancy factor not met in Housing as essential staff backfilled with agency to ensure service delivery maintained.

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£0.1m of staffing cost overspend for the Housing & Environmental Health Management team to be moved to Environmental Health budgets, where there is headroom in the staffing budget.

b) Regulatory Services £0.3m favourable variance:

£0.4m favourable variance in Environmental Health, from contract savings on Dog & Pest control contracts, and staffing vacancies.

£0.3m net additional income from Registrars as ceremony bookings increased; income was up £0.4m, offsetting £0.1m of additional staffing and service running costs to cover the increased number of ceremonies.

£0.2m cost pressure in Coroners from COVID costs in Qtr1 and increased contract price.

£0.1m Adverse Var in Licencing due to shortfall in miscellaneous income (private vehicle hire, gambling, street trading and premises).

8.2 **Housing & Homelessness & Regulatory Capital:** Budget £13.3m, Outturn £9.0, Var **£4.3m slippage:**

- a) £3.0m on slippage of s.106 funded project for Affordable Housing. The majority of this slippage is uncommitted and will be redirected towards projects arising from the emerging Affordable Housing Position Statement.
- b) £1.5m overspend on the Desborough Road Temporary Accommodation project, as highlighted during the MTFP process, due to increase in expected construction costs and delay (£3m overspend overall - £1.5m in 21/22, £1.5m in 22/23). The budget has been increased via the MTFP to cover the overspend, funded from s.106 developer funding.
- c) £1.6m of slippage on Enabling Schemes (funding used to match-fund Registered Providers to nominate units for social housing). This funding is currently uncommitted, will roll forward to next year, and will be reassessed in this year's MTFP process.
- d) Cemeteries and Crematoria – £0.9m variance in relation to: underspend of £0.2m for Wycombe cemetery and crematory projects; slippage of £0.7m due to delays in projects for Cremator replacement, Great Missenden extension, Parkside and Stoke Poges Memorial Gardens.
- e) £0.3m underspend on Home Renovation Grants, as they are largely delivered via Disabled Facilities grant. Funding to be released via MTFP to be redirected to other priority projects.

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9. Planning and Regeneration

Figure 17: Planning & Regeneration Revenue Table

	Budget	Y/E Outturn	Variance	Change in Variance (from Q3 Cab) £000
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Expenditure	14,850	16,090	1,240	
Income	(8,990)	(10,110)	(1,120)	
Planning	5,860	5,980	120	40
Planning & Regeneration	5,860	5,980	120	40

Figure 18: Planning & Regeneration Capital Table

Service / Project	Actuals to Date £000	Released Budget £000's	Unreleased Budget £000's	Total Budget £000's	Variance on Released Budget £000's	Variance on Total Budget £000's	% Total Budget
LEP 3rd Party Schemes	9,060	8,244	0	8,244	815	815	9.9%
LEP 3rd Party Schemes Total	9,060	8,244	0	8,244	815	815	9.9%
Aylesbury Town Centre	142	-34	1,500	1,466	176	-1,324	-90.3%
CIL Funded Regeneration	0	113	0	113	-113	-113	-100.0%
Employment & Regeneration Led Opportunit	4,724	7,628	0	7,628	-2,904	-2,904	-38.1%
Environment Led Opportunities	83	521	0	521	-438	-438	-84.0%
Former WDC Third Party CIL Projects	50	310	0	310	-260	-260	-83.7%
Future High Street Funds	1,204	6,452	-4,074	2,378	-5,248	-1,174	-49.4%
High Wycombe Town Centre	512	450	35	485	62	27	5.6%
Retasking of Winslow Centre	797	1,076	0	1,076	-279	-279	-26.0%
Waterside North Development	373	454	3,164	3,618	-81	-3,245	-89.7%
Housing Led Opportunities	15	0	0	0	15	15	0.0%
Ashwells	97	1,000	0	1,000	-903	-903	-90.3%
Wycombe Air Park	58	2,197	0	2,197	-2,139	-2,139	-97.4%
Amersham Regeneration (St John's Build)	-2	0	0	0	-2	-2	0.0%
Regeneration Total	8,053	20,166	626	20,791	-12,113	-12,738	-61.3%
Grand Total	17,113	28,410	626	29,036	-11,297	-11,923	-41.1%

9.1 Planning & Regeneration Revenue: Budget £5.9m, Outturn £6.0m, Var £0.1m

- The Planning Service had a running cost overspend of £120k (previously forecast £83k), which is offset by headroom in the Environment portfolio (managed jointly within the Planning & Regeneration service area).
- Additional Income from Planning applications is up by £1m, around 11% more than budgeted due to the large increase in Planning Application numbers. The income projections decreased by around £200k since Qtr3, however expenditure

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projections also reduced in line with this too, therefore there was no resulting pressure.

9.2 **Planning & Regeneration Capital:** Budget £29.0m, Outturn £17.1m, Var **-£11.9m slippage**

- a) £3.2m slippage on the Old County Office development in Waterside North, as the project is reassessed for viability.
- b) £2.9m of slippage on Wycombe regeneration projects, including £1m of slippage on Cressex Island project due to a 3 month delay in contractor starting on site
- c) Slippage of £2.1m on Wycombe Air Park infrastructure works due to deferral of the planning process.
- d) £1.3m of slippage on Kingsbury Market Square in Aylesbury Town Centre whilst plans remain in development.
- e) £1.1m of slippage on Future High Street Funding projects, as we await project approval from Central Government.
- f) £0.9m of slippage on Ashwells. A small amount, £150k, of accelerated spend forecast for Walton Street Public Realm works (forecast £3.8m against 21-22 budget of £3.6m).
- g) £0.3m of slippage on the Winslow Town Centre regeneration project, as the business case continues to be developed.
- h) £0.8m of slippage across smaller, legacy CIL funded regeneration projects, including on the Track Works on the Marlow Branch (where project timings are uncertain) and £0.3m of funding earmarked for investment by the High Wycombe Town Committee, for which plans are being agreed to be delivered from next year.

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10. Transport

Figure 19: Transport Revenue Table

	Budget	Y/E Outturn	Variance	Change in Variance (from Q3 Cab) £000
	£000	£000	£000	
Expenditure	33,320	33,410	90	
Income	(11,350)	(12,220)	(870)	
Highways & Technical Services	21,970	21,190	(780)	(10)
Expenditure	1,090	2,060	970	
Income	(390)	(1,360)	(970)	
HS2	700	700	0	(190)
Expenditure	32,790	35,010	2,220	
Income	(2,270)	(2,420)	(150)	
Transport Services	30,520	32,590	2,070	180
Expenditure	1,930	1,920	(10)	
Income	(410)	(460)	(50)	
Transport Strategy	1,520	1,460	(60)	160
Transport	54,710	55,940	1,230	140

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Figure 20: Transport Capital Table

Service / Project	Actuals to Date £000	Released Budget £000's	Unreleased Budget £000's	Total Budget £000's	Variance on Released Budget £000's	Variance on Total Budget £000's	% Variance Total Budget
Car Parks	230	617	50	667	-388	-438	-65.6%
Car Parks Total	230	617	50	667	-388	-438	-65.6%
ADEPT Live Labs	1,653	2,577	0	2,577	-925	-925	-35.9%
Globe Park Access / Westthorpe Junction	321	-121	1,939	1,818	441	-1,498	-82.4%
Haydon Hill Cycle Way	271	285	0	285	-15	-15	-5.1%
Highways & Cycleway Funded Schemes	684	1,004	0	1,004	-321	-321	-31.9%
HS2 Funded Schemes	1,069	701	0	701	368	368	52.5%
NPIF Schemes	-88	145	0	145	-233	-233	-160.8%
Emergency Active Travel Fund	212	212	0	212	0	0	0.0%
Taplow Cycle Way	5	303	0	303	-298	-298	-98.2%
Iver Relief Road	9	0	0	0	9	9	0.0%
Active Travel Tranche II - Emerald Way	14	50	0	50	-36	-36	-72.0%
Highways & Cycleway Funded Schemes Total	4,149	5,157	1,939	7,096	-1,008	-2,947	-41.5%
Improvements to Rights Way	361	417	-50	368	-57	-7	-1.9%
Rights of Way Total	361	417	-50	368	-57	-7	-1.9%
Bridge Maintenance	1,042	1,020	0	1,020	22	22	2.2%
Footway Structural Repairs	2,685	2,700	0	2,700	-15	-15	-0.6%
Maintenance Principal Rds - Drainage	3,459	3,500	0	3,500	-41	-41	-1.2%
Plane & Patch	7,894	7,838	0	7,838	56	56	0.7%
Replacement Traffic Signals	542	490	0	490	52	52	10.7%
Strategic Highway Maintenance Program	16,128	15,842	0	15,842	287	287	1.8%
Street Lighting	990	2,280	0	2,280	-1,291	-1,291	-56.6%
Safety Fences	464	450	0	450	14	14	3.0%
Marlow Suspension Bridge	1,107	0	1,400	1,400	1,107	-293	-20.9%
Abbey Way Flyover High Wycombe	70	0	300	300	70	-230	-76.7%
Road Safety - Casualty Reduction	644	750	0	750	-106	-106	-14.1%
Strategic Highway Maintenance Total	35,024	34,870	1,700	36,570	154	-1,546	-4.2%
Public Transport	94	100	0	100	-6	-6	-6.4%
Purchase of Fleet Vehicles	80	240	0	240	-160	-160	-66.7%
Transport Services Total	173	340	0	340	-167	-167	-49.0%
East West Rail	2,744	2,462	0	2,462	282	282	11.5%
Other Highway & Technical	203	928	0	928	-725	-725	-78.1%
Other Transport & Infrastructure Total	2,947	3,390	0	3,390	-443	-443	-13.1%
Grand Total	42,884	44,792	3,639	48,431	-1,908	-5,547	-11.5%

10.1 Transport Revenue: Budget £54.7m, Outturn £55.9m, Var **+\$1.2m**

- a) Definitive Maps and Land Charges – Budget £0.3m Favourable Var £0.1m
Increased income from Highway Searches and diversions.
- b) Other Highways & Technical – Budget £3.4m, Favourable Var £0.1m
Reduced spend on various lines including Client Team.
- c) Rights of Way – Budget £0.5m, Adverse Var £0.1m

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Additional purchase of materials in March, increased labour costs for an extra operative during a handover period and increased staff costs to cover maternity.

- d) Parking Operations – Budget -£0.3m, Favourable Var £0.6m

Underspend due to off-street increased income which exceeded the target, car park fee refunds as suspension of agreement has not yet been re-instated since Covid and savings on staff costs following NSL TUPE. Underspends offset by loss of parking income for on-street due to the impacts of Covid, reduction in PCN income received in the transition period for NSL transferring in house, reduction in staff numbers and non-realisation of off-street parking savings following a delay in the service review which has since been completed.

- e) TfB RJ Contract Budget £18.1m, Favourable Var £0.1m

Pressures in Routine Maintenance on defects and tree maintenance have been offset by increased income in Streetworks and reduced costs within Overheads relating to staff vacancies and reduced expenditure due to the impact of Covid. £0.9m surplus income forecast for the Permit Scheme for which any surplus is ringfenced and has been moved to an earmarked reserve, net of central overhead costs applied.

- f) Home to School Budget £21.1m, Adverse Var £2.1m

Increased Transport contract costs and Personal Transport Budget costs which are offset by a reduction of mileage, additional costs and increase in mainstream income. In addition to this, historical invoices from Children's Service were moved over to Transport Services and processed in year for FY 20/21. There were also increased mileage claims relating to pupils who were on solo transport due to COVID.

- g) Client and Public Transport Budgets £9.5m, No Variance

- h) Transport Strategy & HS2 Budget £2.2m, net Var Favourable £60k

HS2 budgets broke even; an underspend of £130k on the £500k additional HS2 budget was set aside into earmarked reserves to cover future HS2-related legal costs.

Transport Strategy underspent by £60k on staffing due to a higher than usual number of vacancies through the year.

- 10.2 **Transport Capital:** Budget £42.9m, Outturn £55.9m, Var **-£5.5m**

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- a) £1.5m slippage on Globe Park Marlow due to delays in scheme design being approved by Highways England.
- b) £0.9m slippage on the ADEPT live labs project.
- c) £0.7m slippage on Other Highways & Technical schemes, with £0.4m delay on the Freight Strategy and £0.3m slippage on the Westcot Venture Park Access project.
- d) £0.4m slippage on East-West Rail funded A41 Bicester Road improvements (on track to spend and complete early in 2022-23).
- e) £0.3m slippage on s106 funded highways and cycleways schemes; this budget consists of many small schemes; a small number require a budget reprofile to match the project timeline, and the budgets for these schemes will be reprofiled in the MTFP.
- f) £0.3m underspend on Taplow Cycle Way scheme; remaining budget to be released via project completion report at a future Highways Board.
- g) £1.0m slippage on Other Highways and Technical, on Westcott Venture Park Access.
- h) Highways & Technical Services slippage (£2m) being:
 - Street Lighting slippage of £1.3m is mainly due to supply chain demand and determining further works. The remaining £0.2m slippage mainly relates to Structures where there have been requirements to re-work major works programme to cater for competing local priorities.
 - Car parks (£0.4m) of which £0.3m slippage relating to work commencing in 2022/23 for CCTV, On-Street Burnham project deferred into 22/23, electric and hybrid car purchase deferred to the new financial year and Moving Traffic Enforcement awaiting DfT ownership transfer and an underspend of £0.1m on Easton Street car park.
- i) Fleet Management slippage (£0.2m) on vehicle purchases due to delays with suppliers.

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11. Corporate & Funding

Figure 21: Corporate & Funding Revenue Table

	Budget	Y/E Outturn	Variance	Change in Variance (from Q3 Cab)
		£000	£000	£000
Corporate	34,600	29,300	(5,300)	
Funding	(454,000)	(455,500)	(1,500)	
Corporate & Funding Total	(419,400)	(426,200)	(6,800)	0

11.1 Corporate & Funding Revenue: Budget -£419.4m, Outturn -£426.1m, Var -£6.8m

- a) The £6.8m favourable variance comprises:
 - b) £4.0m favourable variance on corporate contingency budgets to offset specific pressures within Portfolios. There is also a proposed transfer of £7.7m to an earmarked reserve for unused contingencies, described more fully in the covering report.
 - c) £0.4m net surplus on other corporate costs, most notably capital financing costs. The Council inherited significant cash balances from predecessor councils, and this has enabled us to internally borrow and thus save on external borrowing costs. The expectation for future financial years is that borrowing will need to be utilised to finance capital expenditure, where approved.
 - d) £2.4m additional income claimed from the Local Government Income Compensation Scheme (£1.9m forecast at Quarter 3). £1.2m of this relates to the claim for the current year, as eligible pressures were higher than budgeted for, leading to additional compensation. A further £1.2m relates to the previous year, following a claim made in 2021/22 relating to the final quarter in 2020/21, which has now been approved by Government.

11.2 Corporate Contingencies: Details of the Council's contingencies is provided in the table below.

- a) On 29th March 2022, Cabinet approved the principle of transferring unused contingency budgets at year end to an earmarked reserve to help mitigate heightening risks around inflation from global political and economic turbulence, the potential impact of funding reform, reform of Adult Social Care and the ongoing effect of Covid-19.
- b) The forecast at that time was that £6.2m of contingency budget would be unused; however, the position at final outturn is that a further £1.5m of contingency budgets have not been required, and a transfer of £7.7m is now recommended.

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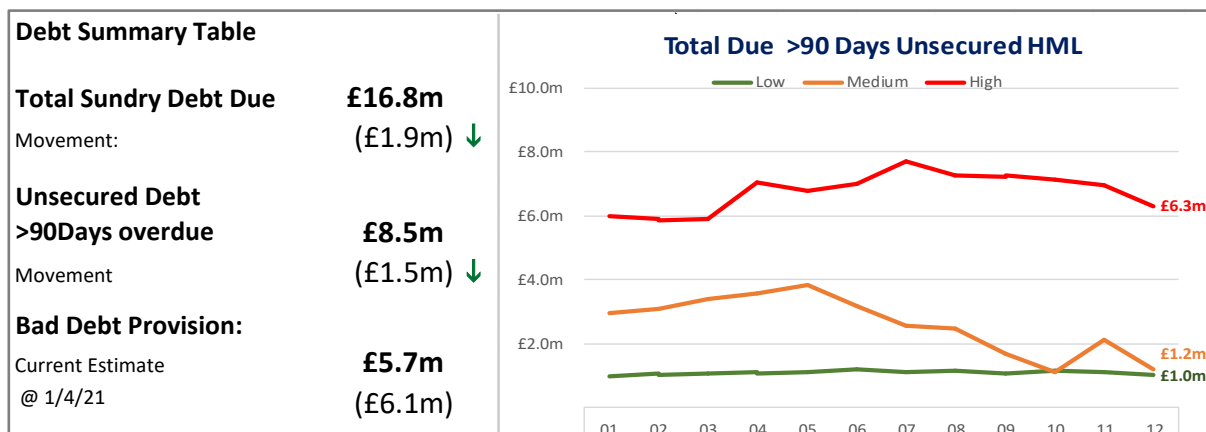
- c) The favourable variance of £2.2m is also proposed to be transferred to the reserve, giving a total of £9.9m.
- d) The Bank of England have increased their inflation estimates for 2022/23 from 7% to 10%. This is due in particular to oil, gas and food prices which have been affected by the Ukraine conflict and also the expected rise in the energy price cap in October 2022.
- e) The impact of inflation will be felt differently on different sectors, but pressures are expected particularly in housing/property costs and transport costs. There is a risk that suppliers could withdraw from contracts, in the areas of Client Transport and Home Care for example.
- f) Construction inflation is especially concerning as it is currently running at 20%. This will affect the Council's capital programme in terms of cost of delivering schemes, the amount of borrowing required and therefore also interest payments which is a revenue cost. In addition, budgets such as repairs and maintenance will be impacted by an increase in raw material costs.
- g) The increased contribution to an earmarked reserve at outturn is, therefore, recommended to mitigate this significant risk.

2021-22 Revenue Contingencies	Original	Released	Current Budget	Forecast to be transferred to reserve (not required for original purpose)	Favourable Variance - Mitigating pressures in monitoring	Used to fund relevant costs
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Pay & Pension Contingency						
Pay Inflation	3,783	3,715	68	20	48	-
Pensions Uplift	678		678	-	-	678
Redundancy (non unitary)	500		500	500	-	-
Total Budget Risk	4,961	3,715	1,246	520	48	678
Service Risk Contingency						
Risk on Savings Proposals	600		600	600	-	-
National Living Wage	1,000		1,000	1,000	-	-
Local Tax Receipts	2,000		2,000	2,000	-	-
Adult Social Care Pressures / Demography	6,000	5,045	955	555	400	-
Children's Services Demography	2,010		2,010	510	1,500	-
High Cost Children's Placements	500		500	-	500	-
Elections Delay	326		326	326	-	-
Leisure Providers	2,000		2,000	1,076	924	-
General Contingency - Economic Uncertainty	3,000	1,260	1,740	1,140	600	-
Total Service Risk	17,436	6,305	11,131	7,207	3,924	-
Total Contingency	22,397	10,020	12,377	7,727	3,972	678
Total Variation					3,972	

APPENDIX 1 Portfolio Summary (including Debt and Late Payments)

12. Outstanding Sundry Debts

Figure 21: Sundry Debts Table



Note that the figures reported in the year to date for total debt have until now been consistently understated by £1.8m due to an incorrectly recorded credit against one account. This error has now been removed from all periods in the charts and figures above. This was due to a manual intervention in the system implementation. This has now been rectified and additional controls implemented.

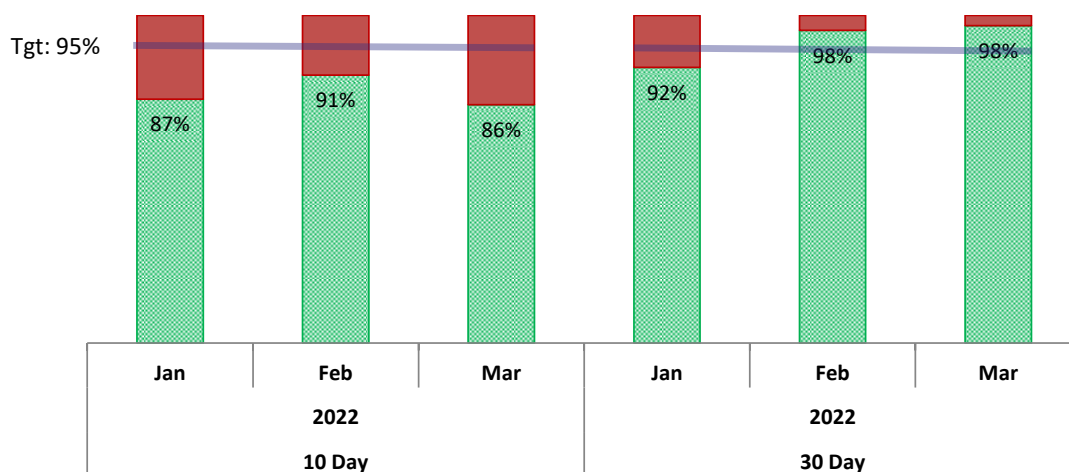
- Total Debt Due has decreased over the quarter by £1.9m to £16.8m with Adults and Resources reducing by £0.8m and £0.9m respectively. There has been a slight increase in Children’s and PGS.
- Unsecured debts over 90 days have decreased by £1.5m to £8.5m, well below the Corporate target of £10m. This includes the impact of writing off £0.28m of Adults Debt and £0.27m of PGS debt.
 - a) The Adults debt write off related to debts that were more than 6 years old and the amount was unusually high due to a catch up exercise being carried out. The debts had been provided for in full within the impairment loss provision and there was no impact on the 2021/22 outturn position.
 - b) The PGS debt write-off related to unpaid rental arrears for the old Staples unit at Vale Retail Park (SUK Ltd), for which a US-based parent guarantor covered the costs of the unpaid rent as part of the Staples insolvency agreement (no cost to the Council).

APPENDIX 1 Portfolio Summary (including Debt and Late Payments)

13. Late Payments

Figure 22: Late Payments Table

Late Payment Performance Past 3 Months



No. Late	60	49	95	790	238	211
No. Paid	410	489	602	9,202	10,214	13,210
No. Invoices	470	538	697	9,992	10,452	13,421

- a) Overall performance across all payment terms for the quarter was 95.9% (95.3% Q3). This is above the Corporate performance target of 95% and is the highest performance the Council has achieved all year. Q4 performance comprised:
- i. For the invoices with 10 day payment terms 88.0% (86.7% Q3) of invoices were paid on time.
 - ii. For invoices with other payment terms 96.3% (95.3% Q3) were paid within 30 days.
- b) In earlier periods performance has been significantly impacted by a small number of events impacting a large number of payments. Each of these situations have been investigated at the time and action taken to reduce the risk of a recurrence. In some instances, this has been relating to processes of our suppliers and contract management.

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Report to Cabinet

Date:	7 June 2022
Title:	Q4 2021-22 Performance Report
Relevant councillor(s):	John Chilver
Author and/or contact officer:	Matthew Everitt
Ward(s) affected:	None specific
Recommendations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review how the Council is performing 2. Take action to improve performance where required
Reason for decision:	The Corporate Performance Framework is reported on a quarterly basis to Cabinet to ensure there is understanding, ownership and accountability for performance outturns, including actions to improve performance where appropriate.

1. Executive summary

- 1.1 The report is comprised of the following two items:
- 1.2 1) The performance report, which provides details of the key performance measures reported through the corporate performance framework for 2021/22. Latest performance outturns and targets are reported alongside trend and benchmarking information, where available. The report also includes several indicators without targets for this year, which are being monitored to establish a baseline level of performance and monitor trends. Commentary is provided for each indicator explaining what is being measured, explaining the narrative behind each outturn and detailing improvement actions.
- 1.3 2) The performance scorecard, which provides information on four key elements of performance for the Council covering Finance, Customer Service, Performance and Human Resources indicators. These are arranged in four quadrants.

- 1.4 Within the performance report and performance scorecard, outturns which are performing at or better than target are classified as Green, those which are within 5% of the target are Amber and those which are more than 5% of the target are Red.
- 1.5 At the end of Quarter 4, 93 indicators had outturns reported with a Red, Amber or Green status. Of these, 66 are Green (71%), 7 are Amber (8%) and 20 are Red (22%).
- 1.6 This is compared to Quarter 3 where 62 are Green (69%), 12 are Amber (13%) and 16 are Red (18%).

2. Content of report

- 2.1 Please see attached performance report and performance scorecard for Quarter 4.

3. Other options considered

- 3.1 None arising directly from this report.

4. Legal and financial implications

- 4.1 None arising directly from this report.

5. Corporate implications

- 5.1 None arising directly from this report.

6. Local councillors & community boards consultation & views

- 6.1 None arising directly from this report.

7. Communication, engagement & further consultation

- 7.1 None arising directly from this report.

8. Next steps and review

- 8.1 Improvement actions detailed in the performance report will be progressed. The next report for 2022/23 will be detailing proposed indicators and targets for this year.

9. Background papers

- 9.1 None for this report.

10. Your questions and views (for key decisions)

10.1 N/A.

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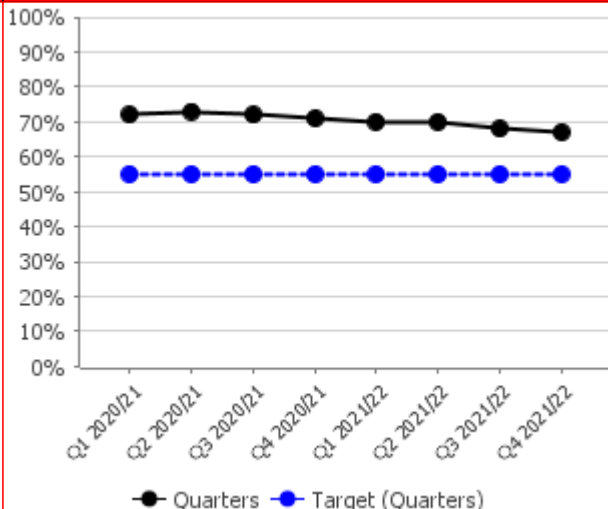


Leader's Portfolio Cllr Martin Tett



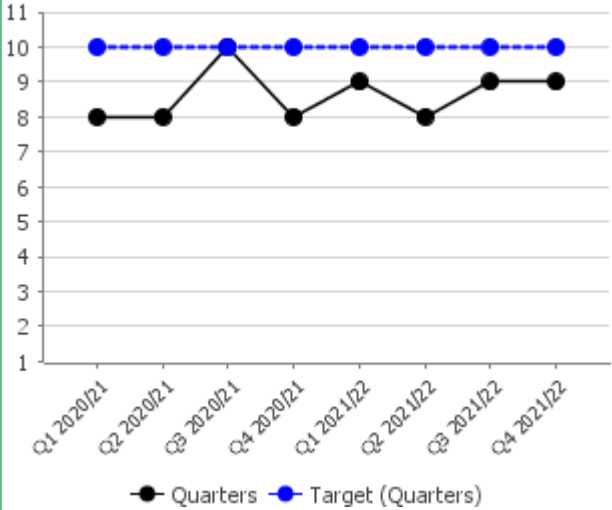
8. Leaders Portfolio RED

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
Unemployment Claimant Rate (as a % of National Rate)	Aim to Minimise	67%	55%	 <p>The chart displays the Unemployment Claimant Rate as a percentage of the National Rate over eight quarters. The Y-axis ranges from 0% to 100%. A solid black line with circular markers represents the 'Quarters' data, which starts at approximately 73% in Q1 2020/21 and ends at 67% in Q4 2021/22. A dashed blue line with circular markers represents the 'Target (Quarters)', which is constant at 55%.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Unemployment Claimant Rate Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Current Value (%)</th> <th>Target (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q1 2020/21</td><td>73</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 2020/21</td><td>73</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 2020/21</td><td>72</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 2020/21</td><td>71</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 2021/22</td><td>70</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 2021/22</td><td>70</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 2021/22</td><td>68</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 2021/22</td><td>67</td><td>55</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Current Value (%)	Target (%)	Q1 2020/21	73	55	Q2 2020/21	73	55	Q3 2020/21	72	55	Q4 2020/21	71	55	Q1 2021/22	70	55	Q2 2021/22	70	55	Q3 2021/22	68	55	Q4 2021/22	67	55	None available	<p>This indicator compares the Buckinghamshire Claimant Rate with the National Claimant Rate of those claiming 'out-of-work' benefits as a proportion of the working age population.</p> <p>Pre-Covid-19, Buckinghamshire's Claimant Rate tracked at 55% of the National Rate. As such, getting Buckinghamshire's Claimant Rate to be below 55% of the National Rate forms the target for this measure.</p> <p>Buckinghamshire's Claimant Count Rate is 2.9%, which is lower than the National Claimant Count Rate of 4.3%: $2.9\% \text{ (Buckinghamshire)} / 4.3\% \text{ (National)}$, equates to 67%, which is above the <55% target.</p> <p>Buckinghamshire's claimant count rate is one of the lowest in the country (7th lowest of all 38 LEP areas), however, the Wycombe Parliamentary Constituency area has a rate that exceeds the national average (4.4%).</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep dive analysis and research into unemployment to feed into Skills Advisory Panel, LEP Board and Buckinghamshire Growth Board supporting partnership discussion on the issue. • Ensure focus on High Wycombe town area for Adviza "Skill Up Bucks" programme. • Ensure DWP and Fedcap Support Services engage directly with community groups in worst affected wards. • Ensure recruiting businesses incorporate specific local requirements in their employment processes. • Buckinghamshire College Group to ensure the curriculum in the new High Wycombe FE Campus site addresses local business needs. • Assist DWP Support Teams to improve knowledge of key Buckinghamshire growth sectors and training opportunities available on the Bucks Skills Hub. • Shared Prosperity Fund to consider findings for Growth deals and Training provision. • Investigate funding opportunities to strengthen targeted support for recruitment and onboarding processes.
Quarter	Current Value (%)	Target (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	73	55																															
Q2 2020/21	73	55																															
Q3 2020/21	72	55																															
Q4 2020/21	71	55																															
Q1 2021/22	70	55																															
Q2 2021/22	70	55																															
Q3 2021/22	68	55																															
Q4 2021/22	67	55																															

8. Leaders Portfolio GREEN

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
New business registrations: Rank against other LEPs	Aim to Minimise	9	10	 <p>● Quarters ● Target (Quarters)</p>	(1) London 98.25, (2) Greater Manchester 45.54, (3) Greater Birmingham and Solihull 43.30, (4) South East Midlands 40.62, (5) Black Country 40.09, (6) Hertfordshire 38.36, (7) Leeds City Region 37.59, (8) Thames Valley Berkshire 36.14, (9) Buckinghamshire 35.51, (10) Leicester and Leicestershire 34.17	<p>The indicator measures the number of new businesses registered across different Local Economic Partnerships (LEPs) and ranks them against each other.</p> <p>1,540 new businesses were registered in Buckinghamshire between January and March 2022. Buckinghamshire ranked 9/38 LEP areas in terms of the number of new business registrations for every 10,000 residents aged 16 or over (a rate of 35.5).</p> <p>The most common sectors in which these new businesses are operating are: (1) Management consultancy (excluding financial management), (2) Buying and selling of own real estate, (3) Other letting and operating of own or leased real estate, (4) IT consultancy activities, (5) Other service activities, (6) Development of building projects.</p>

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
Strategic Infrastructure projects: % profiled spend achieved	Aim to Maximise	146.58%	100%	<table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>35</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>55</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>146.58</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2021/22	25	25	Q2 2021/22	35	50	Q3 2021/22	55	75	Q4 2021/22	146.58	100	None available	<p>This indicator reports a single figure for the percentage of actual spend against profiled spend, for projects within the Capital Programme funded from the Capital Budget. Projects include Phases 1 and 2 of the South East Aylesbury Link Road (SEALR). The target is to hit 100% by year end, which has been equally profiled throughout the year, even though actual spend may be more variable. The spend reported includes creditor values.</p> <p>SEALR Phase 1 has progressed well with planning permission granted and the detailed design complete but the delay to the CPO/SRO/Public Open Space Inquiry from June to November has caused issues. The CPO/SRO/Public Open Space powers have now been granted by the Secretary of State. Critical path early works such as vegetation clearance and archaeological works for the diversion of the overhead power lines has commenced and the payment to UK Power Network (UKPN) for these diversion works has led to in year accelerated spend. Phase 2 has also progressed well with the preliminary design complete and the overall project planning application submitted. A planning application for the works associated with the UKPN diversion was submitted on 8 April 2022.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																			
Q1 2021/22	25	25																			
Q2 2021/22	35	50																			
Q3 2021/22	55	75																			
Q4 2021/22	146.58	100																			



Climate Change and Environment Portfolio Cllr Gareth Williams



1. Climate Change and Environment Portfolio RED

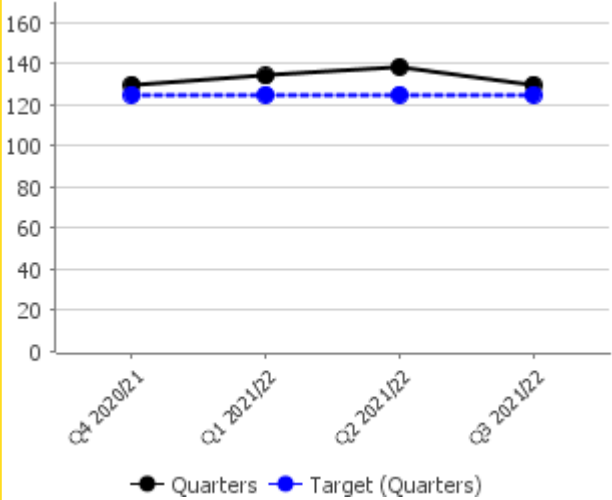
Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
% of waste collected for recycling, reuse, composting or anaerobic digestion from household sources (household collection and Household Recycling Centres)	Aim to Maximise	44.12%	60%	<table border="1"> <caption>Quarterly Performance Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>53%</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>54%</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>50%</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>44%</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q4 2020/21	53%	60%	Q1 2021/22	54%	60%	Q2 2021/22	50%	60%	Q3 2021/22	44%	60%	2020/21 annual recycling league table for England average (42.08%)	<p>Outturns (validated) are reported one quarter in arrears.</p> <p>This is a former National Indicator, which measures the percentage of total household waste collected that is either sent for reuse, recycling, composting, or anaerobic digestion, divided by the overall tonnage of all household waste. The latter figure will include waste sent for energy recovery or landfill.</p> <p>Performance for Q3 2021/22 shows a drop from Q2 and is lower than the same period in 2020/21. There was a marked drop in organic material (food waste) sent for anaerobic digestion or composting affecting Q2-3, due to disruptions to kerbside collections arising from driver shortages. Issues impacting the service including the shortage of drivers are beyond the control of the Council. While Buckinghamshire's performance has fallen and it is now below the South East average (46%), it remains above the England average (42.3%).</p> <p>Q4 outturns (not yet validated) are projected to be much improved around 53%.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives are being offered to attract drivers, however there are competitive challenges with other sectors offering more lucrative packages including hospitality, retailers and supermarkets. • The Waste Management team continues to keep services and systems running to deliver statutory services and help protect residents' public health.
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																			
Q4 2020/21	53%	60%																			
Q1 2021/22	54%	60%																			
Q2 2021/22	50%	60%																			
Q3 2021/22	44%	60%																			

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
% of Missed Bin Collections	Aim to Minimise	0.24%	0.15%	<table border="1"> <caption>Quarterly Performance Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>0.15</td> <td>0.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>0.24</td> <td>0.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>0.25</td> <td>0.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>0.22</td> <td>0.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>0.17</td> <td>0.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>0.16</td> <td>0.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>0.14</td> <td>0.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>0.24</td> <td>0.15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2020/21	0.15	0.15	Q2 2020/21	0.24	0.15	Q3 2020/21	0.25	0.15	Q4 2020/21	0.22	0.15	Q1 2021/22	0.17	0.15	Q2 2021/22	0.16	0.15	Q3 2021/22	0.14	0.15	Q4 2021/22	0.24	0.15	None available	<p>This indicator reports on the number of missed domestic waste containers (not trade waste collections), as a percentage of total households. This service is delivered by two teams, an in-house team to the North, and the contractor Veolia to the South. Instances where bins were 'not present', 'access was blocked', there had been 'contamination' or 'reports were raised too late' are not included in this measure, even though a resident may report this bin as missed.</p> <p>In Q4 0.24% of bins were missed, which is up on previous quarters, and above target 0.15%. The upturn in missed collections was related to an increase in unplanned staff absence amongst the South team (Veolia) due to Covid-19 during January, which resulted in delayed and incomplete rounds. Although relief staff were deployed, they often lacked the same level of local knowledge. Performance consistently improved during February and was below target (good) throughout March, which has been attributed to a decline in unplanned staff absence towards the end of Q4.</p> <p>Improvement Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Service Improvement Plan is in place to help deliver continuous improvement required by the contractor (Veolia).
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	0.15	0.15																															
Q2 2020/21	0.24	0.15																															
Q3 2020/21	0.25	0.15																															
Q4 2020/21	0.22	0.15																															
Q1 2021/22	0.17	0.15																															
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Q3 2021/22	0.14	0.15																															
Q4 2021/22	0.24	0.15																															

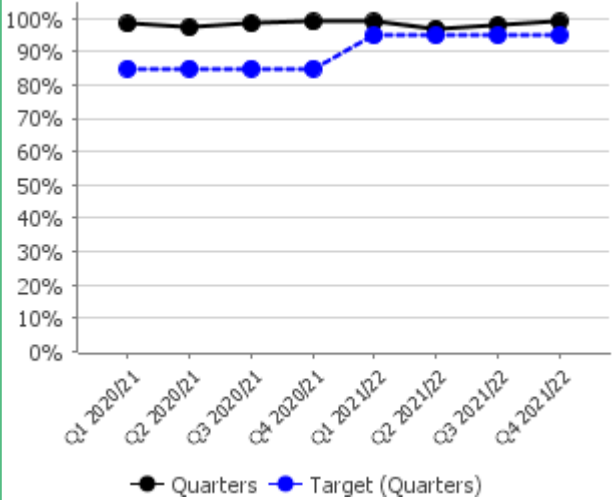
1. Climate Change and Environment Portfolio AMBER

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
Residual Household Waste per Household (kg)	Aim to Minimise	129.88	125	 <table border="1"> <caption>Residual Household Waste per Household (kg) - Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (kg)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (kg)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>130</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>135</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>140</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>130</td> <td>125</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (kg)	Target (Quarters) (kg)	Q4 2020/21	130	125	Q1 2021/22	135	125	Q2 2021/22	140	125	Q3 2021/22	130	125	None available	<p>Outturns are reported a quarter in arrears.</p> <p>This indicator reports the average weight of non-recyclable household waste produced per dwelling within the county. Performance is reported cumulatively for the year.</p> <p>Q3 2021/22 performance shows reduced levels of residual waste in the system, 129.88kg per household, higher than the target of 125kg per household, but a reduction from Q1 and Q2 (133.98kg per household).</p> <p>The higher (worse) than target outturn can be attributed to the well documented driver shortages both nationally and locally. Continued disruption to kerbside collections will impact on year-end performance targets being reached. It is not expected that the 125kg quarterly average, which was always intended as a stretch target for the year, will be achieved. While Buckinghamshire's performance has not reached the target set, it is worth noting that it is well below both the England average (138kg) and the South East average (132kg).</p> <p>Improvement Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During 2021/22, the team planned 'waste behaviour change' campaigns, focusing on residual waste that could be nudged into the recycling collection systems (planned 2-3 year project). This has been light touch to date and the project is placed on hold until kerbside service challenges / disruptions can be stabilised.
Quarter	Quarters (kg)	Target (Quarters) (kg)																			
Q4 2020/21	130	125																			
Q1 2021/22	135	125																			
Q2 2021/22	140	125																			
Q3 2021/22	130	125																			

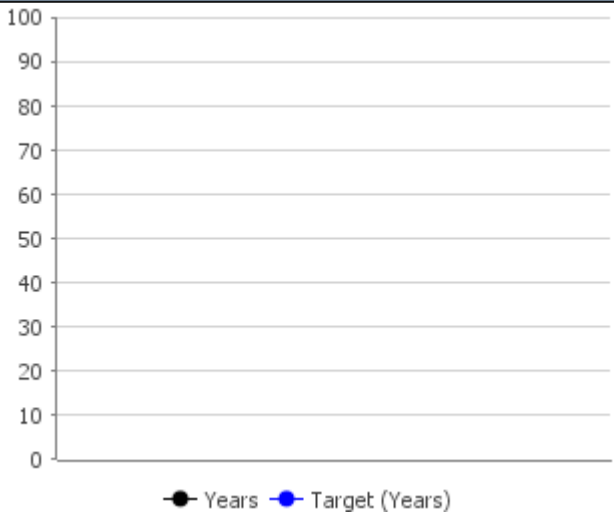
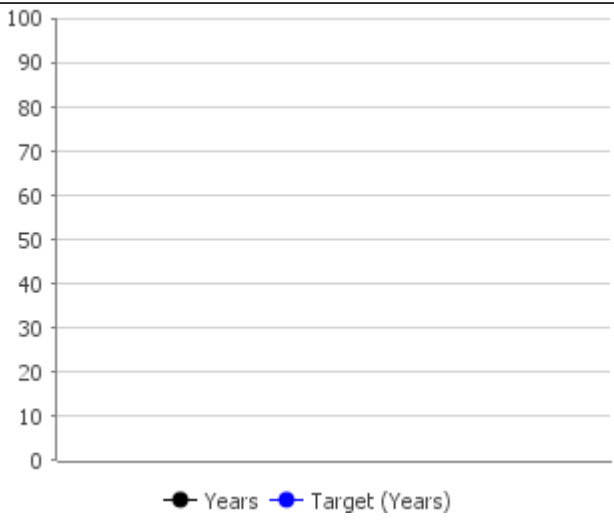
1. Climate Change and Environment Portfolio GREEN

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
% of Flood Management applications responded to within 21 days of receipt	Aim to Maximise	99%	95%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>98</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>97</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>98</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>98</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>99</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>98</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>98</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>99</td> <td>95</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2020/21	98	85	Q2 2020/21	97	85	Q3 2020/21	98	85	Q4 2020/21	98	85	Q1 2021/22	99	95	Q2 2021/22	98	95	Q3 2021/22	98	95	Q4 2021/22	99	95	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of flood management applications sent to the Strategic Flood Management as the Lead Local Flood Authority, which are responded to within 21 days of receipt, with advice on surface water flood risk and drainage.</p> <p>For Q4 2021/22, the Flood Management Team responded to 99% of major applications within the statutory timeframe (123/124 responded to in time). This is higher than Q3 (98%), but the number of consultations were lower during Q4.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	98	85																															
Q2 2020/21	97	85																															
Q3 2020/21	98	85																															
Q4 2020/21	98	85																															
Q1 2021/22	99	95																															
Q2 2021/22	98	95																															
Q3 2021/22	98	95																															
Q4 2021/22	99	95																															

1. Climate Change and Environment Portfolio NO RAG

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim To	Current Value	Trend Chart	Commentary
Annual emissions: tonnes	Aim to Minimise			<p>This indicator measures annual carbon emissions in tonnes, across Buckinghamshire. The aim is to reduce to net zero carbon emission by 2050 with an interim target of achieving a 68% reduction by 2030. These calculations are based on 1990 emission levels.</p> <p>Data for this KPI will be available in June 2022 when utility bills have been analysed and fuel usage is confirmed.</p>
Annual emissions: % reduction	Aim to Minimise			<p>This indicator measures the % reduction of carbon emissions across Buckinghamshire using 1990 as the baseline. The aim is to reduce to net zero carbon emission by 2050 with an interim target of achieving a 68% reduction by 2030, based on 1990 emission levels.</p> <p>Data for this KPI will be available in June 2022 when utility bills have been analysed and fuel usage is confirmed.</p>

PI	Aim To	Current Value	Trend Chart	Commentary															
Number of fly tipping clearances where an action has been taken	Aim to Maximise	28	<table border="1"> <caption>Quarterly Data for Fly Tipping Clearances</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (Actual)</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>30</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>26</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>28</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (Actual)	Target (Quarters)	Q1 2021/22	0	0	Q2 2021/22	30	0	Q3 2021/22	26	0	Q4 2021/22	28	0	<p>This indicator measures the number of fly-tipping clearances where an action has been taken. Actions include prosecutions, Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) investigations, simple cautions, verbal warnings, community protection notices and community protection warnings. This is a new indicator for 2021/22, and data gathering for this purpose started 1 August 2021.</p> <p>There were 68 investigations in Q4 2021/22 (69 in Q3), 5 of which were existing investigations and actions arising, as investigations usually take longer than 3 months to complete. Actions are reported within the reporting period they took effect, in order to capture the activity in the service area.</p> <p>For the 68 investigations in Q4, 6 FPNs were issued. 11 cases prosecuted, including 1 convicted but not yet sentenced. There were additionally 10 warning letters and 1 simple caution giving the total of 28 actions taken in Q4.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (Actual)	Target (Quarters)																	
Q1 2021/22	0	0																	
Q2 2021/22	30	0																	
Q3 2021/22	26	0																	
Q4 2021/22	28	0																	

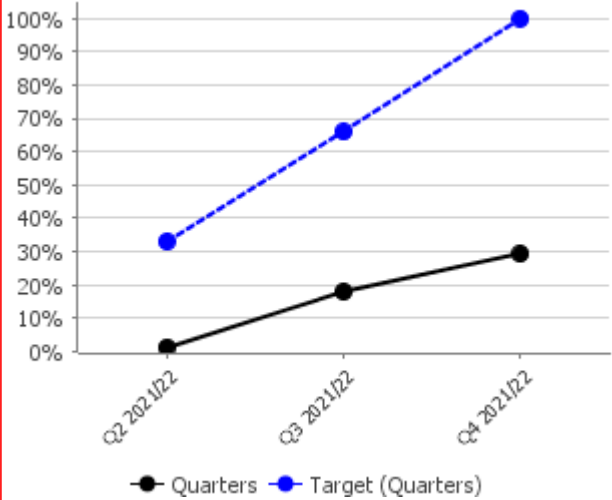


Communities Portfolio Cllr Steve Bowles



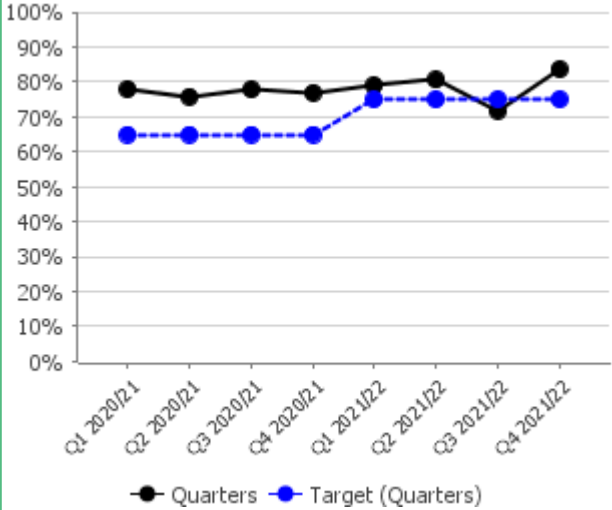
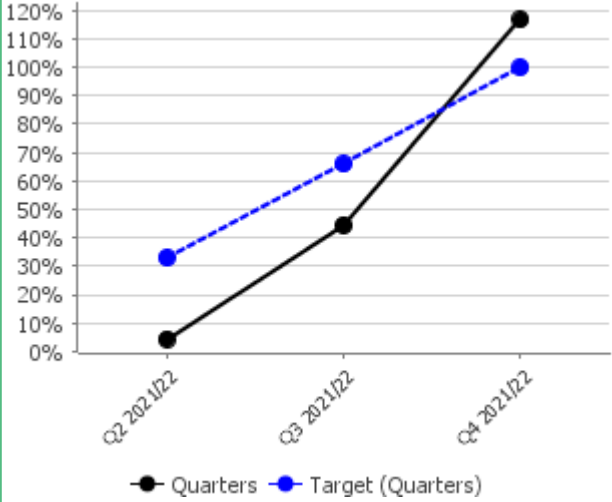
2. Communities Portfolio RED

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary												
% of total economic recovery spend across all Community Boards compared to profiled spend	Aim to Maximise	29.33%	100%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>~2</td> <td>~35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>20</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>30</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q2 2021/22	~2	~35	Q3 2021/22	20	65	Q4 2021/22	30	100	None available	<p>This indicator measures a priority area of spend for the Community Boards total budget.</p> <p>Having reduced the funding available to Community Boards and given the Boards more autonomy over how they spend their funding these measures are no longer relevant. We are currently developing new performance indicators for Community Boards.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																
Q2 2021/22	~2	~35																
Q3 2021/22	20	65																
Q4 2021/22	30	100																

2. Communities Portfolio GREEN

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
% of female victims supported by IDVAs who have their risk level reduced	Aim to Maximise	83.6%	75%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Data for % of female victims supported by IDVAs who have their risk level reduced</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>78</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>75</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>78</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>75</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>78</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>80</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>72</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>83.6</td> <td>75</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2020/21	78	65	Q2 2020/21	75	65	Q3 2020/21	78	65	Q4 2020/21	75	65	Q1 2021/22	78	75	Q2 2021/22	80	75	Q3 2021/22	72	75	Q4 2021/22	83.6	75	None available	<p>Independent domestic violence advisors (IDVAs) are professionally qualified, specialist domestic abuse workers, who support high-risk victims of domestic abuse. This is a commissioned service that is provided to address the needs of domestic violence and abuse (DVA) victims and the indicator looks at the percentage of female victims supported by IDVAs who have their risk level reduced.</p> <p>The Q4 indicator at 83.6% gives a 77.9% YTD figure which is above the 75% target for this KPI.</p> <p>We are continuing to monitor the performance of this service.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	78	65																															
Q2 2020/21	75	65																															
Q3 2020/21	78	65																															
Q4 2020/21	75	65																															
Q1 2021/22	78	75																															
Q2 2021/22	80	75																															
Q3 2021/22	72	75																															
Q4 2021/22	83.6	75																															
% of total climate change spend across all Community Boards compared to profiled spend	Aim to Maximise	116.76%	100%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Data for % of total climate change spend across all Community Boards compared to profiled spend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>5</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>45</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>116.76</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q2 2021/22	5	35	Q3 2021/22	45	65	Q4 2021/22	116.76	100	None available	<p>This indicator measures a priority area of spend for the Community Boards total budget.</p> <p>Having reduced the funding available to Community Boards and given the Boards more autonomy over how they spend their funding these measures are no longer relevant. We are currently developing new performance indicators for Community Boards.</p>															
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
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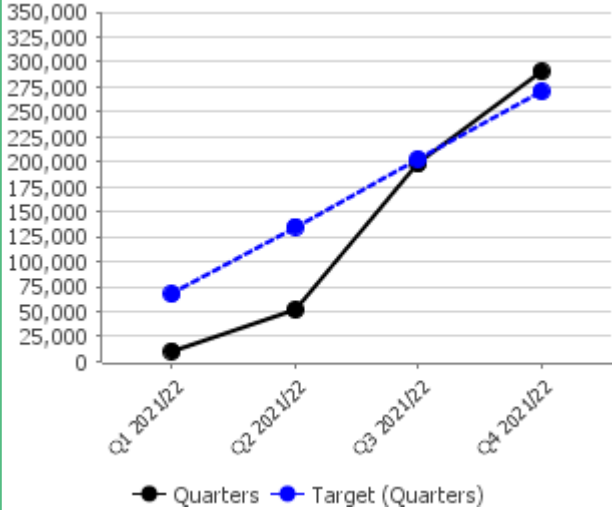
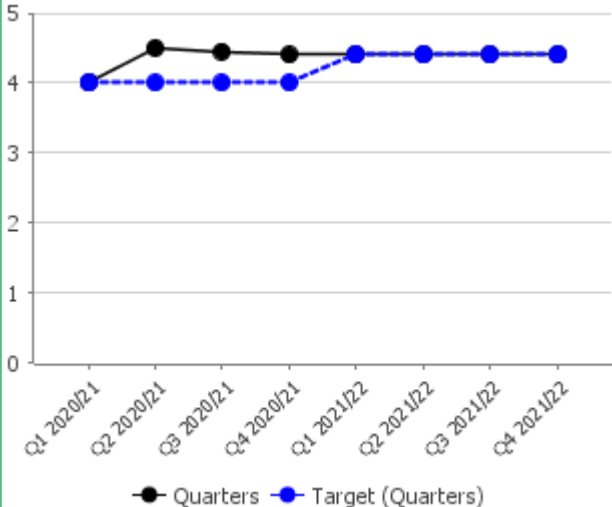


Culture and Leisure Portfolio Cllr Clive Harriss



3. Culture and Leisure portfolio GREEN

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
Number of visits to main cultural venues	Aim to Maximise	290,410	270,424		None Available	<p>This indicator measures the total number of visitors to the main cultural venues in Buckinghamshire, the Buckinghamshire museums (Discover Bucks Museum and Wycombe Museum) and theatres supported by the Council (Aylesbury Waterside Theatre and the Wycombe Swan theatre).</p> <p>By the end of Q4 2021/22, our cultural venues had received 290,410 visitors, which means we have exceeded our annual target of 270,424 visitors, and shown a strong and progressive improvement since the beginning of the year where these facilities were significantly impacted by Covid-19 restrictions.</p>
Country and Town Park Satisfaction Ratings (Trip Advisor & Google)	Aim to Maximise	4.4	4.4		None available	<p>This indicator measures the overall Trip Advisor and Google ratings (1-5) as an average across Black Park and Langley Country Parks, Higginson Park (Marlow), the Rye (High Wycombe), and Vale Park (Aylesbury). Trip Advisor reviews are consistent, but infrequent, with a much higher proportion of reviews now coming in through Google.</p> <p>Overall, satisfaction with our parks and open spaces remains at an average score of 4.4 out of 5, with 13,193 individual reviews and 91% rating the parks as good or excellent, 6.3% rating as average and the remaining 2.7% being dissatisfied with these facilities. This is consistent with previous quarters for 2021/22.</p>

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
Number of visitors to leisure centres and pools	Aim to Maximise	2,375,284	1,800,000	<table border="1"> <caption>Visitor Numbers to Leisure Centres and Pools</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>~50,000</td> <td>~50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>~150,000</td> <td>~150,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>~300,000</td> <td>~300,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>~300,000</td> <td>~300,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>~450,000</td> <td>~250,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>~1,000,000</td> <td>~750,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>~1,500,000</td> <td>~1,300,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>~2,375,284</td> <td>~1,800,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Q1 2020/21	~50,000	~50,000	Q2 2020/21	~150,000	~150,000	Q3 2020/21	~300,000	~300,000	Q4 2020/21	~300,000	~300,000	Q1 2021/22	~450,000	~250,000	Q2 2021/22	~1,000,000	~750,000	Q3 2021/22	~1,500,000	~1,300,000	Q4 2021/22	~2,375,284	~1,800,000	None available	<p>This indicator measures the number of visitors to Swan Pool (Buckingham), Aqua Vale (Aylesbury), Chalfont Leisure Centre, Chesham Leisure Centre, the Chilterns Lifestyle Centre (which replaced the Chiltern Pools in Amersham from December 2021), Evreham Centre (Iver), Beacon Centre (Beaconsfield), Wycombe Leisure Centre, Court Garden (Marlow) & Risborough Springs.</p> <p>In Q4 the leisure centres recorded 855,436 visits, which is an increase on all previous quarters - Q3 (536,104), Q2 (539,294) and Q1 (444,450). This brings the cumulative target for the year to 2,375,284 visits against a target of 1,800,000.</p> <p>The opening of the Chilterns Lifestyle Centre in December has contributed to these figures with an impressive 292,049 visits since opening, and we expect this positive impact to continue as the centre establishes a more consistent pattern of attendance over the next few months. Swimming has been one of the most popular activities since leisure facilities reopened in April 2021; all centres with pools have seen a positive return from customers. Health and Fitness has generally seen a lower level of return across the leisure industry as a whole, which is something the team will be working on in partnership with all our leisure operators, but could be reflective of a more general change in exercise choices.</p>
Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)																															
Q1 2020/21	~50,000	~50,000																															
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Q4 2021/22	~2,375,284	~1,800,000																															
Number of library information enquiries (signposting and referral)	Aim to Maximise	15,816	7,200	<table border="1"> <caption>Library Information Enquiries</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>~500</td> <td>~500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>~1,500</td> <td>~3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>~2,500</td> <td>~6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>~2,800</td> <td>~9,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>~2,500</td> <td>~2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>~6,500</td> <td>~3,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>~11,000</td> <td>~5,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>15,816</td> <td>~7,200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Q1 2020/21	~500	~500	Q2 2020/21	~1,500	~3,000	Q3 2020/21	~2,500	~6,000	Q4 2020/21	~2,800	~9,500	Q1 2021/22	~2,500	~2,000	Q2 2021/22	~6,500	~3,500	Q3 2021/22	~11,000	~5,500	Q4 2021/22	15,816	~7,200	None available	<p>This measure reports on the number of information requests received in libraries relating to Council and Government Services. The purpose of this measure is to establish the extent to which our libraries allow people to access other services. There are 15 Council Access Points (CAPs) situated around the County, 11 of which are libraries.</p> <p>In Q4 there were 5,368 information requests, making a cumulative total of 15,816 for the full year against a cumulative target of 7,200. This continued strong performance is due to an increase in library opening hours and footfall over the year, as well as improved staffing levels.</p>
Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)																															
Q1 2020/21	~500	~500																															
Q2 2020/21	~1,500	~3,000																															
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PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
Number of downloads (e-audiobooks, e-magazines and e-news)	Aim to Maximise	670,443	425,000	<p>Legend: ● Quarters ● Target (Quarters)</p>	None available	<p>This measure records the number of electronic downloads in libraries, including e-magazines, e-books, e-audiobooks and e-news. The purpose of this measure is to understand the usage of our online services.</p> <p>In Q4 there were 172,199 e-downloads, against a quarterly target of 106,250. The cumulative for the year 2021/22 was 670,443 e-downloads, exceeding the annual target of 425,000. This is a slight increase on the Q3 outturn (167,020) and Q2 (158,434) and comparable with Q1 (172,790), when there were Covid-19 restrictions in place for in-person activities. The continued strong performance has been influenced by the paradigm shift in behaviours caused by the pandemic, with more customers accessing resources on digital platforms. E-library services overall remain at significantly higher numbers than pre-Covid-19.</p>
Engagement with Archives through social media and in-person visits	Aim to Maximise	40,074	28,000	<p>Legend: ● Quarters ● Target (Quarters)</p>	None available	<p>This indicator measures engagement with the Archives through social media and in-person visits.</p> <p>Q4 performance is lower than that recorded for previous quarters, but the cumulative total is above target for the year. Staff changes have affected in-person and social media services, but recruitment is underway with new staff expected to start in Q1 and Q2 2022/23.</p>

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
Number of visitors to Country Parks	Aim to Maximise	1,389,154	1,010,000	<table border="1"> <caption>Quarterly Visitor Numbers and Targets</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (Actual)</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>~300,000</td> <td>~300,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>~750,000</td> <td>~550,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>~1,100,000</td> <td>~750,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>~1,750,000</td> <td>~950,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>~400,000</td> <td>~400,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>~750,000</td> <td>~600,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>~1,000,000</td> <td>~800,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>~1,389,154</td> <td>1,010,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (Actual)	Target (Quarters)	Q1 2020/21	~300,000	~300,000	Q2 2020/21	~750,000	~550,000	Q3 2020/21	~1,100,000	~750,000	Q4 2020/21	~1,750,000	~950,000	Q1 2021/22	~400,000	~400,000	Q2 2021/22	~750,000	~600,000	Q3 2021/22	~1,000,000	~800,000	Q4 2021/22	~1,389,154	1,010,000	None available	<p>This indicator measures the number of visitors to country parks. It is compiled from an automated count of cars entering car parks at Black Park, Langley Park and Denham. A multiplier of 2.5 is applied (assuming 2.5 visitors per vehicle).</p> <p>Visitor numbers are reported as 280,358 for Q3, bringing the cumulative total for 2021/22 to 1,389,154 visitors, ahead of the target of 1 million visitors for the year. This has continued the trend of a 33% increase on pre-pandemic levels (2019/20: 1.03m) which has been seen throughout the year, but is a reduction on the levels achieved during the Covid-19 restrictions (2020/21: 1.76m). This reduction can be attributed to the re-opening of other competing leisure facilities as Covid-19 restrictions have been relaxed.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (Actual)	Target (Quarters)																															
Q1 2020/21	~300,000	~300,000																															
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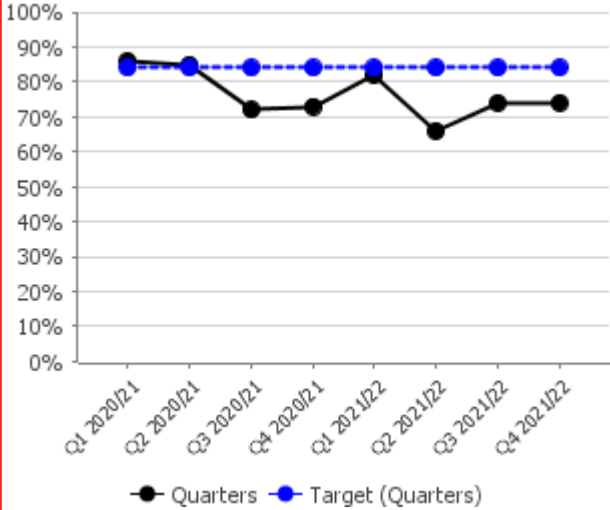


Education and Children's Services Portfolio Cllr Anita Cranmer



4. Education and Childrens Services Portfolio RED

Generated on: 25 May 2022

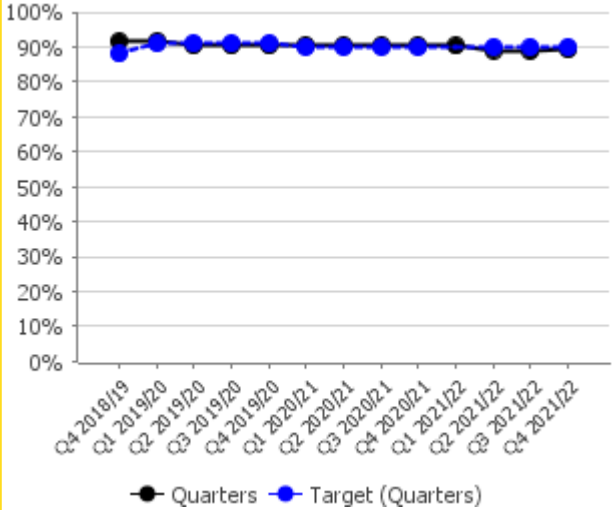
PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
% of assessments completed in 45 working days	Aim to Maximise	74%	84%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>85</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>84</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>72</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>73</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>82</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>66</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>74</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>74</td> <td>84</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2020/21	85	84	Q2 2020/21	84	84	Q3 2020/21	72	84	Q4 2020/21	73	84	Q1 2021/22	82	84	Q2 2021/22	66	84	Q3 2021/22	74	84	Q4 2021/22	74	84	<p>England 88%, South East 89%, Statistical Neighbours 92% (CIN Census 2020/21)</p>	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of children's social care assessments completed within 45 working days. Assessments are conducted to determine what services to provide to children and their families.</p> <p>During Q4 the percentage of children's assessments completed within 45 working days was 74%.</p> <p>The overall number of children that the social care service is working with rose by 22% in the year ending March 2022. As a result, the number of assessments starting rose by 30% between 2020/21 and 2021/22. During Q4, there was an average of 585 assessments started each month, compared to 489 started during Q4 in the previous year.</p> <p>In response to this increased demand, capacity within the service was increased leading to improved performance during Q3.</p> <p>During Q4 the percentage of children's assessments completed within 45 working days was 74%, which is positive given the increase in demand highlighted.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to demand pressures, the increased management capacity within the Assessment Teams will remain in place, to support a greater degree of case oversight and timelier case direction. • The Head of Service will use resource flexibly in periods when there are increased caseloads in the Assessment Teams. • The Head of Service will continue to work with the area Team Managers to manage and increase performance, by reviewing the timeliness of assessments on a weekly basis and ensuring that assessments are effectively allocated to social workers. • The service will continue to prioritise recruitment activity to sustain workforce capacity, which is reducing the use of agency staff.
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	85	84																															
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Q4 2021/22	74	84																															

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
% of children with Initial Child Protection Conferences completed within 15 working days of the strategy discussion	Aim to Maximise	76%	85%		England 83%, South East 82%, Statistical Neighbours 87% (CIN Census 2020/21)	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) held within 15 working days of a child's Strategy Discussion. ICPCs are convened when a child is assessed through a Section 47 investigation as either having suffered significant harm or being at risk of suffering significant harm.</p> <p>During Q4, 76% of ICPCs were held within 15 working days of the strategy discussion. This is an increase of 15% from Q3, which is in the context of a 54% increase in ICPCs during 2021/22, compared to the previous year.</p> <p>This increased activity resulted in a rise in the number of children on CIN plans (a 28% rise) as well as children on child protection plans (a 46% rise). These rises in demand and the complexity of cases have led to increased pressure across the service.</p> <p>Additional resource has been put in place to support the administration of ICPCs, and capacity within the service has been increased to help manage the rise in demand. This has led to continued improvement in performance in Q4, during March 84% of ICPCs were completed on time.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social workers hold consultations with Child Protection Advisors and regular auditing is carried out by senior managers, to ensure timely and proportionate decision making for children at risk of significant harm. • The service manager regularly attends meetings with managers in the safeguarding teams, working closely to ensure any potential delays are addressed so that ICPCs are carried out on time. • The service is working with Assessment teams, to monitor rises in demand and ensure there are plans in place to continue to manage this going forward. • The service continues to review out of time cases and monitor safety plans so that those children are safe.

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
% of children in need seen within 4 weeks	Aim to Maximise	80%	90%	<table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>88%</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>84%</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>89%</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>80%</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2021/22	88%	90%	Q2 2021/22	84%	90%	Q3 2021/22	89%	90%	Q4 2021/22	80%	90%	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of children subject to a Child in Need (CIN) plan who have been seen in person in the last 4 weeks.</p> <p>The purpose of visits to children and their families is to check on a child's physical and emotional wellbeing, to ensure that all their needs are being met. Alongside this, the child's plan will be progressed, and the social worker will explore the child's wishes and feelings. This will help to inform the type of support they need both now and in the future.</p> <p>At the end of March 2022, 80% of children on a CIN plan were seen within 4 weeks. This is a decrease from 88% at the end of December 2021.</p> <p>The overall number of children that the social care service is working with rose by 22% in the year ending March 2022. This has been driven by an increase in the number of children coming into the service, where the number of assessments starting rose by 30% between 2020/21 and 2021/22.</p> <p>This increased activity has also resulted in a rise in the number of children on CIN plans (a 28% rise). These rises in demand and the complexity of cases have led to increased pressure across the service, impacting on performance in these areas.</p> <p>Of the 1,318 children on a CIN plan at the end of March 2022, 96% were seen within 6 weeks.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managers work closely with social workers to manage visits week by week, ensuring time is scheduled to update children's records as soon as possible after visits have taken place. The service is prioritising recruitment activity to sustain workforce capacity and ensure resource is available to manage increased demand. Performance data is reviewed regularly to ensure that there is stringent oversight of children on CIN plans and that risks are mitigated against.
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																			
Q1 2021/22	88%	90%																			
Q2 2021/22	84%	90%																			
Q3 2021/22	89%	90%																			
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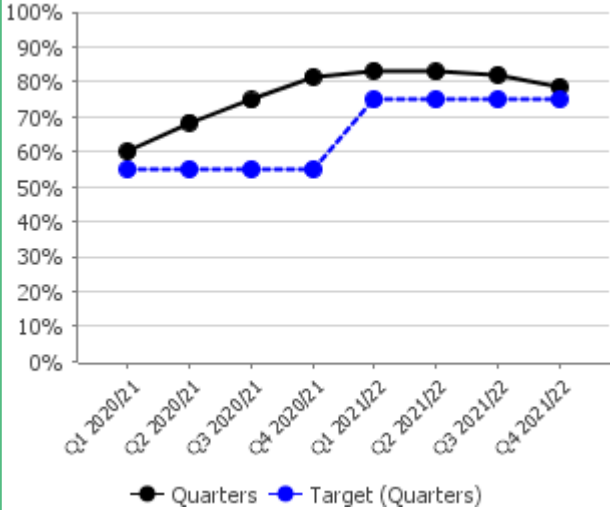
4. Education and Childrens Services Portfolio AMBER

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
% of pupils attending schools rated good and outstanding by Ofsted	Aim to Maximise	89.2%	90%	 <p>The trend chart displays the percentage of pupils attending schools rated good and outstanding by Ofsted over a period of 20 quarters. The y-axis represents the percentage from 0% to 100%. The x-axis shows quarters from Q4 2018/19 to Q4 2021/22. A blue line with circular markers represents the 'Target (Quarters)' at 90%. A black line with circular markers represents the 'Quarters' actual performance. The actual performance starts at approximately 86.4% in Q4 2018/19 and shows a steady upward trend, reaching 89.2% by Q4 2021/22. The performance remains consistently below the 90% target.</p>	<p>State-funded schools in England (31/03/2022) = 86.4%</p> <p>State-funded schools in the South East region (31/03/2022) = 91.6%</p>	<p>This indicator reports the percentage of Buckinghamshire pupils who are attending schools judged by Ofsted to be good or outstanding.</p> <p>At the end of March 2022, 89.2% of Buckinghamshire pupils were attending a good or outstanding school, which is slightly below target but above the national average.</p> <p>There have been 28 school inspections in Buckinghamshire since September (22 primary schools, 5 secondary schools and 1 special school), although not all inspection reports have been published yet. Of the 20 reports that have been published 2 were Outstanding, 14 Good, 2 Requires Improvement and 2 Inadequate.</p> <p>Many of the outstanding Ofsted rated schools in Buckinghamshire have not been inspected for over ten years, during which time the Ofsted inspection framework has been tightened with significant changes in 2019 and 2021.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused intensive work is being carried out for schools in the Requires Improvement or Inadequate Ofsted categories through the Side by Side intervention programme. • Schools continue to be risk assessed each year for their vulnerability and additional support is put in place should they require it through the Side by Side programme prior to inspection. • Delivery of the Buckinghamshire Challenge project aims to raise the attainment of disadvantaged pupils across Buckinghamshire. The project is being delivered by Unity Research Schools, a research school partner of the Education Endowment Foundation (EEF), together with 135 Buckinghamshire Schools. • Further capacity for the School Improvement Team has been recruited. The cost of this is planned to be covered by increased traded work with schools.

4. Education and Childrens Services Portfolio GREEN

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
% new Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks (excluding exceptions)	Aim to Maximise	78.6%	75%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>60</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>68</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>75</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>82</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>82</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>82</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>81</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>78.6</td> <td>75</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2020/21	60	55	Q2 2020/21	68	55	Q3 2020/21	75	55	Q4 2020/21	82	55	Q1 2021/22	82	75	Q2 2021/22	82	75	Q3 2021/22	81	75	Q4 2021/22	78.6	75	<p>2021 calendar year: South East = 49.3% National = 59.9% Buckinghamshire = 82.0%</p>	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) that are issued to families within 20 weeks. This indicator is cumulative for the calendar year, and Q4 reports on the EHCPs issued from January 2022 to March 2022.</p> <p>In Q4 78.6% of EHCPs were issued within 20 weeks, which is above target and above the latest published national and regional averages (National 59.9% and South East 49.3% for 2021).</p> <p>Performance is slightly below Q3, although still above target. There has been an increase in the number of requests for EHC assessments, with the number of requests received during Q4 2021/22 being 19% above the same period in 2020/21.</p> <p>During Q4 there was also a higher workload linked to Phase Transfers, where the Local Authority needs to review and finalise EHCPs, including naming future placements, for children who are due to move between phases of education. The Local Authority must issue the child or young person's finalised EHC plan before 31 March in the case of a transfer from secondary school to a post 16 institution, and before 15 February in the case of a child's transfer in any other case.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	60	55																															
Q2 2020/21	68	55																															
Q3 2020/21	75	55																															
Q4 2020/21	82	55																															
Q1 2021/22	82	75																															
Q2 2021/22	82	75																															
Q3 2021/22	81	75																															
Q4 2021/22	78.6	75																															

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
Permanent exclusion rate (%) – primary	Aim to Minimise	0.01%	0.02%		<p>England (state-funded schools) 2019-20 = 0.02%</p> <p>South East (state-funded schools) 2019-20 = 0.01%</p>	<p>Previously reported at Cabinet in Q2.</p> <p>This indicator shows the percentage of permanent exclusions in primary schools and is reported in arrears due to national data collection and publication dates.</p> <p>In the 2019-20 academic year, 5 pupils were permanently excluded from Buckinghamshire primary schools, giving a permanent exclusion rate of 0.01%. This was below (better than) the national average (0.02%) and in line with the regional average.</p> <p>This academic year's data includes the start of the pandemic when, from 23 March, school sites were closed for all but those children of critical workers and vulnerable children, with others being educated remotely. Permanent exclusions were possible throughout the full academic year but comparisons to previous years should be treated with caution.</p> <p>Local Authority officers continue to work closely with primary schools and provide advice and guidance to schools, children and families to reduce the risk of permanent exclusion.</p>

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
Permanent exclusion rate (%) – secondary	Aim to Minimise	0.06%	0.2%		<p>England (state-funded schools) 2019-20= 0.13%</p> <p>South East (state-funded schools) 2019-20 = 0.06%</p>	<p>Previously reported at Cabinet in Q2.</p> <p>This indicator shows the percentage of permanent exclusions in secondary schools and is reported in arrears due to national data collection and publication.</p> <p>In the 2019-20 academic year, 22 pupils were permanently excluded from Buckinghamshire secondary schools, giving a permanent exclusion rate of 0.06%. This was below (better than) the national average (0.13%) and in line with the regional average.</p> <p>This academic year's data includes the start of the pandemic when, from 23 March, school sites were closed for all but those children of critical workers and vulnerable children, with others being educated remotely. Permanent exclusions were possible throughout the full academic year but comparisons to previous years should be treated with caution.</p> <p>Secondary schools work hard to minimise the number of permanent exclusions and are supported to understand influencing factors and to share good practice. Parents may also agree for their child to change schools to prevent exclusions through the Managed Move process.</p>
% of Early Years settings (Ofsted registered childcare on non-domestic premises) rated good/outstanding	Aim to Maximise	98.2%	97%		<p>England (March 2021) = 96.4%</p> <p>South East (March 2021) = 97.4%</p>	<p>This indicator reports the percentage of early years settings judged by Ofsted to be good or outstanding, specifically looking at Ofsted registered childcare on non-domestic premises.</p> <p>At the end of March 2022, 98.2% of Buckinghamshire settings have been judged by Ofsted to be good or outstanding. This is above both the latest national and regional averages. Of the 221 providers that have been inspected, only 4 have outcomes below Good.</p>

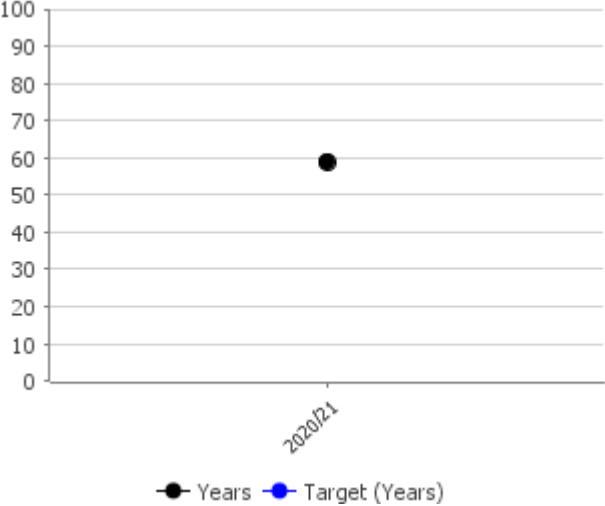
PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
% of initial Family Support Plans completed within 31 working days	Aim to Maximise	91%	85%	<table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>93</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>91</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>94</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>91</td> <td>85</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2021/22	93	85	Q2 2021/22	91	85	Q3 2021/22	94	85	Q4 2021/22	91	85	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of initial Family Service Support plans completed within 31 working days.</p> <p>The Family Support Service is designed to provide targeted support for vulnerable families who face a range of issues and complex challenges. The service provides one-to-one support for families and individuals (Level 3 support), as well as group and one-to-one support for parents and young people (Level 2 support).</p> <p>Completion of timely assessments and plans support engagement and provide the best opportunities for positive change and improved outcomes for children and families.</p> <p>During Q4 91% of families had an Initial Plan completed within 31 working days (211 of 233 initial plans). This is 6 percentage points above the target of 85%. The number of families being supported by the Family Support Service has risen. The service is now supporting 454 families, an increase from 343 in March 2021.</p> <p>While Q4 performance is 91% performance across the whole year (2021/22) is 93% of Initial Plans having been completed within 31 working days.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																			
Q1 2021/22	93	85																			
Q2 2021/22	91	85																			
Q3 2021/22	94	85																			
Q4 2021/22	91	85																			

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
% of 19-21 year olds who have left care that are in education, employment or training	Aim to Maximise	74%	55%		England 52%, South East 51%, Statistical Neighbours 52% (Children Looked After Return - SSSDA903, 2020/21)	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of care leavers aged between 19 and 21 who are in education, employment, or training (EET).</p> <p>The figure at the end of March 2022 was 74%. This remains well above both the target of 55% and the benchmark figures for England, the South East and our statistical neighbours.</p> <p>Of the care leavers aged 19-21, 130 are in EET. Targeted support is being provided to 46 care leavers who are not in EET due to their illness/disability, parenting or pregnancy or other circumstances.</p> <p>Regular panel meetings are held about the care leavers who are not in EET, to discuss the opportunities available to them and how best to support them now, and in the future. There is also a designated lead Personal Advisor in post who works with these young people.</p> <p>Care leavers are also being supported to take part in a range of schemes aimed at helping young people get involved in education or employment appropriate to their level of need.</p>
% of children subject to a Child Protection Plan seen within 4 weeks	Aim to Maximise	95%	95%		None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of children subject to a Child Protection (CP) Plan who have been seen in person within the last 4 weeks.</p> <p>At the end of March 2022, 95% of children subject to a CP plan were seen within 4 weeks.</p> <p>The overall number of children that the social care service is working with rose by 22% in the year ending March 2022. This increased activity has also resulted in a rise in the number of children on CIN plans (a 28% rise) as well as children on child protection plans (a 46% rise). Despite this, performance has remained high.</p> <p>There is strong oversight of children on CP plans within the service, which is supported by performance information being reviewed weekly by senior managers to ensure that visits are timely and that children are safeguarded.</p>

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
% children who became the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time within 2 years	Aim to Minimise	7%	10%	<p>The chart displays the percentage of children who became the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time within 2 years. The Y-axis ranges from 0% to 100% in 10% increments. The X-axis shows four quarters: Q1 2021/22, Q2 2021/22, Q3 2021/22, and Q4 2021/22. A solid black line with circular markers represents the 'Quarters' data, and a dashed blue line with circular markers represents the 'Target (Quarters)'. The 'Quarters' data points are approximately 7% for Q1, 7% for Q2, 5% for Q3, and 7% for Q4. The 'Target (Quarters)' is consistently at 10%.</p>	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of children that became subject to a Child Protection (CP) Plan during the quarter who had previously been on a CP plan within the last 2 years.</p> <p>During Q4, of the 246 children starting on a CP plan, 7% (16 children) had previously been subject to a CP plan within the last 2 years. This continues to be below the target of 10% (it is good to be low).</p> <p>Child protection advisors and managers continue to work together with schools, police and health organisations to ensure that children are supported on a CP plan until there is sufficient evidence that the child is no longer at risk of significant harm.</p>
% of children looked after visited within timescales	Aim to Maximise	92%	90%	<p>The chart displays the percentage of children looked after visited within timescales. The Y-axis ranges from 0% to 100% in 10% increments. The X-axis shows four quarters: Q1 2021/22, Q2 2021/22, Q3 2021/22, and Q4 2021/22. A solid black line with circular markers represents the 'Quarters' data, and a dashed blue line with circular markers represents the 'Target (Quarters)'. The 'Quarters' data points are approximately 91% for Q1, 90% for Q2, 92% for Q3, and 91% for Q4. The 'Target (Quarters)' is consistently at 90%.</p>	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of looked after children who were visited in person within timescales.</p> <p>The aim of the visit is to check on a child's physical and emotional wellbeing to ensure that all their needs are being met, alongside exploring their wishes and feelings and the environment in which they live. This will help to inform the type of support they need both now and in the future.</p> <p>The frequency of visits is determined by the child's needs and care plan, in accordance with statutory requirements. At the end of March 2022, 92% of children had been visited within timescales, this is the same level of performance as Q3.</p> <p>When visiting children, social workers are responsible for planning future visits at a time convenient for them and their carer, to ensure that they are seen regularly.</p>

4. Education and Childrens Services Portfolio NO RAG

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim To	Current Value	Trend Chart	Commentary
Key Stage 4 - average Attainment 8 score (Centre Assessed Grade based, due to COVID Pandemic)	Aim to Maximise	59	 <p>The chart displays a single data point for the year 2020/21. The Y-axis represents the score, ranging from 0 to 100 in increments of 10. The X-axis represents the year. A black dot indicates the 'Years' value at 59. A blue dot indicates the 'Target (Years)', which is not explicitly plotted on the chart but is implied to be higher than the current value.</p>	<p>Previously reported to Cabinet in Q3.</p> <p>The changes to the way GCSE grades have been awarded over the last two years (with CAGs and TAGs replacing exams) mean 2020/21 pupil attainment data should not be directly compared to pupil attainment data from previous years for the purposes of measuring year on year changes in pupil performance.</p> <p>Attainment 8 measures the achievement of a pupil across 8 qualifications including English, mathematics, 3 qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate measure (science, computer science, history, geography and languages) and 3 further qualifications. Results are for all eligible pupils attending state funded schools in Buckinghamshire,</p> <p>The Attainment 8 result for Buckinghamshire in 2021 is 59, which is above both the statistical neighbour average of 53.6 and the national average of 50.9.</p> <p>The summer exam series for both the 2019/20 and 2020/21 academic years were cancelled. Instead, for 2020/21, pupils were only assessed on the content they had been taught for each course. Schools were given flexibility to decide how to assess their pupils' performance, for example, through mock exams, class tests, and non-exam assessment already completed. GCSE grades were then determined by teachers based on the range of evidence available and they are referred to as teacher-assessed grades, or TAGs.</p> <p>This is a different process to that of 2019/20 when pupils were awarded either a centre assessment grade (known as CAGs, based on what the school or college believed the pupil would most likely have achieved had exams gone ahead) or their calculated grade using a model developed by Ofqual - whichever was the higher of the two.</p>

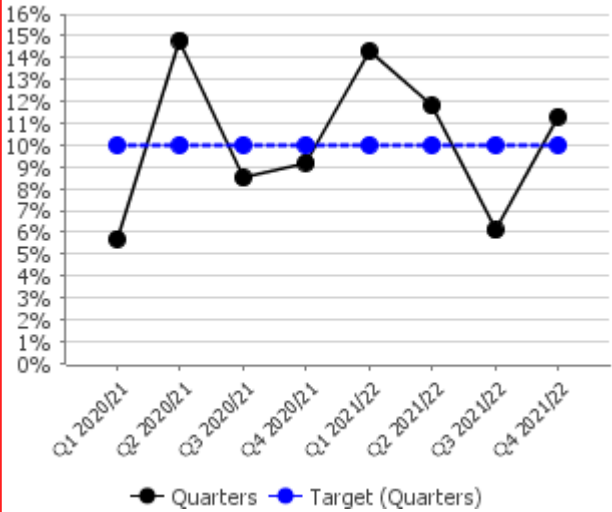


Accessible Housing and Resources Portfolio Cllr John Chilver



5. Accessible Housing and Resources Portfolio RED

Generated on: 25 May 2022

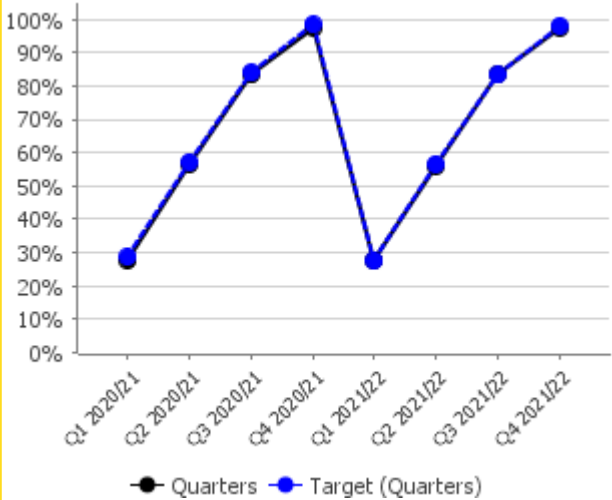
PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
Average % of phone calls in Customer Service Centres abandoned before being answered	Aim to Minimise	11.3%	10%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>10.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>15.0</td> <td>10.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>8.5</td> <td>10.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>9.3</td> <td>10.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>14.5</td> <td>10.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>11.8</td> <td>10.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>6.1</td> <td>10.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>11.3</td> <td>10.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2020/21	5.8	10.0	Q2 2020/21	15.0	10.0	Q3 2020/21	8.5	10.0	Q4 2020/21	9.3	10.0	Q1 2021/22	14.5	10.0	Q2 2021/22	11.8	10.0	Q3 2021/22	6.1	10.0	Q4 2021/22	11.3	10.0	None available	<p>This indicator measures the average percentage of phone calls which are abandoned before being answered in the customer service centre (CSC).</p> <p>Q4 performance is 11.3% against a target of 10%. This is a reduction in performance against Q3 of 6.1 percentage points.</p> <p>Q3's low call abandonment rate was due to dampened customer contact as a result of the Aylesbury and Wycombe Revenues and Benefits system closure for four weeks and suspension of Council Tax processing and enforcement action. Reminders and summonses letters were not sent in November and into early December due to the new system implementation. In December the system went live together with restarting enforcement action. Although we had additional capacity to process the backlog, this period has been hampered by system instability, unexpected external implementation issues and a difficult recruitment market to bring additional skilled capacity into the Council. At the end of Q4 we undertake our normal annual billing exercise and this always drives a high number of Council Tax enquiries into the Customer Service Centre. This together has created more calls, longer waits times and higher abandonment rates against target. The abandonment rate excluding Revenues and Benefits was 9.3%.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position in queue message to manage expectations • Call back facility so that callers do not have to wait in the queue • Training more Customer Service Agents on Council Tax enquiries • A refreshed approach to Customer Service recruitment – including flexibility of location and hours.
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	5.8	10.0																															
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Q4 2021/22	11.3	10.0																															

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
Average Call Wait Time	Aim to Minimise	0h 09m 04s	0h 03m 00s	<table border="1"> <caption>Average Call Wait Time by Quarter</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Actual Wait Time</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>0h 04m 40s</td> <td>0h 03m 00s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>0h 05m 00s</td> <td>0h 03m 00s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>0h 02m 00s</td> <td>0h 03m 00s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>0h 09m 04s</td> <td>0h 03m 00s</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Actual Wait Time	Target	Q1 2021/22	0h 04m 40s	0h 03m 00s	Q2 2021/22	0h 05m 00s	0h 03m 00s	Q3 2021/22	0h 02m 00s	0h 03m 00s	Q4 2021/22	0h 09m 04s	0h 03m 00s	None available	<p>This indicator measures the average call wait time for all lines across all Customer Service lines.</p> <p>Q4 performance is 9 minutes 4 seconds against a target of 3 minutes. This is a reduction in performance compared with Q3 (2 minutes 27 seconds).</p> <p>Q3 performance was achieved in the context of the Wycombe and Aylesbury Revenue and Benefits system being suspended which meant that normal processing actions were not occurring and hence customer contact was dampened. The implementation of the new system at the start of Q4, the work on the backlog, the recommencement of normal reminder and summons activity, system instability, unexpected external implementation issues and a difficult recruitment market to bring additional skilled capacity into the Council plus Council Tax billing has all contributed to very high call numbers and hence wait times. The average call wait time excluding Revenues and Benefits was 2m 49s.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position in queue message to manage expectations • Call back facility so that callers do not have to wait in the queue • Training more Customer Service Agents on Council Tax enquiries • A refreshed approach to Customer Service recruitment – including flexibility of location and hours. • Dedicated triage teams for Council Tax Summons enquiries • Dedicated teams for one off activity e.g. £150 Council Tax rebate and Waste round reorganisation • Call messaging to help residents self serve on the Council Tax portal • Officer improvement team to analyse demand failure so that our systems make straightforward enquiries simple to resolve • Using Our customer First Champions to review customer journeys to streamline them
Quarter	Actual Wait Time	Target																			
Q1 2021/22	0h 04m 40s	0h 03m 00s																			
Q2 2021/22	0h 05m 00s	0h 03m 00s																			
Q3 2021/22	0h 02m 00s	0h 03m 00s																			
Q4 2021/22	0h 09m 04s	0h 03m 00s																			

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																		
Staff voluntary turnover % (BC - rolling year)	Banding	14.5%	12%	<table border="1"> <caption>Staff Voluntary Turnover % Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>8.8</td> <td>12.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>10.5</td> <td>12.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>13.0</td> <td>12.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>13.6</td> <td>12.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>14.5</td> <td>12.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q4 2020/21	8.8	12.0	Q1 2021/22	10.5	12.0	Q2 2021/22	13.0	12.0	Q3 2021/22	13.6	12.0	Q4 2021/22	14.5	12.0	None available	<p>This indicator measures the workforce voluntary turnover percentage for the Council.</p> <p>Q4 performance is 14.5% against a target of 12%. This is a change in performance by 0.9 percentage points when compared with Q3 (13.6%) and is outside the banded target of 10% to 14%.</p> <p>Voluntary turnover is calculated using a 12 month rolling year, therefore the Q4 outturn is based on the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022. There was a reduction in voluntary turnover during the pandemic compared to pre-pandemic quarters. Turnover rates have consistently increased as the economy continues to recover and as the labour market changes. Turnover is monitored on a monthly basis.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to monitor voluntary turnover and conduct predictive analysis to understand what may happen as the job market changes post lockdown. • Conduct deep dive into voluntary turnover to understand whether there are particular Teams/ Services experiencing higher levels of turnover.
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																						
Q4 2020/21	8.8	12.0																						
Q1 2021/22	10.5	12.0																						
Q2 2021/22	13.0	12.0																						
Q3 2021/22	13.6	12.0																						
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BC Resources Cabinet Indicators Report - Ambers

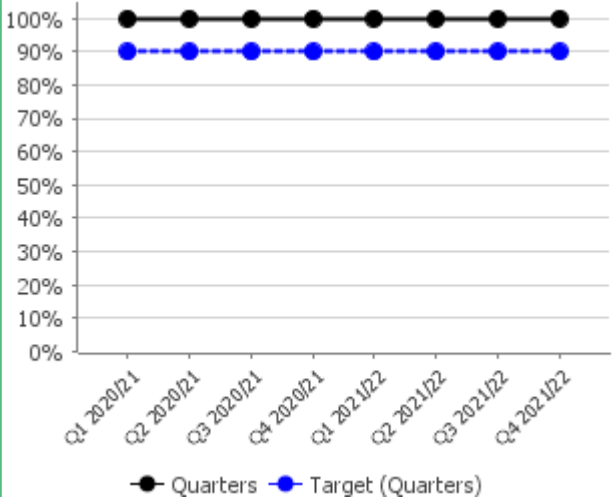
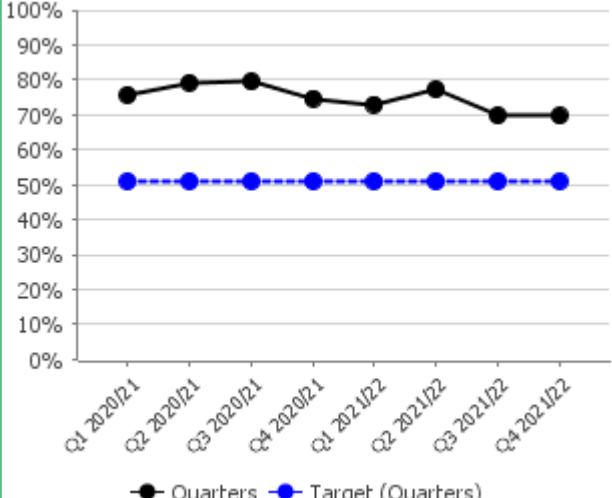
Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
% of Council Tax collected (cumulative)	Aim to Maximise	97.5%	98.1%		None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of the current year's council tax collected throughout the year. The target is adjusted for what is expected each quarter.</p> <p>Performance at the end of Q4 is 97.5% against a target of 98.1%.</p> <p>Despite there being a reduction in collection rates nationally of 1.1 percentage points between 2019/20 and 2020/21 from 96.8% to 95.7%, our collection rate for the year was 0.6 percentage points below target but still relatively high at 97.5%.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focusing on previous years debt in the first quarter when taking recovery action. • Expecting more payments in Q1 (2022/23) as a result of the card payment issues experienced in Q4 (2021/22) that are now resolved. • Continuing to grant reliefs where possible to help households. • Issuing energy rebate awards to applicable households. • Using the Helping Hand discretionary energy awards to help households • Communicate the benefits of payment by Direct Debit with our residents

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																		
Number of sickness absence days per FTE annually (BC)	Aim to Minimise	9.27	9	<table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (Current Value)</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>6.5</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>7</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>7.8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>8.5</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>9.27</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (Current Value)	Target (Quarters)	Q4 2020/21	6.5	9	Q1 2021/22	7	9	Q2 2021/22	7.8	9	Q3 2021/22	8.5	9	Q4 2021/22	9.27	9	None available	<p>This indicator measures the number of sickness absence days per full time equivalent (FTE) employee in the Council.</p> <p>Q4 performance is 9.27 days against a target of 9 days. This is an increase when compared with Q3 data and is now over the target.</p> <p>Sickness absence is calculated using a 12 month rolling year, therefore the Q4 outturn is based on the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022. Sickness absence rates have continued to increase as people start to return to pre-pandemic activities and social interaction increases and also due to a higher volume of local Covid cases.</p> <p>The top three reasons for sickness absence are Covid-19, muscular-skeletal and stress.</p> <p>Targeted support has been provided to services/teams. Sickness absence levels continue to be monitored on a monthly basis.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to monitor and understand sickness absence • Continue to promote health and well-being support across the Council • Offer face to face physio appointments for depot employees • Specialist workshops for some Adult Social Care staff focusing on good working practices
Quarter	Quarters (Current Value)	Target (Quarters)																						
Q4 2020/21	6.5	9																						
Q1 2021/22	7	9																						
Q2 2021/22	7.8	9																						
Q3 2021/22	8.5	9																						
Q4 2021/22	9.27	9																						

5. Accessible Housing and Resources Portfolio GREEN

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
Average % customers with an appointment seen within 15 minutes of their scheduled appointment at Council Access Points Plus	Aim to Maximise	100%	90%	 <p>The chart shows performance over eight quarters. The 'Quarters' line (black) is consistently at 100%, and the 'Target (Quarters)' line (blue) is consistently at 90%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q1 2020/21</td><td>100</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 2020/21</td><td>100</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 2020/21</td><td>100</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 2020/21</td><td>100</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 2021/22</td><td>100</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 2021/22</td><td>100</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 2021/22</td><td>100</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 2021/22</td><td>100</td><td>90</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2020/21	100	90	Q2 2020/21	100	90	Q3 2020/21	100	90	Q4 2020/21	100	90	Q1 2021/22	100	90	Q2 2021/22	100	90	Q3 2021/22	100	90	Q4 2021/22	100	90	None available	<p>This indicator measures the average percentage of customers with a face to face appointment who are seen within 15 minutes of their appointment time.</p> <p>Our target is that 90% of visitors at our Council Access Points Plus locations, who have a pre-arranged appointment, are seen within 15 minutes of their appointment time.</p> <p>Q4 performance is 100% against a target of 90%. This is consistent with performance in Q3, Q2 and Q1 (all 100%).</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	100	90																															
Q2 2020/21	100	90																															
Q3 2020/21	100	90																															
Q4 2020/21	100	90																															
Q1 2021/22	100	90																															
Q2 2021/22	100	90																															
Q3 2021/22	100	90																															
Q4 2021/22	100	90																															
Average % of phone calls in Customer Service Centres resolved at first call (FCR)	Aim to Maximise	69.7%	51%	 <p>The chart shows performance over eight quarters. The 'Quarters' line (black) fluctuates between 70% and 80%, while the 'Target (Quarters)' line (blue) is consistently at 51%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q1 2020/21</td><td>73</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 2020/21</td><td>77.3</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 2020/21</td><td>69.8</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 2020/21</td><td>75</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 2021/22</td><td>73</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 2021/22</td><td>78</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 2021/22</td><td>70</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 2021/22</td><td>69.7</td><td>51</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2020/21	73	51	Q2 2020/21	77.3	51	Q3 2020/21	69.8	51	Q4 2020/21	75	51	Q1 2021/22	73	51	Q2 2021/22	78	51	Q3 2021/22	70	51	Q4 2021/22	69.7	51	None available	<p>This indicator measures the average percentage of phone calls in Customer Service Centres resolved at the first point of contact.</p> <p>Q4 performance is 69.7% against a target of 51%. This is a reduction in performance when compared with Q3 (69.8%), Q2 (77.3%) and Q1 (73%), however is still above the 51% target.</p> <p>Year-end performance has achieved the target. This is due to the average percentage of phone calls resolved at the first point of contact being consistently above the target of 51%.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	73	51																															
Q2 2020/21	77.3	51																															
Q3 2020/21	69.8	51																															
Q4 2020/21	75	51																															
Q1 2021/22	73	51																															
Q2 2021/22	78	51																															
Q3 2021/22	70	51																															
Q4 2021/22	69.7	51																															

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
Average webchat wait time	Aim to Minimise	0h 00m 28s	0h 00m 50s	<table border="1"> <caption>Average webchat wait time (Quarters vs Target)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (s)</th> <th>Target (s)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>27</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>35</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>30</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>28</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (s)	Target (s)	Q1 2021/22	27	50	Q2 2021/22	35	50	Q3 2021/22	30	50	Q4 2021/22	28	50	None available	<p>This indicator measures the average time taken to respond to a webchat across all customer service sites.</p> <p>Q4 performance is 28 seconds against a target of 50 seconds. This is an improvement in performance of 2 seconds when compared to Q3 (30 seconds) and 7 seconds when compared with Q2 (35 seconds) and identical to Q1 performance (28 seconds).</p> <p>The improvement in performance compared with Q3 is due to the continued increase in the number of customer service centre staff who have received additional training in web chat.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (s)	Target (s)																			
Q1 2021/22	27	50																			
Q2 2021/22	35	50																			
Q3 2021/22	30	50																			
Q4 2021/22	28	50																			
Webchat customer satisfaction	Aim to Maximise	75%	75%	<table border="1"> <caption>Webchat customer satisfaction (Quarters vs Target)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>76</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>77</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>79</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>75</td> <td>75</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (%)	Q1 2021/22	76	75	Q2 2021/22	77	75	Q3 2021/22	79	75	Q4 2021/22	75	75	None available	<p>This indicator measures the customer satisfaction when interacting via both webchat platforms (Digital Genius and Click4Assistance). Customers rate the webchat on a scale of 1-5 and this indicator measures the percentage of 4 and 5 star ratings received.</p> <p>Q4 performance is 75% against a target of 75%. This meets the target but is a reduction in performance compared to Q3 (79%).</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (%)																			
Q1 2021/22	76	75																			
Q2 2021/22	77	75																			
Q3 2021/22	79	75																			
Q4 2021/22	75	75																			

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
% total capital spend across Buckinghamshire Council (forecast) compared to Budget (performance measure)	Aim to Maximise	90.5%	90%		None available	<p>This indicator measures the forecast percentage of total capital spend across Buckinghamshire Council compared to budget.</p> <p>Net capital slippage has decreased between Q3 and Q4 from £22.5m (11.7%) to £18.5m (9.5%). This is now within the Council's corporate target of 10%.</p> <p>There are a number of factors that have contributed to this position including Covid-19, availability of building materials and semi-conductors, supply chain issues and post unitary impacts.</p>
Overall revenue (forecast) variance (%) across the council (performance measure)	Aim to Minimise	-0.5%	0%		None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of forecast revenue variance across Buckinghamshire Council.</p> <p>Forecast revenue outturn is a surplus of £2.2m (£0.9m Q3).</p> <p>The variance includes £4.6m adverse variance in Portfolios. This is mitigated in Corporate and Funding by a £4.0m favourable variation on Corporate Contingencies, £2.4m favourable variance on Covid Sales, Fees and Charges compensation scheme income, and £0.4 favourable variance on Corporate Budgets, principally capital financing costs.</p>

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
£ value of unsecured debt > 90 days (excl Business Rate, Housing Benefit and Council Tax, and not secured against a property or asset)	Aim to Minimise	£8,500,000	£10,000,000		None available	<p>This indicator measures the value of unsecured debt > 90 days (excl. Business Rate, Housing Benefit and Council Tax and not secured against a property or asset).</p> <p>Q4 performance is £8,500,000 against a target of £10,000,000. This is an improvement in performance when compared with Q3 (£9,000,000).</p> <p>Reductions of debt over 90 days has been seen in all directorates.</p>
% of invoices paid within 30 days	Aim to Maximise	99%	95%		None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of invoices that have been paid within 30 days.</p> <p>Q4 performance is 99% against a target of 95%.</p>

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
% of Business Rates collected	Aim to Maximise	96.8%	96.8%	<table border="1"> <caption>% of Business Rates Collected</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>15</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>45</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>75</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>95</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>50</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>80</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>96.8</td> <td>94.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2020/21	15	30	Q2 2020/21	45	55	Q3 2020/21	75	85	Q4 2020/21	95	95	Q1 2021/22	20	25	Q2 2021/22	50	45	Q3 2021/22	80	75	Q4 2021/22	96.8	94.1	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of the current year's business rates collected throughout the year. The target is adjusted for what is expected each quarter.</p> <p>Performance for Q4 is 96.8% against a target of 94.1%.</p> <p>An improvement of business rate collection has continued this quarter as businesses continue to open up after Covid-19 closures.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	15	30																															
Q2 2020/21	45	55																															
Q3 2020/21	75	85																															
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Q2 2021/22	50	45																															
Q3 2021/22	80	75																															
Q4 2021/22	96.8	94.1																															
Average time for processing new Housing Benefit claims (days)	Aim to Minimise	19	20	<table border="1"> <caption>Average time for processing new Housing Benefit claims (days)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (days)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (days)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>21</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>14</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>14</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>14</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>16</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>13</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>19</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (days)	Target (Quarters) (days)	Q1 2020/21	21	20	Q2 2020/21	14	20	Q3 2020/21	14	20	Q4 2020/21	14	20	Q1 2021/22	16	20	Q2 2021/22	13	20	Q3 2021/22	15	20	Q4 2021/22	19	20	<p>DWP March 2021 Average new claims processing time: 19 days</p>	<p>This indicator measures the average time for processing new Housing Benefit claims in days.</p> <p>The outturn for Q4 is 19 days, this is a slight decrease in performance compared to February (18 days) but ahead of the target of 20 days.</p> <p>The latest national Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) statistics available for the period up to the end of September 2021 show the average new claims processing time was 20 days.</p> <p>The dip in performance is due to the backlog in claims being cleared as a result of the systems at Aylesbury and Wycombe merging into a single system and being unavailable during November and December.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (days)	Target (Quarters) (days)																															
Q1 2020/21	21	20																															
Q2 2020/21	14	20																															
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Q4 2021/22	19	20																															

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
Average time for processing Housing Benefit changes claims (days)	Aim to Minimise	5	7	<table border="1"> <caption>Average time for processing Housing Benefit changes claims (days)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>4.6</td> <td>7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>4.1</td> <td>7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>3.9</td> <td>7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>4.8</td> <td>7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>7.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Q1 2020/21	4.6	7.0	Q2 2020/21	4.1	7.0	Q3 2020/21	4.0	7.0	Q4 2020/21	3.9	7.0	Q1 2021/22	4.5	7.0	Q2 2021/22	4.8	7.0	Q3 2021/22	4.0	7.0	Q4 2021/22	5.0	7.0	DWP September 2021 Average time taken to process a change: 8 days	<p>This indicator measures the average time for processing Housing Benefit changes to claims in days.</p> <p>The outturn for Q4 (as at end of March) was 5 days. This is slightly higher than the average of 4 days in Q3.</p> <p>The latest national Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) statistics available for the period up to the end of September 2021 show the average time taken to process a change of circumstance to an existing Housing Benefit claim was 8 days.</p>
Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)																															
Q1 2020/21	4.6	7.0																															
Q2 2020/21	4.1	7.0																															
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Q3 2021/22	4.0	7.0																															
Q4 2021/22	5.0	7.0																															
Service Desk: First Time Fix %	Aim to Maximise	74.1%	62%	<table border="1"> <caption>Service Desk: First Time Fix %</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>72%</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>64%</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>61%</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>67%</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>64%</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>65%</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>69%</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>74%</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Q1 2020/21	72%	62%	Q2 2020/21	64%	62%	Q3 2020/21	61%	62%	Q4 2020/21	67%	62%	Q1 2021/22	64%	62%	Q2 2021/22	65%	62%	Q3 2021/22	69%	62%	Q4 2021/22	74%	62%	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of calls fixed first time on the IT Service Desk.</p> <p>Q4 performance is 74.1% against a target of 62%. This is an improvement in performance by 5.1 percentage points when compared with Q3 (69%).</p> <p>The improvement in performance compared with Q3 is due to the increase in knowledge transferred to the Service Desk staff, enabling them to fix more calls at first contact.</p>
Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)																															
Q1 2020/21	72%	62%																															
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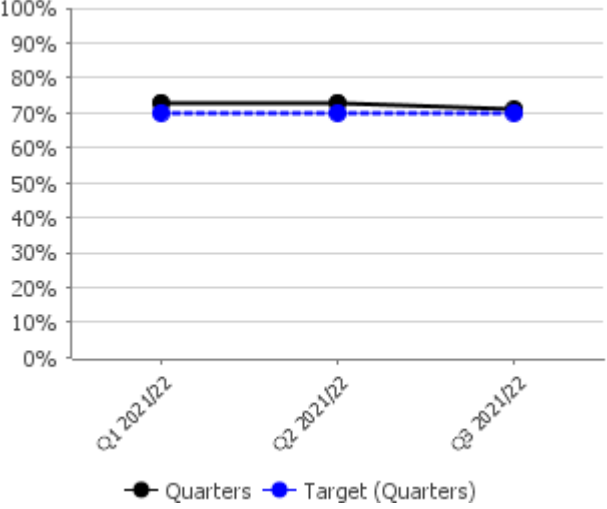
PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
Proportion of new website updated	Aim to Maximise	60.5%	55%	<p>The chart displays the proportion of new website updated over four quarters. The Y-axis ranges from 0% to 100%. The X-axis shows Q1 2021/22, Q2 2021/22, Q3 2021/22, and Q4 2021/22. A solid black line with circular markers represents 'Quarters' and a dashed blue line with circular markers represents 'Target (Quarters)'. The 'Quarters' line starts at approximately 18% in Q1, rises to 25% in Q2, 40% in Q3, and reaches 60.5% in Q4. The 'Target (Quarters)' line starts at 25% in Q1, remains at 25% in Q2, rises to 40% in Q3, and reaches 55% in Q4.</p>	None available	<p>This indicator measures the proportion of the Buckinghamshire Council website which has been updated or migrated with new or existing content.</p> <p>Current performance is 60.5% against a target of 55%, this continues the ongoing improvement trend from 41% against a target of 40% in Q3.</p> <p>The delivery of this performance indicator continues to accelerate within the first month of Q1 2022/23. We closed down approximately 13% of the outstanding pages (about 370 pages) on the legacy sites last month (April 2022) and are reviewing ways in which we can further accelerate this.</p> <p>In addition to help expedite the closure of the legacy sites we are focusing on a review of external systems and processes that will be impacted by the closure whilst ensuring we maintain access for our residents. We are hopeful of being able to close the legacy sites ahead of schedule.</p>
% of Better Buckinghamshire service reviews achieving expected milestones	Aim to Maximise	89.5%	85%	<p>The chart displays the percentage of Better Buckinghamshire service reviews achieving expected milestones over four quarters. The Y-axis ranges from 0% to 100%. The X-axis shows Q1 2021/22, Q2 2021/22, Q3 2021/22, and Q4 2021/22. A solid black line with circular markers represents 'Quarters' and a dashed blue line with circular markers represents 'Target (Quarters)'. The 'Quarters' line starts at 100% in Q1, remains at 100% in Q2 and Q3, and drops to 89.5% in Q4. The 'Target (Quarters)' line remains constant at 85% across all four quarters.</p>	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of Better Buckinghamshire service reviews that are in progress that are achieving expected milestones at the end of the quarter.</p> <p>Current performance is 89.5% against a target of 85%, with 17 out of 19 service reviews achieving their expected milestones. This is a reduction in performance compared to Q3 (100%). The main reason is due to timelines for the Parks & Country Parks and Culture service reviews being pushed back to align with the Leisure service review. This has been done to enable discussions around the movement of future functions between services and a single staff consultation. Progress of all reviews is monitored frequently.</p>

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
% of planned savings on track for delivery across Buckinghamshire Council as a result of the Better Buckinghamshire programme	Aim to Maximise	100%	100%	<table border="1"> <caption>Data for % of planned savings on track</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2021/22	100	100	Q2 2021/22	100	100	Q3 2021/22	100	100	Q4 2021/22	100	100	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of planned savings on track for delivery across Buckinghamshire Council as a result of the Better Buckinghamshire programme.</p> <p>Performance at the end of Q4 shows that 100% of savings have been delivered, against a target of 100%. This performance is the same as Q3 (100%). Savings from the Better Buckinghamshire programme at the end of 2021/22 are £2.7m.</p> <p>The programme is on track to deliver the full quota of savings by 2025/26 and this is monitored monthly.</p>												
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
Q1 2021/22	100	100																															
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Q4 2021/22	100	100																															
Gross yield (%) from Investment portfolio	Aim to Maximise	6.69%	6.4%	<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Gross yield (%) from Investment portfolio</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>6.49</td> <td>6.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>6.49</td> <td>6.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>6.49</td> <td>6.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>6.49</td> <td>6.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>6.96</td> <td>6.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>7.0</td> <td>6.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>6.68</td> <td>6.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>6.69</td> <td>6.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2020/21	6.49	6.4	Q2 2020/21	6.49	6.4	Q3 2020/21	6.49	6.4	Q4 2020/21	6.49	6.4	Q1 2021/22	6.96	6.4	Q2 2021/22	7.0	6.4	Q3 2021/22	6.68	6.4	Q4 2021/22	6.69	6.4	None available	<p>This indicator records the gross yield from the Council's investment portfolio (where financed by debt).</p> <p>In Q4 the gross yield was 6.69%, which was consistent with previous quarters Q1 (6.89%), Q2 (6.96%), Q3 (6.68%), and Q4 (6.69%).</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
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Q2 2021/22	7.0	6.4																															
Q3 2021/22	6.68	6.4																															
Q4 2021/22	6.69	6.4																															

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
Gross income (£) from Property	Aim to Maximise	£21,302,000	£20,510,000	<table border="1"> <caption>Gross income (£) from Property</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>£18,858,000</td> <td>£20,510,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>£19,000,000</td> <td>£20,510,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>£19,200,000</td> <td>£20,510,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>£20,510,000</td> <td>£20,510,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>£20,510,000</td> <td>£20,510,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>£21,028,000</td> <td>£20,510,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>£21,302,000</td> <td>£20,510,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Q2 2020/21	£18,858,000	£20,510,000	Q3 2020/21	£19,000,000	£20,510,000	Q4 2020/21	£19,200,000	£20,510,000	Q1 2021/22	£20,510,000	£20,510,000	Q2 2021/22	£20,510,000	£20,510,000	Q3 2021/22	£21,028,000	£20,510,000	Q4 2021/22	£21,302,000	£20,510,000	None available	<p>This indicator measures the gross income against the budgeted annual forecast, exclusive of bad debt (which is loans or outstanding balances owed that are no longer deemed recoverable and must be written off) from property rent for Investment, Commercial, Corporate and Agricultural Portfolios. The target is for income to be greater than the annual budget (£20,510,000).</p> <p>For Q1 the outturn figure was above target at £20,858,000 and Q2 was on target at £20,510,000. For Q3 the gross income was back above target (£20,510,000) at £21,028,000, representing an improvement on the previous periods. For Q4 the outturn figure of £21,302,000 was above the target and an improvement on the previous quarter.</p> <p>Rent pressure continues in the property market, however the Council's arrears position has stabilised post-lockdown with fewer tenant voids than previously expected. However it is expected that the rising cost of living, utilities costs and inflation will put pressure on tenants over the coming year, which could result in a higher level of business failures and risk of voids and bad debt. Revenue remains closely monitored and active engagement with tenants continues.</p>			
Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)																															
Q2 2020/21	£18,858,000	£20,510,000																															
Q3 2020/21	£19,000,000	£20,510,000																															
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Q4 2021/22	£21,302,000	£20,510,000																															
% of empty properties across the Council Estate that are vacant for more than 2 years (excluding those in an approved Regeneration or Capital Programme, and schools)	Aim to Minimise	0.16%	0.4%	<table border="1"> <caption>% of empty properties across the Council Estate that are vacant for more than 2 years</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>0.45%</td> <td>0.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>0.44%</td> <td>0.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>0.28%</td> <td>0.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>0.28%</td> <td>0.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>0.40%</td> <td>0.40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>0.44%</td> <td>0.40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>0.33%</td> <td>0.40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>0.16%</td> <td>0.40%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Q1 2020/21	0.45%	0.50%	Q2 2020/21	0.44%	0.50%	Q3 2020/21	0.28%	0.50%	Q4 2020/21	0.28%	0.50%	Q1 2021/22	0.40%	0.40%	Q2 2021/22	0.44%	0.40%	Q3 2021/22	0.33%	0.40%	Q4 2021/22	0.16%	0.40%	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of empty properties across the Council estate that are vacant for more than 2 years. Vacant means continuously empty for 2 years and not within a Capital or Regeneration programme.</p> <p>For Q4 the outturn figure is below (better than) the target at 0.16%. This is an improvement on Q3 (0.33%), Q2 (0.44%) and Q1 (0.4%). Lettings at Long Lional and The Exchange have brought down the long term vacant properties, whilst overall performance with letting newly vacant properties remains strong. Going into 2022/23 however, it is expected that the rising costs of occupation and inflation will result in market pressure, a reduction of new tenant demand and the risk of longer term voids.</p>
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5. Accessible Housing and Resources Portfolio NO RAG

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim To	Current Value	Trend Chart	Commentary												
Call customer satisfaction	Aim to Maximise			<p>This indicator measures customer call satisfaction rates.</p> <p>The new 8x8 telephony platform went live on 22nd February 2022 and we now have a mechanism to capture telephone customer satisfaction via the post call survey facility on customer services call queues.</p> <p>We are still working with the supplier, 8x8 to resolve some issues with extracting the data and estimate that we will reporting on this indicator from June 2022.</p>												
Employee engagement index score	Aim to Maximise		 <table border="1"> <caption>Employee Engagement Index Score Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>75</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>72</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>70</td> <td>70</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2021/22	75	70	Q2 2021/22	72	70	Q3 2021/22	70	70	<p>This indicator measures the employee engagement index score from the Together Survey. Engagement is the combined measure of three questions looking at how motivated people feel to do their best for the Council, how happy they are working for the Council and how valued they feel for the work they do.</p> <p>Surveys are being carried out half-yearly, so the next survey will run in April 2022 and results will be available in May.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)														
Q1 2021/22	75	70														
Q2 2021/22	72	70														
Q3 2021/22	70	70														

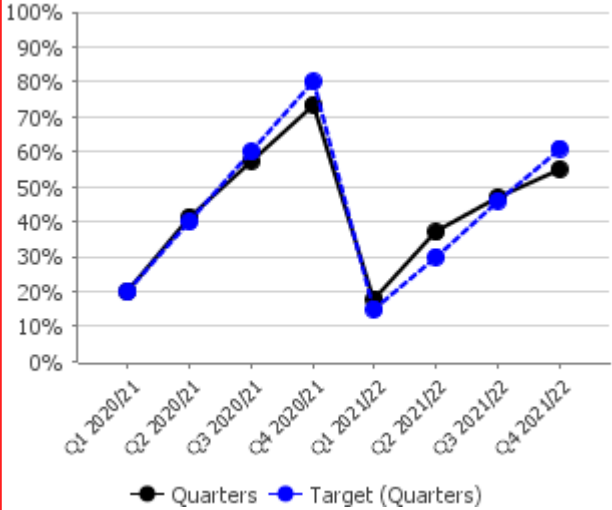


Health and Wellbeing Portfolio Cllr Angela Macpherson



6. Health and Wellbeing Portfolio RED

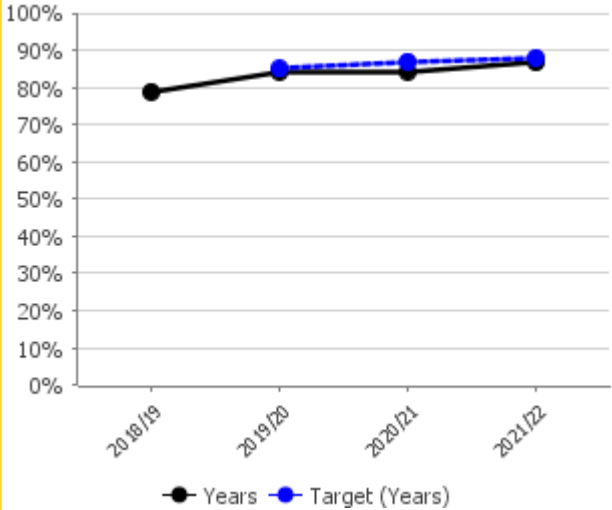
Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
% of service users due an annual review that receive their review	Aim to Maximise	55%	61%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>58</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>75</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>18</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>38</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>48</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>55</td> <td>60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2020/21	20	20	Q2 2020/21	40	40	Q3 2020/21	58	60	Q4 2020/21	75	80	Q1 2021/22	18	18	Q2 2021/22	38	30	Q3 2021/22	48	45	Q4 2021/22	55	60	<p>South East benchmarks for 2019/20 was 61%, and 56% in 2020/21.</p>	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of Adult Social Care service users due an annual review in year who receive their review and is good to be high. This is a cumulative measure and performance increases during the year along with the target.</p> <p>From April 2021 to March 2022, 55% of service users that were due an annual review in the year were reviewed (2,148 people), which is comparable to last years (2020/21) benchmark performance of 56%, but below the target of 61% which was set on pre-covid pandemic benchmarks.</p> <p>Performance was impacted by the Omicron variant during Q3 and Q4, and by increased safeguarding activity during the year which includes the large-scale enquiry that took place across several care homes. These events diverted resources away from planned annual review activity, towards unplanned review activity to support service users whose care needs are changing. During 2021/22, 42% of all review activity was unplanned, compared to 25% in 2020/21.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional agency resource has been brought in to support the completion of Annual Reviews that were overdue on 1 April 2022. • Long-term teams will continue to undertake reviews that will be due this year (April 2022 to March 2023). • Improve the effectiveness of social work practice, by allocating every person receiving long-term services to a named social worker who will be responsible for overseeing their care, including undertaking their annual review.
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	20	20																															
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PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
% of births that receive a face-to-face New Birth Visit within 14 days by a health visitor in the quarter	Aim to Maximise	69.3%	90%		<p>86.5% England (Q3 2019/20)</p> <p>87.8% England (Q2 2019/20)</p> <p>88.8% (Q1 2019/20 England)</p> <p>87.9% (Q3 2019/20 South East region)</p> <p>90.9% (Q1 2019/20 mean of CIPFA peers)</p>	<p>This indicator is reported in arrears, Q3 performance is reported in Q4.</p> <p>This indicator measures the percentage of new birth visits (NBV) undertaken within 14 days.</p> <p>Performance (69.3%) is below the contractually targeted level (90%).</p> <p>The proportion of new birth visits taking place within 14 days has decreased over the year due to capacity within Aylesbury and Wycombe teams (staff shortages and illness). The majority of visits (94%) have taken place within 21 days. There has not been any significant changes to the proportion of children with no recorded visit which has remained at less than 2% across the contract year.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deep dive has been completed into the NBV performance <p>A detailed action plan has been developed to rectify the performance concerns, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing staff capacity across locality teams, flexing where possible to support NBV timelines and providing a review of staffing within the service looking at skill mix and new approaches for recruitment. • Reducing administration by developing a standardised process for health visitors to report NBV outcomes. • Working with maternity units (inside and outside of Buckinghamshire) to reduce the level of late notifications of births for women resident in Buckinghamshire.

6. Health and Wellbeing Portfolio AMBER

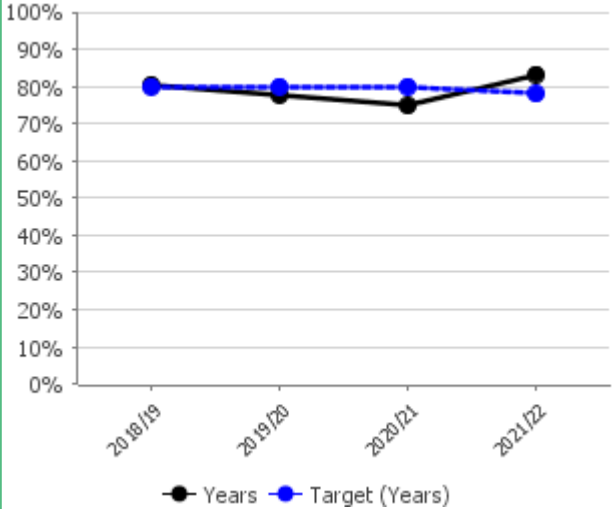
Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
% of service users who say those services make them feel safe and secure (annual)	Aim to Maximise	86.7%	88%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years (Actual)</th> <th>Target (Years)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>78.8%</td> <td>88%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>86.7%</td> <td>88%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>86.7%</td> <td>88%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>86.7%</td> <td>88%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)	2018/19	78.8%	88%	2019/20	86.7%	88%	2020/21	86.7%	88%	2021/22	86.7%	88%	<p>South East: 88% in 2019/20.</p> <p>Note that the survey was voluntary during 2020/21 and only 18 Local Authorities made a submission, so 2020/21 benchmarks are not available.</p>	<p>Previously reported at Cabinet in Q3.</p> <p>This indicator measures the percentage of users of care services who feel that their care and support has contributed to making them feel safe and secure. The outturn is calculated annually from the statutory service user survey and is good to be high.</p> <p>In the 2021/22 survey, 472 of 544 people (86.7%) agreed that their services make them feel safe and secure which is below the 88% target. Performance continues to improve year on year since 2018/19 when performance was 78.8%. Many people cite either their environment or health conditions (mainly mobility issues) as affecting their overall feelings of safety. Consequently, provision of equipment to assist with mobility was frequently mentioned as aiding people to feel safe. In addition, the role of home care staff was significant and was frequently mentioned, where simple tasks, such as checking doors and windows prior to leaving the persons premises contributed positively to feelings of security. Consistency in the delivery of care, including having the same person routinely providing the care, allowed people to build trusting relationships with their home care staff and so contributed to positive responses. Frequent contact from care staff, for people in Residential or Nursing settings, also led to people feeling safe.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue engagement with clients via the Service User Forums that have been established recently, to expand on our understanding of their concerns and develop action plans to address them. • To strengthen the commissioning framework for home care services, which will include ensuring the requirement for there to be as much consistency in who is caring for clients as possible. • To continue to increase the overall use of technology which supports people to remain independent.
Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)																			
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2021/22	86.7%	88%																			

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary												
% of safeguarding enquiries where personal outcomes were fully or partially achieved (where expressed).	Aim to Maximise	93.2%	96%	<table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years (Actual)</th> <th>Target (Years)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>~88%</td> <td>96%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>93.2%</td> <td>96%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>97%</td> <td>96%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)	2019/20	~88%	96%	2020/21	93.2%	96%	2021/22	97%	96%	South East: 96% in 2019/20 and 2020/21.	<p>Previously reported at Cabinet in Q3.</p> <p>This indicator measures the percentage of safeguarding enquires that had outcomes expressed by either the individual or an advocate, where the outcomes were fully or partially achieved when the safeguarding enquiry closed. It is good to be high.</p> <p>Information for this indicator is captured by the annual safeguarding adults collection which is a statutory return, and results are published by NHS digital in November 2021.</p> <p>In 2020/21 there were 590 safeguarding enquiries concluded with outcomes expressed, and of these for 550 (93.2%) the expressed outcomes were either fully achieved (363) or partially achieved (187).</p> <p>Last year's performance (93.2%) is slightly below benchmark levels of 94.8% for England and 96.3% for the South East. However, more recent performance between April to September this year has risen to 97%.</p> <p>Improvement Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to ensure that the outcomes that individuals (or their representatives) would like to achieve are sought and fully considered when safeguarding enquires are conducted.
Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)																
2019/20	~88%	96%																
2020/21	93.2%	96%																
2021/22	97%	96%																

6. Health and Wellbeing Portfolio GREEN

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
% of people who use services who have control over their daily life	Aim to Maximise	83.3%	78%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years (%)</th> <th>Target (Years) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>80</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>78</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>75</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>83.3</td> <td>80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Years (%)	Target (Years) (%)	2018/19	80	80	2019/20	78	80	2020/21	75	80	2021/22	83.3	80	<p>South East: 78% in 2019/20.</p> <p>Note that the survey was voluntary during 2020/21 and only 18 Local Authorities made a submission, so 2020/21 benchmarks are not available.</p>	<p>Previously reported at Cabinet in Q3.</p> <p>This indicator measures the percentage of service users who report they have at least adequate control of their daily lives. The outturn is calculated annually from the statutory service user survey and is good to be high.</p> <p>In the 2021/22 survey 479 of 575 people (83.3%) responded positively to the question about how much control they have over their daily life which is above the target and outperforms all previous years since 2018/19.</p> <p>People tend to report that they have control over their daily life when they are in good health, have choice over the services they receive though direct payments, or have control over their daily routines.</p> <p>Embedding the Better Lives Independence model into Social Work practice continues to be an area of focus for staff training and practice learning sessions. This model delivers choice and control to Adult Social Care clients as their strengths and views are central to their assessment of care needs, as well as providing choices with their care and support; for example, making better use of community resources. Maximising people's choice and control has also contributed positively to their overall satisfaction levels with their care and support.</p>
Year	Years (%)	Target (Years) (%)																			
2018/19	80	80																			
2019/20	78	80																			
2020/21	75	80																			
2021/22	83.3	80																			

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
Overall satisfaction (%) of people who use services with their care and support	Aim to Maximise	67.6%	65%	<table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years (Actual)</th> <th>Target (Years)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>60%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>59%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>65%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>67.6%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)	2018/19	60%	65%	2019/20	59%	65%	2020/21	65%	65%	2021/22	67.6%	65%	<p>South East: 65% in 2019/20 .</p> <p>Note that the survey was voluntary during 2020/21 and only 18 Local Authorities made a submission, so 2020/21 benchmarks are not available.</p>	<p>Previously reported at Cabinet in Q3.</p> <p>This indicator measures the satisfaction with services of people using adult social care, which is directly linked to a positive experience of care and support. The outturn is calculated annually from the statutory service user survey, expressed as a percentage and is good to be high.</p> <p>In the 2021/22 survey 391 of 578 people (67.6%) responded positively to the question about how satisfied they were with their care and support which is above the target. A further 140 people (24.5%) were quite satisfied, and only 17 people (3.1%) provided negative responses. Performance continues to improve year on year since 2018/19 when overall satisfaction was 58.6%.</p> <p>People's health conditions can impact how likely they are to provide positive responses with people in poor health less likely to be satisfied. In Buckinghamshire 55% of survey respondents were experiencing some level of pain or discomfort and 45% some level of anxiety or depression.</p> <p>Feeling in control of their care and having choice about how care is delivered were identified as significant factors in overall satisfaction levels with care and support, which were areas where Buckinghamshire scored well in the survey.</p>
Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)																			
2018/19	60%	65%																			
2019/20	59%	65%																			
2020/21	65%	65%																			
2021/22	67.6%	65%																			

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
Number of younger people (aged 18-64) admitted to permanent residential or nursing care homes per head of 100,000 population	Aim to Minimise	12.7	14.7		South East: 13.7 in 2020/21, and 14.7 in 2019/20.	<p>This indicator measures the number of younger adults whose long-term support needs are best met by their admission to a residential and nursing care home. The number of admissions is expressed as a rate per 100,000 population and is good to be low.</p> <p>During 2021/22, 40 younger adults (12.7 per 100,000 population) were permanently admitted to care homes. This is below the target of 46 people (14.7 per 100,000 population), which was set at last years South East Benchmark level. Performance is also in line with Buckinghamshire's pre-covid pandemic rate of 14.3 per 100,000 population in 2019/20.</p> <p>The Better Lives Strategy is continuing to support people to live in community settings, including through the new Supported Living Dynamic Purchasing Vehicle (DPV), which is facilitating access to specialist community providers to prevent residential or nursing care admissions. As such, there will be greater choice for younger adults in Buckinghamshire.</p>
Number of older people (65+) admitted to permanent residential or nursing care homes per 100,000 population	Aim to Minimise	506.2	526.5		South East: 489 in 2020/21, and 526.5 in 2019/20.	<p>This indicator measures the number of older adults whose long-term support needs are best met by admission to residential and nursing care homes relative to the population size. It is expressed as a rate per 100,000 population and is good to be low.</p> <p>During 2021/22, 527 older adults (506.2 per 100,000 population) were permanently admitted to care homes, which is below the target of 526.5 older adults per 100,000 people (548 people).</p> <p>The rate of permanent admissions amongst older adults is in line with South East benchmarks, although it should be noted that this is higher than previous years because of the covid pandemic. This is in part due to the Hospital Discharge to Assess pathway that was put in place due to the pandemic, which is now resulting in increased admissions, and accounts for one third of all permanent residential and nursing admissions.</p>

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
% of younger adults (aged 18-64) with a learning disability living in their own home or with friends/family	Aim to Maximise	77.2%	71.8%		South East: 71.8% in 2019/20 and 75.6% in 2020/21.	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of younger adults with a primary support reason of learning disability support who are receiving Adult Social Care Services that are living in their own home or with friends/family. It is good to be high.</p> <p>At the end of March 2022, there were 1,078 younger adults with a learning disability accessing adult social care services, of which 832 (77.2%) were living in their own home or with friends/family.</p> <p>The Better Lives Strategy is continuing to support people to live in community settings, including through the new Supported Living Dynamic Purchasing Vehicle (DPV), which is facilitating access to specialist community providers to prevent residential or nursing care admissions. As such, there will be greater choice for younger adults in Buckinghamshire.</p>
% of adults in contact with secondary Mental Health Services (aged 18-69) living in their own home or with friends/family	Aim to Maximise	65%	52%		South East: 52% in 2019/20 and 61% in 2020/21.	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of adults receiving secondary mental health services who were living in settled accommodation. It is based on all NHS and Adult Social Care patients that are open to the Oxford Health Foundation Trust (OHFT).</p> <p>Settled accommodation includes people that are living in their own homes, with family or friends or in supported accommodation, rather than living in a care home or a communal establishment including a long-term hospital ward.</p> <p>The 65% outturn for this indicator relates to performance as at the end of March 2022, where 730 adults were living in settled accommodation out of 1,124 adults in receipt of secondary mental health services. Performance is also above the South East benchmark level of 61% for 2020/21.</p> <p>Integrated mental health services support people who are receiving treatment to function independently, by helping them with their relationships, to live at home and to access local services. This indicator is reported in line with the national statutory definition, which counts patients that have assessed needs through the Care Programme Approach (CPA), where adults have care plans and receive services. In addition to this the Better Lives Strategy is continuing to support people to live in community settings, providing them with greater choice.</p>

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
<p>% of older people discharged from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation services who are still in their own home 91 days after discharge</p>	<p>Aim to Maximise</p>	<p>87.9%</p>	<p>77%</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years (Actual)</th> <th>Target (Years)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>67%</td> <td>77%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>77%</td> <td>77%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>78%</td> <td>77%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>88%</td> <td>77%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)	2018/19	67%	77%	2019/20	77%	77%	2020/21	78%	77%	2021/22	88%	77%	<p>South East: 77.0% in 2019/20 and 76.7% in 2020/21.</p>	<p>Previously reported at Cabinet in Q3.</p> <p>The indicator measures the percentage of older people (aged 65 and over) discharged from hospital to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home (including a place in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting), who are at home or in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting 91 days after the date of their discharge from hospital. It is good to be high.</p> <p>Performance reported covers hospital discharges from October to December 2020 where 262 of 298 (87.9%) older people discharged were still at home 91 days later, and is above target, continuing the year-on-year improvement seen since 2018. During 2021 Buckinghamshire Council's Home Independence Team and Occupational Therapy Service have further integrated, which contributed to the improvement in performance.</p> <p>The Home Independence Team has improved its interface with the acute hospital trusts to identify clients earlier in the discharge process. This increased the number of people in the Home Independence Service and improved the use of therapy services, which led to an increase in performance.</p> <p>During 2022, further consideration will be given to improving the coordination of the councils Home Independence Service when supporting discharge.</p>
Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)																			
2018/19	67%	77%																			
2019/20	77%	77%																			
2020/21	78%	77%																			
2021/22	88%	77%																			

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary												
<p>% people that live independently after receiving short term services.</p>	<p>Aim to Maximise</p>	<p>79.4%</p>	<p>79.1%</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years (%)</th> <th>Target (Years) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>63.1</td> <td>79.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>71.1</td> <td>79.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>79.4</td> <td>79.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Years (%)	Target (Years) (%)	2019/20	63.1	79.1	2020/21	71.1	79.1	2021/22	79.4	79.1	<p>South East: 79.1% in 2019/20 and 74.1% in 2020/21.</p>	<p>Previously reported at Cabinet in Q3.</p> <p>This indicator is based on all Adult Social Care clients that received the Home Independence (reablement) service, and measures the percentage of people that did not require a long-term Adult Social Care service after receiving the reablement service. It is good to be high.</p> <p>During 2020/21, 592 of 746 (79.4%) people discharged from the service required no on-going long-term support which is above the target, continuing the year-on-year improvement seen since 2019. During 2021, Buckinghamshire Council's Home Independence Team and Occupational Therapy Service have further integrated, which contributed to the improvement in performance.</p> <p>The service had also reintroduced its referral criteria. This increased the number of people in the Home Independence Service and improved the use of therapy services, which led to an increase in performance. The Home Independence Team has also improved its interface with the acute hospital trusts to identify clients earlier in the discharge process.</p> <p>During 2022, further consideration will be given to improving the coordination of the council's Home Independence Service when supporting discharge but also how to better support clients who require an urgent community response.</p>
Year	Years (%)	Target (Years) (%)																
2019/20	63.1	79.1																
2020/21	71.1	79.1																
2021/22	79.4	79.1																

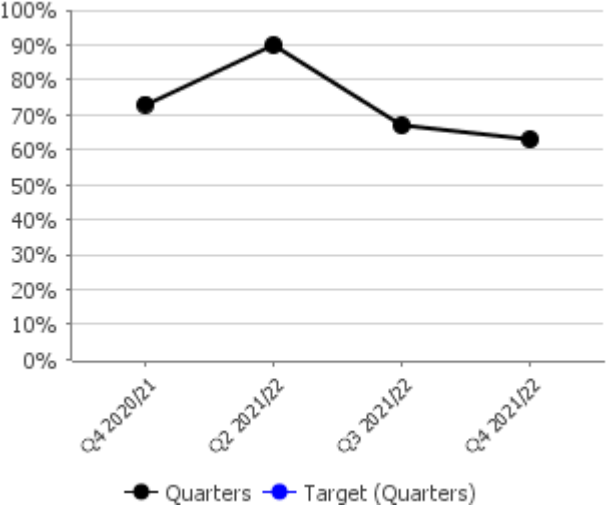
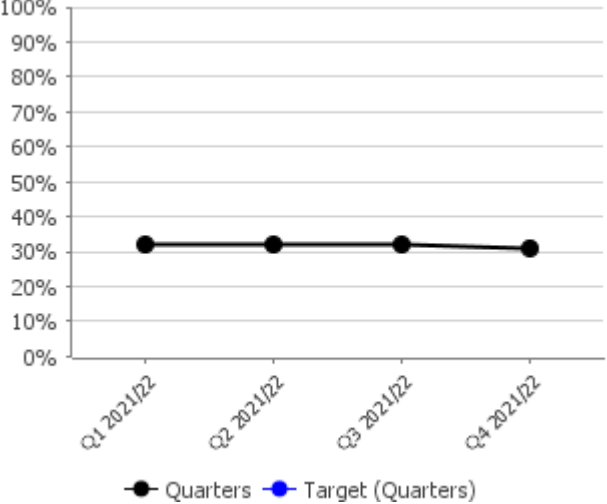
PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
% of successful alcohol treatment completions of those in treatment	Aim to Maximise	38.3%	37%		<p>37.5% (Q3 2021/22 England)</p> <p>38.1% (Q3 2021/22 South East region)</p> <p>37.5% (Q2 2021/22 England)</p> <p>38.6% (Q2 2021/22 South East region)</p>	<p>This indicator is reported in arrears, Q3 performance is reported in Q4.</p> <p>This indicator measures the percentage of adults who have successfully completed alcohol treatment of all those receiving treatment.</p> <p>Performance in Q3 was 38.3% against a target of 37%. This is benchmarked against the South East where the performance was 38.1%, and England was 37.5%.</p> <p>Number of successful completions 210 / Number in treatment 548 = 38.3%.</p>
% of successful drug treatment completions of those in treatment	Aim to Maximise	15.4%	15.2%		<p>14.4% (Q3 2021/22 England)</p> <p>17.3% (Q3 2021/22 South East region)</p> <p>14.5% (Q2 2021/22 England)</p> <p>17.3% (Q2 2021/22 South East region)</p>	<p>This indicator is reported in arrears, Q3 performance is reported in Q4.</p> <p>This indicator measures the percentage of adults who have successfully completed drug treatment of all those receiving treatment. It covers all drugs.</p> <p>Performance in Q3 was 15.4% against a target of 15.2%, and was an improvement from the previous quarter (14.3%). Performance is above the national average of 14.4%, and South East performance was 17.3%.</p>

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
Percentage of all clients attending GUM clinics seen or assessed by a healthcare professional within 48 hours (2 working days) of first contacting the service	Aim to Maximise	86%	80%	<p>The chart displays the percentage of clients attending GUM clinics seen or assessed within 48 hours of first contacting the service. The y-axis ranges from 0% to 100% in 10% increments. The x-axis shows quarters from Q1 2020/21 to Q3 2021/22. A horizontal dashed blue line represents the target at 80%. A solid black line with circular markers represents the actual performance. The data points are: Q1 2020/21 (85%), Q2 2020/21 (82%), Q3 2020/21 (80%), Q4 2020/21 (85%), Q1 2021/22 (80%), Q2 2021/22 (78%), and Q3 2021/22 (86%).</p>	There is no national benchmarking available for this indicator but this is a clinical standard which has to be achieved by all sexual health services and links to the requirement for the provision of open access services.	<p>Outturns are reported one quarter in arrears.</p> <p>This indicator measures the percentage of GUM (Genitourinary Medicine Level 3 Sexual Health Service) clinic clients who have been seen or assessed within 48 hours of contacting the service.</p> <p>This measure was slightly below target in Q1 and 2, but as forecasted, good performance has resumed with 86% being seen or assessed within 48 hours against the national clinical standard target of 80%.</p>
% of those who have set a quit smoking date who have successfully quit at 4 weeks	Aim to Maximise	58%	50%	<p>The chart displays the percentage of people who have set a quit smoking date and successfully quit at 4 weeks. The y-axis ranges from 0% to 100% in 10% increments. The x-axis shows quarters from Q1 2020/21 to Q3 2021/22. A horizontal dashed blue line represents the target at 50%. A solid black line with circular markers represents the actual performance. The data points are: Q1 2020/21 (50%), Q2 2020/21 (45%), Q3 2020/21 (68%), Q4 2020/21 (50%), Q1 2021/22 (70%), Q2 2021/22 (48%), and Q3 2021/22 (58%).</p>	England 52% (2018/19)	<p>Outturns are reported one quarter in arrears.</p> <p>This indicator measures the percentage of people who have set a quit date with the service and who have self-reported that they are a successful smoker quitter at 4 weeks.</p> <p>The percentage of smokers who set a quit date and successfully quit for Q3 is above (58%) the target of 50%. In Q3, 137 people set a quit date. Of those 137 setting a quit date, 80 have quit.</p> <p>Q3 is reported in Q4. This is due to clients setting a quit date and then outcomes not being available for a further 4 weeks.</p>

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
% of those in most deprived quintiles (DQ 4/5) who have set a quit smoking date who have successfully quit at 4 weeks	Aim to Maximise	50.6%	50%		None available	<p>Outturns are reported one quarter in arrears.</p> <p>This indicator measures the percentage of people who have set a quit date and successfully quit at 4 weeks who live in the more deprived areas of Buckinghamshire (quintiles 4 and 5). This is important as smoking and the harm it causes are not evenly distributed across the population. Smoking is increasingly concentrated in more disadvantaged groups and is the main contributor to health inequalities.</p> <p>In Q3, there were 81 people from the more deprived areas that set a quit date. Of those 81 people, 41 (50.6%) of them successfully quit.</p>

6. Health and Wellbeing Portfolio NO RAG

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PI	Aim To	Current Value	Trend Chart	Commentary																		
% of young people whose Adult Social Care Assessment was completed before they turned 18 years old (cumulative).	Aim to Maximise	63%	 <p>The chart displays the percentage of young people whose Adult Social Care Assessment was completed before they turned 18 years old (cumulative) from Q4 2020/21 to Q4 2021/22. The Y-axis represents the percentage from 0% to 100%. The X-axis represents the quarters. The current value is 63%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>73%</td> <td>73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>90%</td> <td>73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>68%</td> <td>73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>65%</td> <td>73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>63%</td> <td>73%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q4 2020/21	73%	73%	Q1 2021/22	90%	73%	Q2 2021/22	68%	73%	Q3 2021/22	65%	73%	Q4 2021/22	63%	73%	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of clients that turned 18 in the period, that had an Adult Social Care assessment prior to their 18th birthday. It is good to be high.</p> <p>From April 2021 to March 2022, 63% (25 of 40) of young people that moved into adult services, were assessed by the 18-25 service before they turned 18. This is lower than Buckinghamshire's position for the same period last year (73%).</p> <p>The 18-25 service continues to be strengthened, through investigating how partnership working can be improved and by making best use of existing resources, which includes the two additional posts introduced in 2021/22.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																				
Q4 2020/21	73%	73%																				
Q1 2021/22	90%	73%																				
Q2 2021/22	68%	73%																				
Q3 2021/22	65%	73%																				
Q4 2021/22	63%	73%																				
% of long term clients who are supported by a carer	Aim to Maximise	31%	 <p>The chart displays the percentage of long term clients who are supported by a carer from Q1 2021/22 to Q4 2021/22. The Y-axis represents the percentage from 0% to 100%. The X-axis represents the quarters. The current value is 31%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>32%</td> <td>32%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>32%</td> <td>32%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>32%</td> <td>32%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>31%</td> <td>32%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2021/22	32%	32%	Q2 2021/22	32%	32%	Q3 2021/22	32%	32%	Q4 2021/22	31%	32%	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of long-term clients receiving Adult Social Care services that have an identified carer linked to their care. It is good to be high.</p> <p>At the end of March 2022, of the 4,203 people in receipt of long-term community-based services, 1,314 are supported by a carer. At 31% this remains higher than Buckinghamshire's position in 2020/21 of 20%, but lower than national and regional benchmarks (England 40%, South East 35%).</p> <p>Carers are recorded on the social care system when people start to receive services. In addition to this, there are also carers receiving support through our partner organisation Carers Bucks, so the total number of carers in the county will be higher than those that are recorded as supporting long-term Adult Social Care service users.</p>			
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																				
Q1 2021/22	32%	32%																				
Q2 2021/22	32%	32%																				
Q3 2021/22	32%	32%																				
Q4 2021/22	31%	32%																				



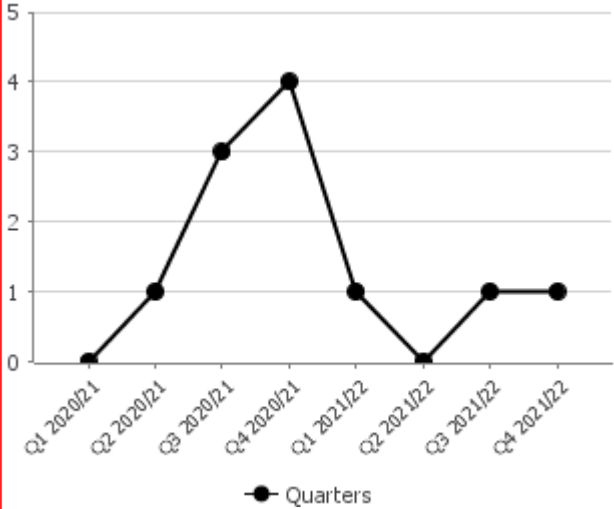
Homelessness and Regulatory Services Portfolio

Cllr Mark Winn



7. Homelessness and Regulatory Services Portfolio RED

Generated on: 25 May 2022

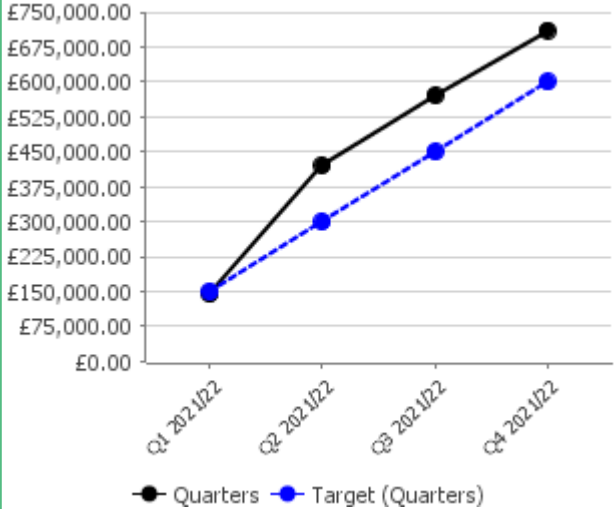
PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																		
Number of applicants with/expecting children who have been in non-self-contained Bed & Breakfast accommodation for longer than 6 weeks	Aim to Minimise	1	0	 <table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value	Q1 2020/21	0	Q2 2020/21	1	Q3 2020/21	3	Q4 2020/21	4	Q1 2021/22	1	Q2 2021/22	0	Q3 2021/22	1	Q4 2021/22	1	None available	<p>This is a snapshot at the end of the quarter to show the number of applicants for housing with/expecting children who have been in non-self-contained Bed & Breakfast (B&B) accommodation for longer than 6 weeks.</p> <p>For Q4 there was one family who had been in non self-contained B&B accommodation for longer than 6 weeks. This family had been moved to B&B accommodation on safety grounds. The family is now in alternative self-contained accommodation.</p> <p>Improvement Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures and staff are now in place to mitigate future placements in B&B accommodation longer than 6 weeks, unless in extenuating circumstances arise, such as safety reasons.
Quarter	Value																							
Q1 2020/21	0																							
Q2 2020/21	1																							
Q3 2020/21	3																							
Q4 2020/21	4																							
Q1 2021/22	1																							
Q2 2021/22	0																							
Q3 2021/22	1																							
Q4 2021/22	1																							

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
Number of households living in temporary accommodation for over 12 months	Aim to Minimise	85	32	<p>Legend: ● Quarters ● Target (Quarters)</p>	None available	<p>This is a snapshot at the end of each quarter to show the number of households who have been living in temporary accommodation (TA) for over 12 months.</p> <p>At the end of Q4 there were 85 households, which is higher (worse) than the target of 32 households and consistent with Q3 (86 households), an increase from Q2 (78 households) and from Q1 (76 households). Numbers have increased since previous years due to a change in how this data is recorded, and the target will be reviewed going forward. Larger families tend to spend longer in TA, particularly when requiring housing in the South of the area, due to high demand and limited availability coupled with the challenges of securing affordable private rented housing if appropriate.</p> <p>We have seen a significant upturn in demand for TA compared to pre-pandemic levels. We had 361 households in TA in March 2022 compared to 218 at 31/12/2019 (a 65% increase). This increase in volume has a knock-on effect in that some households will spend longer in TA (the increase in TA numbers has not been matched by an equivalent increase in social housing supply, so it becomes more challenging to move people on from TA even when we have accepted full homelessness duty).</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New staff are now in post to assist with settled accommodation placements. • Continue to carefully monitor applicants in temporary accommodation and utilise all avenues to move them to permanent accommodation in a timely manner, including the use of privately rented accommodation. • Signpost clients to other support including for financial and debt management.

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																								
% of homelessness decisions taking over 56 days	Aim to Minimise	55%	40%	<table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>60</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>42</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>28</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>58</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>52</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>50</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>55</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q2 2020/21	60	40	Q3 2020/21	42	40	Q4 2020/21	28	40	Q1 2021/22	58	40	Q2 2021/22	52	40	Q3 2021/22	50	40	Q4 2021/22	55	40	None available	<p>This indicator is a statutory reporting requirement relating to the prevention and relief duties on Local Authorities. 'Homelessness decision' relates to the outcome of assessment by the Local Authority if a person is 'threatened with homelessness'.</p> <p>In Q4, 55% of decisions took longer than 56 days. This is longer than (worse) the target of 40% and longer than Q3 (50.7%) and Q2 (52%). It is an improvement on Q1 where 57.7% of decisions took longer than 56 days. We have seen a significant upturn in applications for homelessness assistance (over 4,000 applications in 2021/22 compared to 1,918 in 2020/21). This increased case load has a knock-on impact on decision times.</p> <p>The focus of the housing service is to try and prevent people from becoming homeless, and due to the current number of approaches to the service (increasing caseload), timescales for making homelessness decisions have declined. During the winter months, the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities expected Councils to offer temporary accommodation to homeless persons at risk due to cold weather and the Omicron Covid-19 variant. This has now ended, but there will be an ongoing impact as we continue to work with these clients and catch up on decisions on other applications, which were held back while we responded to the winter demands.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Housing Service is working on improving timescales with changes in procedures and stronger performance monitoring. • The recent recruitment of new Homelessness Advisers will help us in responding to this demand longer term, however some of the new recruits will require training and development.
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																												
Q2 2020/21	60	40																												
Q3 2020/21	42	40																												
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Q4 2021/22	55	40																												

7. Homelessness and Regulatory Services Portfolio GREEN

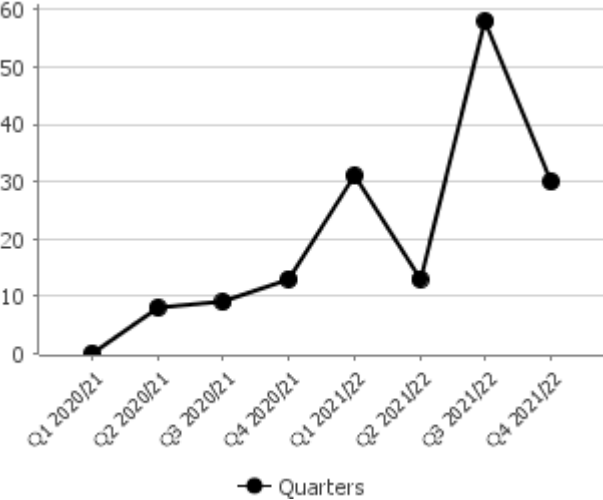
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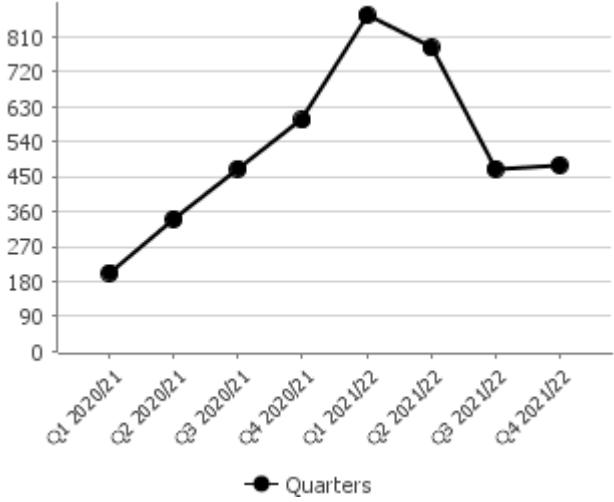
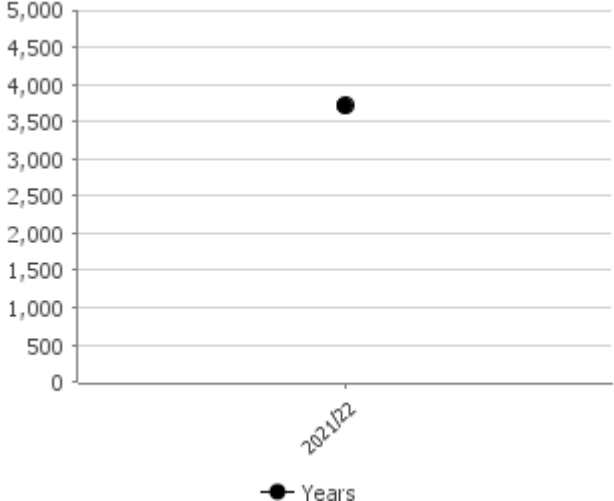
PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
Financial impact on residents as a result of scams intervention	Aim to Maximise	£710,884.00	£600,000.00	 <table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (Actual)</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>£150,000.00</td> <td>£150,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>£425,000.00</td> <td>£300,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>£575,000.00</td> <td>£450,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>£710,884.00</td> <td>£600,000.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (Actual)	Target (Quarters)	Q1 2021/22	£150,000.00	£150,000.00	Q2 2021/22	£425,000.00	£300,000.00	Q3 2021/22	£575,000.00	£450,000.00	Q4 2021/22	£710,884.00	£600,000.00	None available	<p>This indicator reports on the financial impact on residents as a result of scams intervention (direct and future savings).</p> <p>The year-end outturn is reported as £710,884, well above the target of £600,000. The positive direction of travel is linked to the Trading Standards Service continuing to develop its preventative work with fraud victims and those particularly vulnerable to fraud and scams. In the middle of the year the National Trading Standards Scams Team shared some very timely intelligence allowing us to intervene early in the course of some frauds, stopping residents losing considerable amounts of money. The team have also developed new initiatives this year, including the use of door cameras at the homes of vulnerable victims in order to deter perpetrators through increasing their chances of being identified, and through working more closely with partners (the Multi-Agency Approach to Fraud).</p>
Quarter	Quarters (Actual)	Target (Quarters)																			
Q1 2021/22	£150,000.00	£150,000.00																			
Q2 2021/22	£425,000.00	£300,000.00																			
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PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
Number of businesses registered as primary authorities	Aim to Maximise	147	127	<table border="1"> <caption>Number of businesses registered as primary authorities</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>130</td> <td>127</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>130</td> <td>127</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>135</td> <td>127</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>147</td> <td>127</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Q1 2021/22	130	127	Q2 2021/22	130	127	Q3 2021/22	135	127	Q4 2021/22	147	127	None available	<p>This indicator measures the number of businesses registered as primary authorities to receive tailored advice on meeting environmental health, trading standards or fire safety regulations through a single point of contact at a local authority.</p> <p>147 businesses were registered as the end of March 2022. The direction of travel is reported to be very positive for the year. Research shows that a positive regulatory environment can contribute significantly to economic development and sustainable growth, improving the openness of markets and creating a less constricted business environment for innovation and entrepreneurship. It can protect compliant businesses by enabling fair competition and promoting a level playing field and provide business with the confidence to invest, grow and create new jobs. Primary Authority Partnerships (PAPs) contribute to a positive regulatory environment as they provide a robust platform for Trading Standards to understand a business in depth and give appropriate and timely advice. The indicator shows particularly strong performance this year, which in part relates to changes of resourcing at Hampshire County Council that caused them to drastically reduce their number of PAPs, a number of which have moved to Bucks and Surrey Trading Standards.</p>
Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)																			
Q1 2021/22	130	127																			
Q2 2021/22	130	127																			
Q3 2021/22	135	127																			
Q4 2021/22	147	127																			
Customers rating the Registration Service as good or excellent	Aim to Maximise	100%	95%	<table border="1"> <caption>Customers rating the Registration Service as good or excellent</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Half Year</th> <th>Half Years</th> <th>Target (Half Years)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>H1 2021/22</td> <td>95%</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H2 2021/22</td> <td>100%</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Half Year	Half Years	Target (Half Years)	H1 2021/22	95%	95%	H2 2021/22	100%	95%	None available	<p>This indicator measures the number of customers rating the Registration service as good or excellent. This is measured on a half yearly basis in Q2 and Q4.</p> <p>For Q4 2021/22 100% of customers rated the service as good or excellent. 64 customers responded via customer survey cards covering births, deaths and ceremonies. 4 rated the service as good and 60 excellent. This was a slight increase from 99% in the previous period.</p>						
Half Year	Half Years	Target (Half Years)																			
H1 2021/22	95%	95%																			
H2 2021/22	100%	95%																			

7. Homelessness and Regulatory Services Portfolio NO RAG

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PI	Aim To	Current Value	Trend Chart	Commentary																		
Interventions completed against the total due in the annual inspection plan of food premises (A-D rated premises) - Buckinghamshire	Aim to Maximise	30	 <table border="1"> <caption>Interventions Completed by Quarter</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Interventions Completed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Interventions Completed	Q1 2020/21	0	Q2 2020/21	8	Q3 2020/21	9	Q4 2020/21	13	Q1 2021/22	31	Q2 2021/22	13	Q3 2021/22	58	Q4 2021/22	30	<p>This indicator originally reported on the percentage of interventions completed during the quarter, against the total due in the annual inspection programme of food premises (A-D rated premises). The inspection programme has been superseded by the Food Standards Agency (FSA) Recovery Roadmap to address the high number of new business registrations received during 2020 and 2021 and the inability of local authorities to undertake their programmed inspections in 2020 and 2021 due to Covid-19 restrictions. The roadmap sets out a plan of prioritised interventions through to March 2023, targeting high risk new businesses and category A food businesses by end of March 2022 and category B–D food businesses by end of March 2023. Local authorities are required to follow the recovery roadmap. Inspections of the highest risk food businesses; category A, B and non-compliant Cs, are being prioritised and these figures represent the actual numbers that have been inspected during the reporting period.</p> <p>In Q1 there were 31 interventions, Q2 13 interventions, Q3 there were 68 interventions and in Q4 there were 30 interventions. In Q3, the Government's Plan B was introduced, and officers spent time visiting and advising businesses in relation to mask wearing and signage, checking on compliance and providing advice to relevant businesses and event organisers in relation to the introduction of Covid-19 passports. In Q4, officers have been focussing on the higher risk new businesses which hadn't yet been inspected. In addition, towards the end of March, officers were tasked with inspecting homes as part of the Homes for Ukraine project.</p>
Quarter	Interventions Completed																					
Q1 2020/21	0																					
Q2 2020/21	8																					
Q3 2020/21	9																					
Q4 2020/21	13																					
Q1 2021/22	31																					
Q2 2021/22	13																					
Q3 2021/22	58																					
Q4 2021/22	30																					

PI	Aim To	Current Value	Trend Chart	Commentary																		
Number of unrated premises which are awaiting an inspection and are trading	Aim to Minimise	479	 <table border="1"> <caption>Unrated Premises Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>360</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>540</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>810</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>720</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>479</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value	Q1 2020/21	180	Q2 2020/21	360	Q3 2020/21	450	Q4 2020/21	540	Q1 2021/22	810	Q2 2021/22	720	Q3 2021/22	450	Q4 2021/22	479	<p>This indicator reports on the number of new inspections required during the year and unrated premises which are trading, which are added to the team's work programme. The Food Standards Agency (FSA) has implemented a recovery roadmap to address the high number of new business registrations received during 2020 and 2021 and the inability for local authorities to undertake their programmed inspections in 2020 and 2021 due to Covid-19 restrictions. The roadmap sets out a plan of prioritised interventions through to March 2023, targeting high risk new businesses. As a consequence, funding was secured from the Food Standards Agency to employ staff to triage the current list of new businesses in order to help prioritise those that pose the greatest risk and will be prioritised for inspection. The figures represent the progress in reducing this backlog from an initial figure of 970. However, during this period an additional 152 have been received which will also need to be triaged.</p> <p>In Q1 104 new business registrations were received, Q2, 115 and in Q3 139. Agency staff have now been employed to target the inspection of the lower risk businesses whilst permanent staff focus on the high risk food businesses.</p>
Quarter	Value																					
Q1 2020/21	180																					
Q2 2020/21	360																					
Q3 2020/21	450																					
Q4 2020/21	540																					
Q1 2021/22	810																					
Q2 2021/22	720																					
Q3 2021/22	450																					
Q4 2021/22	479																					
Number of cremations carried out per year	Aim to Maximise	3,716	 <table border="1"> <caption>Cremations Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>3,716</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Value	2021/22	3,716	<p>This is a new indicator for 2021/22. In 2021/22 674 cremations were carried out at Bierton Crematorium, Aylesbury and 3,042 at Chilterns Crematorium in Amersham. The majority of these (617 at Bierton and 2,689 at Chilterns) were full cremations, with smaller numbers of committals and direct cremations.</p> <p>Going forward this indicator aims to report on market share for this service to inform future development.</p>														
Year	Value																					
2021/22	3,716																					

PI	Aim To	Current Value	Trend Chart	Commentary										
% of taxi licences suspended/revoked versus licences in force	Aim to Minimise	4.3	<table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Percentage (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>7.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>8.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>2.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>4.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Percentage (%)	Q1 2021/22	7.5	Q2 2021/22	8.5	Q3 2021/22	2.9	Q4 2021/22	4.3	<p>This indicator measures the % of taxi licences suspended or revoked versus those in force. This gives an indication of compliance and the level of formal enforcement activity being carried out.</p> <p>In Q4 4.3% of licences in force were suspended or revoked, which was higher than Q3 2.9%. Licences are suspended or revoked where there is non-compliance with policy requirements. In Q3 59% of the licences suspended or revoked were vehicle licences, and in Q4 this figure had risen to 95%. Licensed vehicles that fail to pass a taxi MOT and compliance test are routinely suspended until the vehicle has satisfactorily met the test standard. The increase in Q4 is likely to reflect legacy licence renewal arrangements in the Wycombe area where the majority of licences renew during this quarter, increasing the vehicle licensing activity through the Service and the linked suspension activity. The remaining suspensions and revocations relate to driver rather than operator licences. Drivers that fail to adhere to Policy requirements may have their licences suspended or revoked.</p>
Quarter	Percentage (%)													
Q1 2021/22	7.5													
Q2 2021/22	8.5													
Q3 2021/22	2.9													
Q4 2021/22	4.3													

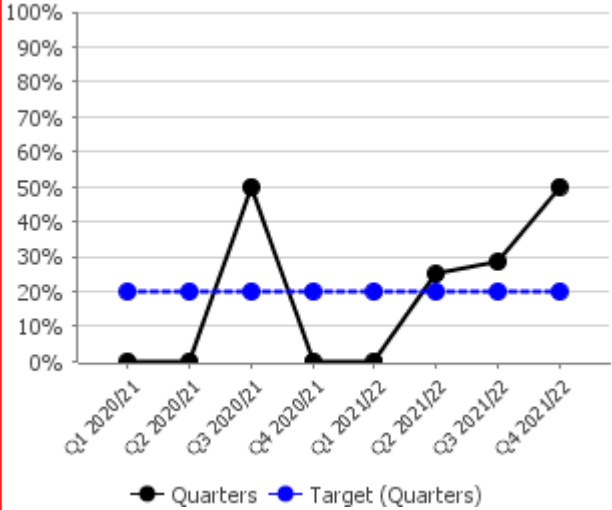


Planning and Regeneration Portfolio Cllr Peter Strachan



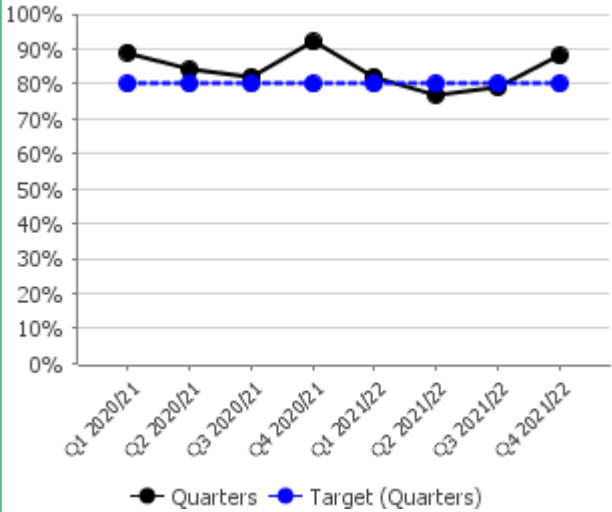
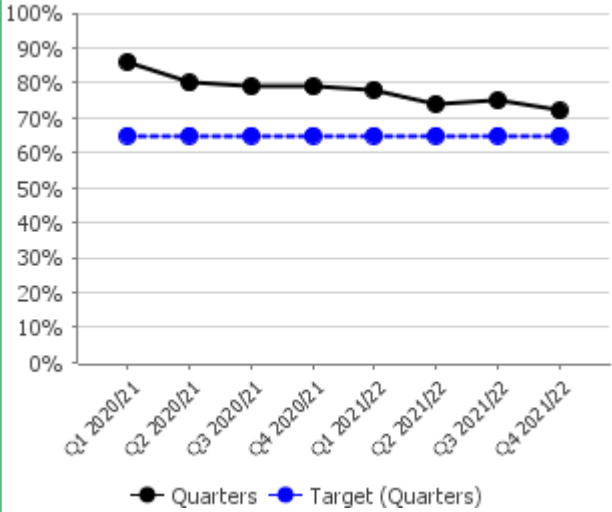
9. Planning and Regeneration Portfolio RED

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PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
% of enforcement appeals allowed	Aim to Minimise	50%	20%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Quarterly Data for % of enforcement appeals allowed</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>0%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>0%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>50%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>0%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>0%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>25%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>30%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>50%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2020/21	0%	20%	Q2 2020/21	0%	20%	Q3 2020/21	50%	20%	Q4 2020/21	0%	20%	Q1 2021/22	0%	20%	Q2 2021/22	25%	20%	Q3 2021/22	30%	20%	Q4 2021/22	50%	20%	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of enforcement appeals that the National Planning Inspectorate allows. The percent reported on this measure is affected by low numbers of appeals</p> <p>In Q1 (0%) no appeals were allowed. In Q2, 25% (1 out of 4) appeals were allowed and 75% of appeal appeals were dismissed. In Q3, 28.5% (2 out of 7) appeals were allowed. In Q4, 50% of appeals were allowed (4 of 8). In Q4 the Planning Inspectorate overturned 4 Enforcement Notices served following the refusal of planning permission. The Inspector on each occasion quashed the enforcement notice and granted planning permission, subject to conditions.</p> <p>The 12 month rolling appeal performance is 31% of appeals allowed (7.5 out of 24)</p> <p>Improvement Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per the commentary above the % reported on this measure is affected by low numbers of appeals. We will continue to monitor this closely and consider further improvement actions if necessary.
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	0%	20%																															
Q2 2020/21	0%	20%																															
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Q3 2021/22	30%	20%																															
Q4 2021/22	50%	20%																															

9. Planning and Regeneration Portfolio GREEN

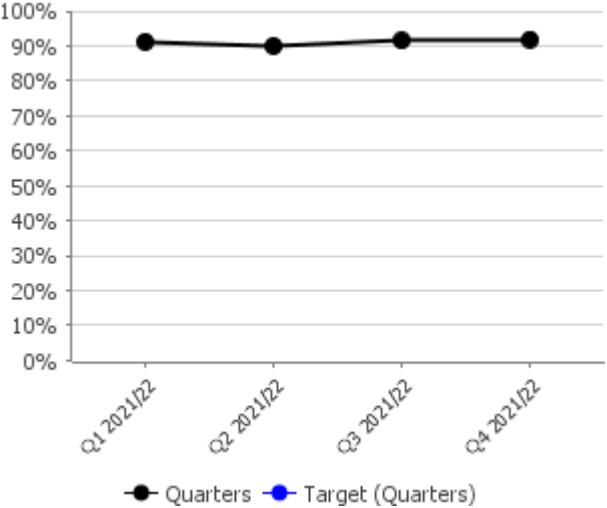
Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
% of major planning approvals determined in 13 weeks, or with agreed extension of time	Aim to Maximise	88%	80%		None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of major planning approvals determined in 13 weeks, or within an agreed extension of time.</p> <p>Performance in processing major planning applications has been particularly high in Q4, with several significant applications being determined by Strategic Planning Committee. High performance in Q4 has ensured that this element of the Government's special measures target for the whole year is ahead of target at 82%.</p>
% of minor planning applications determined in 8 weeks, or with agreed extension of time	Aim to Maximise	72%	65%		None available	<p>This indicator measures percentage of 'minor' planning applications determined in 8 weeks, or within agreed extensions of time.</p> <p>Q4, 2020/21 performance (72%) was consistent with the year-to-date Q1 (78%), Q2 (74%) and in Q3 (75%), with determining these 'minor' application types (smaller commercial and housing development). Performance across the whole year is 75%, which exceeds the government target of 60%.</p>

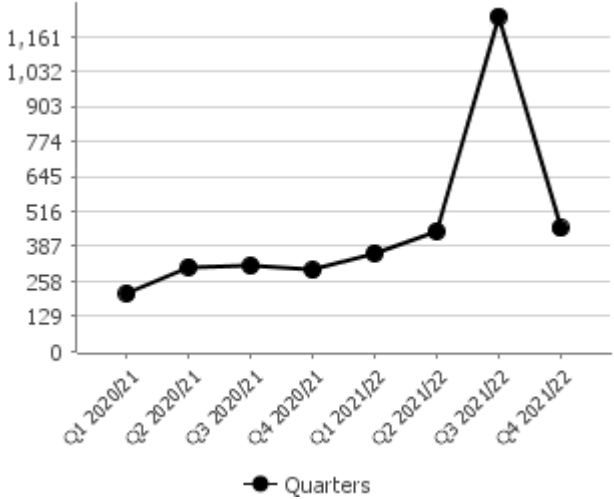
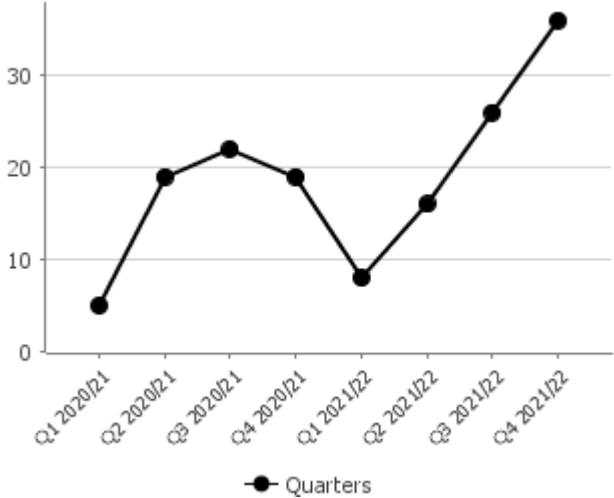
PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary
% of other applications determined in 8 weeks, or within the agreed extension of time	Aim to Maximise	85%	80%		None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of 'other' applications determined in 8 weeks, or within agreed extensions of time.</p> <p>Performance remains high for 'other' applications (house extensions, advert consent, or Listed Building Consent). Q4 2020/21 performance was 85%, which is consistent with the year to date: Q1 (83%), Q2 (84%) and in Q3 (84%), and well above the Government target of 80%.</p>
% of Building Control applications checked within 21 days	Aim to Maximise	90%	90%		None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of building regulation applications checked or determined within 21 days of the application being validated. The target set is high (90%), in order to drive good performance, recognising that Building Control operates in a competitive market.</p> <p>The percentage of plans checked within 21 days in Q4 is 90%, reaching the target set. This performance demonstrates consistency from Q3 (90.7%) despite a significant increase in applications in March 2022, and improvements on Q1 (84.01%) 2021/22 and Q2 (85.46%).</p> <p>Building Control is a service that is covered by the private sector as well. Q4 Market Share (number of applications checked by Buckinghamshire Council compared to the private sector) is recorded as 70%, which is on target, but slightly lower than Q3 (73%).</p>

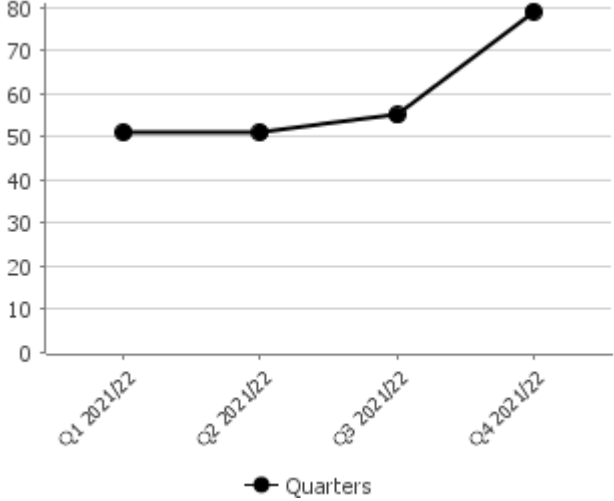
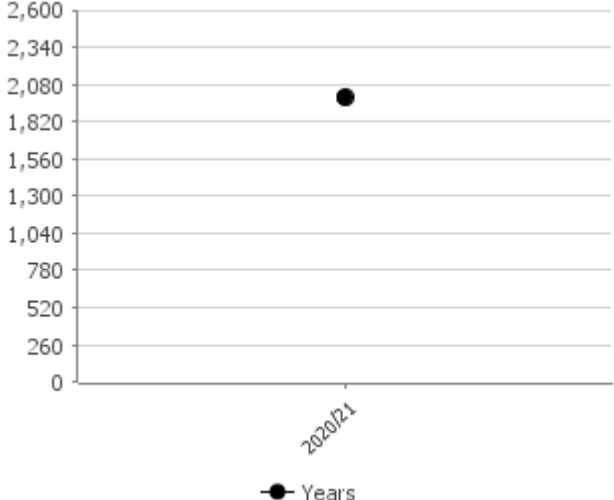
9. Planning and Regeneration Portfolio NO RAG

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim To	Current Value	Trend Chart	Commentary															
Town centre occupancy rate	Aim to Maximise	91.9%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Town Centre Occupancy Rate - Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>91.5</td> <td>91.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>91.0</td> <td>91.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>92.0</td> <td>91.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>92.0</td> <td>91.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2021/22	91.5	91.9	Q2 2021/22	91.0	91.9	Q3 2021/22	92.0	91.9	Q4 2021/22	92.0	91.9	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of 'high street' premises that are occupied across key towns in Buckinghamshire by monitoring new business openings and closures. This is a new metric developed in response to monitoring requirements of the Government's European Regional Development Fund 'Welcome Back Fund', focussing on retail and hospitality 're-openings' on our high streets following lockdown.</p> <p>The pre-Covid-19 baseline position for 'high street' occupancy across the monitored towns was 93.6% (n = 2,292 premises of which 2,145 were open) and currently stands at 91.5% (2,097 operational) a 0.5 percentage improvement from Q2 (91% and 2,086 operational).</p> <p>A headline percentage figure does not express the variation at the level of place. The top three highest 'open high street business' rates are for Wendover (98.6%), Beaconsfield New Town (97.8%) and Winslow (96.8%). The 'lowest' rates are High Wycombe (88.9%) and Great Missenden (87.1% - small base number of premises).</p> <p>All towns, excluding Chesham (-1.7%) and Amersham Old Town (-1.5%) are showing an improving position compared to the same time last year. Occupancy figures for High Wycombe (+2.5%), Marlow (+1.4%) and Princes Risborough (+1%) are currently exceeding their pre-Covid-19 base positions too, which is very encouraging to see.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																	
Q1 2021/22	91.5	91.9																	
Q2 2021/22	91.0	91.9																	
Q3 2021/22	92.0	91.9																	
Q4 2021/22	92.0	91.9																	

PI	Aim To	Current Value	Trend Chart	Commentary																		
Town Centre footfall	Aim to Maximise	12,381,488	<table border="1"> <caption>Town Centre Footfall Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>10,500,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>10,800,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>12,200,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>12,381,488</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Q1 2021/22	10,500,000	-	Q2 2021/22	10,800,000	-	Q3 2021/22	12,200,000	-	Q4 2021/22	12,381,488	-	<p>This is a new data set purchased using the Government's European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) 'Welcome Back Fund' for monitoring and review purposes of high street areas (a requirement under the fund). The data is provided from 'Town and Place Artificial Intelligence (AI)' and footfall is derived and modelled using AI from anonymised mobile device data. Data has now been fully populated from March 2020 for Aylesbury, Amersham (On-the-Hill and Old Town); Beaconsfield (Old and New); Buckingham; Chesham; Gerrards Cross; Great Missenden; High Wycombe; Marlow, Princes Risborough; Wendover and Winslow to give a good spread of 'high street' locations by market town size and rural / urban split for ERDF monitoring purposes. Data has also started to be populated from March 2019, which will give a pre-pandemic baseline and enable us to better track what is happening in our town centres – due to be complete by late spring 2022.</p> <p>Q4 performance is 12,381,488, which is a continuous improvement on previous quarters. We have seen a 50.5% increase on Q4 last year, and a 31% increase since last year overall. Aylesbury has seen the greatest year-on-year uplift of (52.1%), followed by High Wycombe (47.5%). Wendover has seen the greatest year-on-year decline (-57.3%), followed by Beaconsfield (Old) (-45.2%), which are the only areas to have seen a decline.</p>			
Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)																				
Q1 2021/22	10,500,000	-																				
Q2 2021/22	10,800,000	-																				
Q3 2021/22	12,200,000	-																				
Q4 2021/22	12,381,488	-																				
Number of enforcement cases logged	Aim to Maximise	491	<table border="1"> <caption>Enforcement Cases Logged Trend</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>405</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>505</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>375</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>340</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>460</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>455</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>491</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters	Q1 2020/21	405	Q2 2020/21	505	Q3 2020/21	375	Q4 2020/21	340	Q1 2021/22	460	Q2 2021/22	455	Q3 2021/22	400	Q4 2021/22	491	<p>This indicator records the number of new planning enforcement cases received and logged on the Council database. This reflects the cases where an alleged breach of planning control is received and where some form of investigation is required. It excludes any non-planning matters received.</p> <p>In Q1 457 cases were logged, Q2 451 and Q3 399. The outturn for Q4 is 491. As expected, the number of enforcement cases logged has increased again, as it has in previous years. This indicates a change in the weather and development commencing after the winter months.</p>
Quarter	Quarters																					
Q1 2020/21	405																					
Q2 2020/21	505																					
Q3 2020/21	375																					
Q4 2020/21	340																					
Q1 2021/22	460																					
Q2 2021/22	455																					
Q3 2021/22	400																					
Q4 2021/22	491																					

PI	Aim To	Current Value	Trend Chart	Commentary																		
Number of enforcement cases closed	Aim to Maximise	454	 <table border="1"> <caption>Enforcement Cases Closed</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>280</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>443</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>1236</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>454</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value	Q1 2020/21	200	Q2 2020/21	300	Q3 2020/21	300	Q4 2020/21	280	Q1 2021/22	350	Q2 2021/22	443	Q3 2021/22	1236	Q4 2021/22	454	<p>This indicator measures the number of enforcement cases that were closed in the period.</p> <p>Q1 362 and in Q2 443 enforcement cases were closed. In Q3 1236 cases were closed. The high number of case closures here is a result of data cleansing undertaken in Q3. In Q4 454 cases were closed. Work continues with closing old in-active cases to make sure the performance outturns produced by the team are accurate and reflect current workloads. Improved case management and quicker decision making has contributed to a reduction in the overall caseload.</p>
Quarter	Value																					
Q1 2020/21	200																					
Q2 2020/21	300																					
Q3 2020/21	300																					
Q4 2020/21	280																					
Q1 2021/22	350																					
Q2 2021/22	443																					
Q3 2021/22	1236																					
Q4 2021/22	454																					
Number of enforcement notices issued	Aim to Maximise	36	 <table border="1"> <caption>Enforcement Notices Issued</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value	Q1 2020/21	5	Q2 2020/21	19	Q3 2020/21	22	Q4 2020/21	19	Q1 2021/22	8	Q2 2021/22	16	Q3 2021/22	26	Q4 2021/22	36	<p>This indicator records the total number of formal notices issued (this includes Planning Enforcement Notices, Temporary Stop Notices, Stop Notices, Breach of Condition Notices, S215 (untidy land) notices etc.)</p> <p>In Q1 8 and in Q2 16 Enforcement Notices were issued. In Q3 in addition to the 26 Enforcement Notices issued, the North team also served 169 Breach of Condition Notices on an unauthorised caravan site. In Q4 36 enforcement notices were issued. In addition to the enforcement notices issued, the team also issued 2 Listed Building Enforcement Notices, 4 Temporary Stop Notices and 3 Section 215 (untidy land) notices.</p> <p>The number of notices issued will fluctuate due to the type of cases received within the team. The team continues to take enforcement action, where necessary, assessing the merits of the development at an earlier stage and taking appropriate action. The increase in the number of Planning Enforcement Notices issued is the second consecutive year of increased formal action taken since becoming a unitary authority.</p> <p>In terms of enforcement notices being served, Buckinghamshire Council is the 7th top Authority assessed over the 2021 calendar year.</p>
Quarter	Value																					
Q1 2020/21	5																					
Q2 2020/21	19																					
Q3 2020/21	22																					
Q4 2020/21	19																					
Q1 2021/22	8																					
Q2 2021/22	16																					
Q3 2021/22	26																					
Q4 2021/22	36																					

PI	Aim To	Current Value	Trend Chart	Commentary										
Number of Planning Appeals received	Banding	79	 <table border="1"> <caption>Number of Planning Appeals Received by Quarter</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Appeals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>79</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Number of Appeals	Q1 2021/22	51	Q2 2021/22	51	Q3 2021/22	55	Q4 2021/22	79	<p>This indicator measures the number of appeals received against refusals of permission.</p> <p>79 planning appeals were received in Q4. This is a significant increase on Q3 where 55 planning appeals were received. 51 planning appeals were received in each of Q1 and Q2. This is provided to allow the workload trend to be monitored. The total number for the full year was 236.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate (PINs) continues to reduce its Covid-19 backlog of appeals by registering them and passing them to the Council in large batches. As responding to these is time sensitive this is resulting in considerable work. This trend will continue until PINs have cleared the backlog. This is likely to take 12 months. In the meantime processing and defending appeals will have to take priority. Failing to do so would lead to reputational damage to the Council, formal complaints and ombudsman complaints.</p>
Quarter	Number of Appeals													
Q1 2021/22	51													
Q2 2021/22	51													
Q3 2021/22	55													
Q4 2021/22	79													
Number of homes built against housing requirements	Aim to Maximise	1,990	 <table border="1"> <caption>Number of Homes Built Against Housing Requirements</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of Homes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>1,990</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Number of Homes	2020/21	1,990	<p>This indicator is reported a year in arrears.</p> <p>The Number of homes built against housing requirements in 2020/21 was 1,990 against a requirement of 2,759. The main reason for the low number of housing completions during the previous municipal year was the Covid-19 pandemic, which resulted in considerable disruption to both local authority planning services and the construction sector.</p>						
Year	Number of Homes													
2020/21	1,990													

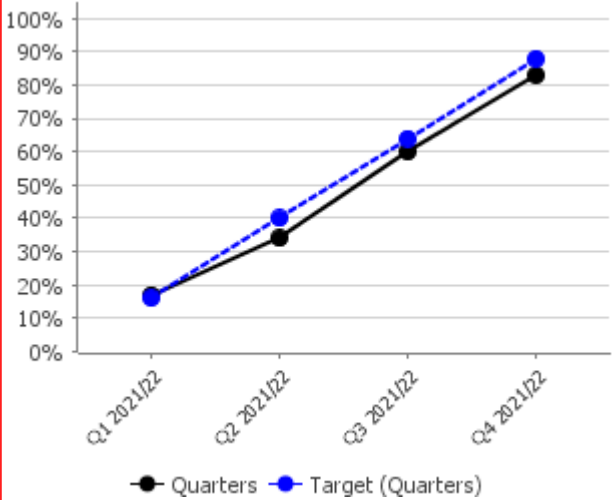


Transport Portfolio Cllr Steve Broadbent



10. Transport Portfolio RED

Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
% of gullies cleaned against the cyclical gully programme	Aim to Maximise	83%	88%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>17</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>34</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>60</td> <td>64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>83</td> <td>88</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2021/22	17	16	Q2 2021/22	34	40	Q3 2021/22	60	64	Q4 2021/22	83	88	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of gullies cleaned against the cyclical gully programme (to clean all gullies within 1 year) with an annual target of 100% (>95% for contract indicator) Since the programme only started in May, the cumulative year-end target is adjusted to >88% to exclude April.</p> <p>Performance in Q1 was good at 17% (target >16%), in Q2 it was just below target at 34% (target >40%), Q3 60% (target >64%), and at the end of Q4 the outturn is still just below target at 83% (>88%). Difficulties in delivering this programme have been attributed to the effect that Covid-19 and HGV driver shortages have had on productivity. The additional supply chain commissioned from September did increase output throughout October and November, although during the shorter work month of December, there were a greater number of driver and operator absence issues and the severe storms in February also caused further delay as the gully crews were deployed on emergency measures, with the gully boom inoperable in such high winds.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra supply chain resources were brought in during the autumn (as mentioned above), which have been extended further through overtime/weekend working. • We have undertaken further training covering both HGV driving skills and specialist gully operator training to attempt to increase productivity.
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																			
Q1 2021/22	17	16																			
Q2 2021/22	34	40																			
Q3 2021/22	60	64																			
Q4 2021/22	83	88																			

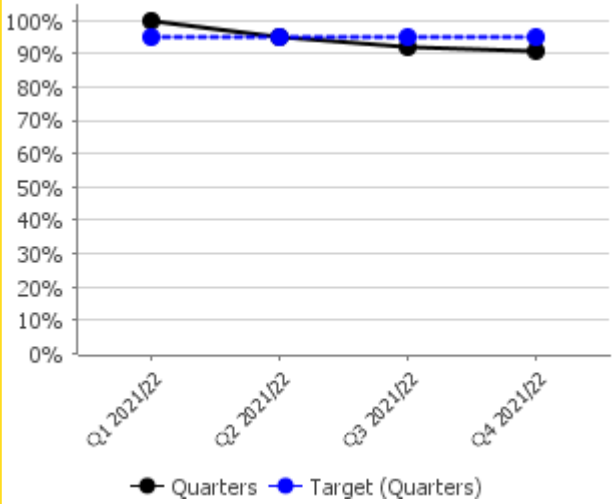
PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary									
NHT Public Satisfaction on the condition of road surfaces (HMBI 01)	Aim to Maximise	20	22	<table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years (Actual)</th> <th>Target (Years)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>24</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>20</td> <td>22</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)	2020/21	24	27	2021/22	20	22	NHT cohort regional average (22%)	<p>The National Highways and Transport (NHT) survey is an annual survey of public satisfaction covering a range of topics. HMBI 01 measures public satisfaction on the condition of road surfaces.</p> <p>In 2021 Buckinghamshire scored a satisfaction score of 20%, which is down from 24% in 2020. This is below the cohort regional average of 22%. All members of the agreed cohort (which is used for benchmarking in this and previous samples as they are similar authorities and as such a suitable comparison) had reduced scores in this indicator year on year. Whilst Buckinghamshire's score dropped by 4%, the NHT average dropped by 5%. This is likely to be because the level of satisfaction is influenced by external factors most importantly the severity of the winter.</p> <p>Improvement Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborating with neighbouring authorities for best practices in ways of working. • Focus on customer satisfaction and continuous improvements to enhance scoring and perception. • Review role and actions of communications team to ensure greater pro-activity around notifications across a variety of platforms. • Teams to ensure the timely and effective delivery of the capital improvement programme in this area.
Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)													
2020/21	24	27													
2021/22	20	22													

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary												
NHT Public Satisfaction Survey: (KBI 15) % of customers satisfied with their local Rights of Way Network	Aim to Maximise	54%	57%	<table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Actual Value (%)</th> <th>Target (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>58%</td> <td>57%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>54%</td> <td>57%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>54%</td> <td>57%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Actual Value (%)	Target (%)	2019/20	58%	57%	2020/21	54%	57%	2021/22	54%	57%	NHT South east regional average (57%)	<p>The National Highways and Transport survey is an annual survey of public satisfaction covering a range of topics. KBI 15 measures public satisfaction with their local rights of way (e.g. footpaths).</p> <p>In 2021, Buckinghamshire scored a satisfaction score of 54% against a South East 2021 average score of 57%. This is down from 2020 (where we scored 58%) and was the worst in the South East region alongside Kent, Southampton, Medway and East Sussex. Milton Keynes scored highest with 61%. The reason for this poor performance has been attributed to the impact of the Covid-19 lockdown periods, which saw an increase in footfall damaging footpaths. There was also an increase in complaints of trespassers from landowners, and associated preventative measures taken by landowners obstructing footpaths. Furthermore, path volunteers were stood down during Covid-19, which meant some maintenance tasks could not be completed.</p> <p>Improvement Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful bid for money to recruit a new rights of way officer to reduce the current backlog of outstanding issues on the network. • Teams to ensure the timely and effective delivery of the capital improvement programme in this area.
Year	Actual Value (%)	Target (%)																
2019/20	58%	57%																
2020/21	54%	57%																
2021/22	54%	57%																

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
Major transport schemes: % of profiled spend achieved	Aim to Maximise	93.97%	100%	<table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>~5</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>35</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>75</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>93.97</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2021/22	~5	25	Q2 2021/22	35	50	Q3 2021/22	75	75	Q4 2021/22	93.97	100	None available	<p>This indicator reports a single figure for the percentage of actual spend against profiled spend, for projects within the Capital Programme funded from the Capital Budget. Projects include Eastern Link Road, Abbey Lane (ABLIS), Princes Risborough, Westhorpe Globe Park, A40, A41, and A418. The target is 100% by year end, which has been equally profiled throughout the year, even though actual spend may be more variable.</p> <p>After a delay to the start of works, good progress has been made on site on the A41 project. Both Westhorpe and ABLIS continue to experience significant delays due to external design approvals and significant optioneering requirements respectively. The Crest Road project has been completed on site and the Princes Risborough project has delivered significant accelerated in year spend.</p> <p>Improvement Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to monitor - the total year end spend (including creditor values) was within the anticipated <10% slippage, anticipated from mid year due to the delays experienced as set out above.
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																			
Q1 2021/22	~5	25																			
Q2 2021/22	35	50																			
Q3 2021/22	75	75																			
Q4 2021/22	93.97	100																			

10. Transport Portfolio AMBER

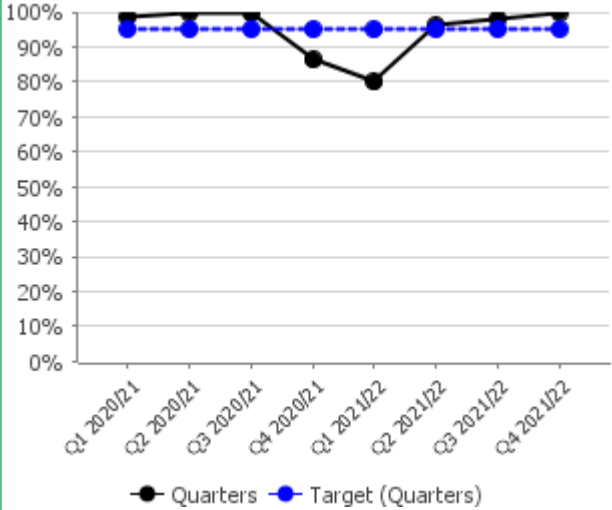
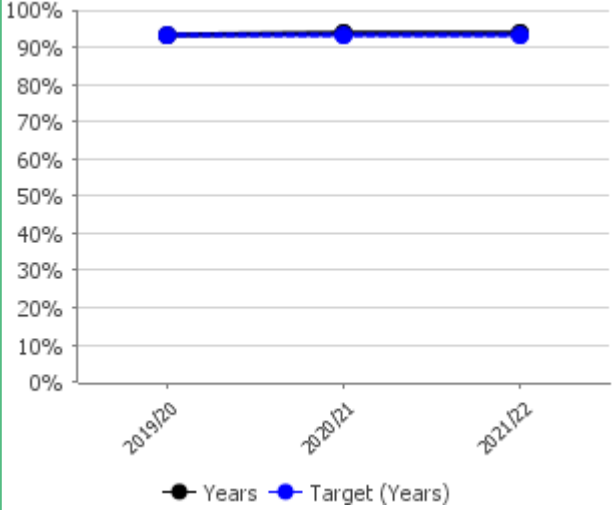
Generated on: 25 May 2022

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary															
% of Highways Core Capital Construction Start/Completion milestone dates met	Aim to Maximise	91%	95%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Trend Chart Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (Actual)</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>100%</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>95%</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>92%</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>91%</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (Actual)	Target (Quarters)	Q1 2021/22	100%	95%	Q2 2021/22	95%	95%	Q3 2021/22	92%	95%	Q4 2021/22	91%	95%	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of core Highways Capital Construction start/completion milestones met (within +/- 10 working days).</p> <p>In Q1 the result was 100%, Q2 recorded a slight reduction to 95%, but still meeting the target. In Q3 performance dropped to 92% and in Q4 performance was 91%. Both Q3 and Q4 were just below target. 57 Schemes started on time in Q4 with 5 schemes starting after the agreed programme date. 62 Schemes completed on time and the remaining 8 completed after the agreed programmed date. The service has achieved this performance level despite significant challenges. Principally, the national shortage of HGV drivers has directly affected operative availability in a number of areas, with this compounded by Covid-19 absences, a difficult recruitment market generally and competition for professional staff with major national infrastructure projects across the county. Although the result for Q4 did not reach the 95% target, the overall result for the year for this indicator is at 96%.</p> <p>Improvement Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to monitor, no further action at this stage as below target due to external factors explained above.
Quarter	Quarters (Actual)	Target (Quarters)																			
Q1 2021/22	100%	95%																			
Q2 2021/22	95%	95%																			
Q3 2021/22	92%	95%																			
Q4 2021/22	91%	95%																			

10. Transport Portfolio GREEN

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PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
% of Category 1 defects repaired in 2 working days	Aim to Maximise	100%	95%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Category 1 Defects Repaired in 2 Working Days - Quarterly Performance</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Performance (%)</th> <th>Target (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>98</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>96</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>98</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>88</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>80</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>95</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>98</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>98</td> <td>95</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Performance (%)	Target (%)	Q1 2020/21	98	95	Q2 2020/21	96	95	Q3 2020/21	98	95	Q4 2020/21	88	95	Q1 2021/22	80	95	Q2 2021/22	95	95	Q3 2021/22	98	95	Q4 2021/22	98	95	None available	<p>This indicator records the percentage of Category 1 (non-emergency) defects (e.g. potholes) as defined in the Buckinghamshire Highways Safety Inspection Policy, that have been repaired within 2 working days.</p> <p>Performance against this indicator for Q1 was 80%, for Q2 96%, 98% for Q3 and 100% for Q4. Performance in one area of the county dropped temporarily at the start of the year. A performance improvement plan was put in place, which reviewed all relevant processes to improve efficiency. This review has seen the performance return to above target from Q2, and will remain in place to monitor all relevant processes to ensure efficiency.</p>
Quarter	Performance (%)	Target (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	98	95																															
Q2 2020/21	96	95																															
Q3 2020/21	98	95																															
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Q2 2021/22	95	95																															
Q3 2021/22	98	95																															
Q4 2021/22	98	95																															
% of strategic carriageway network in fair/good and very good condition	Aim to Maximise	94%	93%	 <table border="1"> <caption>Strategic Carriageway Network in Fair/Good and Very Good Condition - Annual Performance</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Performance (%)</th> <th>Target (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>94</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>94</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>94</td> <td>93</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Performance (%)	Target (%)	2019/20	94	93	2020/21	94	93	2021/22	94	93	Contract KPI	<p>This indicator measures the condition of the strategic carriageway network (strategic roads - 2, 3A, 3B, 4A). It reports on the percentage of the network in very good, good, and fair condition. It is good to be high.</p> <p>2021/22 performance is 94%, which is consistent with last year's condition, although there are some early indications that our main A roads are starting to decline. This will be addressed in the four-year rolling programme. There is some emerging evidence that the condition of our local roads is a bigger influence on customer satisfaction than the condition of the strategic roads. This factor is being investigated and will be reported as part of the medium term financial plan (MTFP).</p>															
Year	Performance (%)	Target (%)																															
2019/20	94	93																															
2020/21	94	93																															
2021/22	94	93																															

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																		
% of invalid PCNs (on- and off-street)	Aim to Minimise	3%	4%	<table border="1"> <caption>Invalid PCNs Trend Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q1 2020/21</td><td>1.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 2020/21</td><td>2.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 2020/21</td><td>1.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 2020/21</td><td>1.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 2021/22</td><td>1.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 2021/22</td><td>1.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 2021/22</td><td>4.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 2021/22</td><td>3.0%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Percentage	Q1 2020/21	1.4%	Q2 2020/21	2.0%	Q3 2020/21	1.0%	Q4 2020/21	1.0%	Q1 2021/22	1.0%	Q2 2021/22	1.0%	Q3 2021/22	4.0%	Q4 2021/22	3.0%	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of total Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs) issued, which are invalid due to civil enforcement officer errors, equipment error and spoils (cancelled by officer on site). The reasons for invalid PCNs vary including equipment failures and errors by staff issuing notices.</p> <p>The percentage of invalid PCNs for Q4 is 3%, a decrease from Q3 (4%) but still higher than Q1 and Q2 (1%). This increase for Q3 and Q4 is largely due to moving to a new system. Officers are becoming more used to new equipment and performance and training needs are being addressed. This was anticipated and we are closely monitoring to support progression in the right direction. There should be further improvements over the next three to six months.</p>
Quarter	Percentage																							
Q1 2020/21	1.4%																							
Q2 2020/21	2.0%																							
Q3 2020/21	1.0%																							
Q4 2020/21	1.0%																							
Q1 2021/22	1.0%																							
Q2 2021/22	1.0%																							
Q3 2021/22	4.0%																							
Q4 2021/22	3.0%																							
Number of publicly available electric vehicle charging points in Buckinghamshire	Aim to Maximise	55	47	<table border="1"> <caption>Publicly Available EV Charging Points Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Actual Value</th> <th>Target Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2020/21</td><td>38</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>2021/22</td><td>55</td><td>47</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Actual Value	Target Value	2020/21	38	-	2021/22	55	47	None available	<p>This indicator records the number of publicly available electric vehicle charging points in Buckinghamshire. From a baseline of 27, the target was set as 47 by the end of 2021/22 with the 5 year plan of 76 available by end 2024/25.</p> <p>In 2021/2022, 18 new points were delivered (equating to 35 charging bays). Across Buckinghamshire there are now 55 charging points (91 bays). The 2021/22 outturn is well ahead of target.</p> <p>An Electric Vehicle Action Plan is being prepared for Cabinet to consider adopting in June 2022. A strategic supply partner has been procured to provide support in identifying sites for further deployment of chargers.</p>									
Year	Actual Value	Target Value																						
2020/21	38	-																						
2021/22	55	47																						

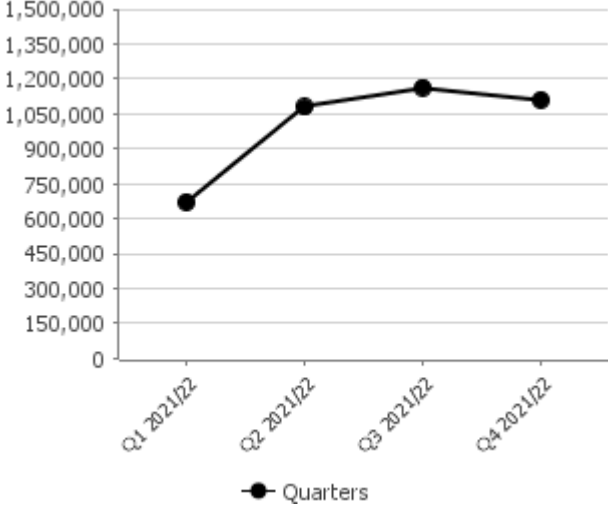
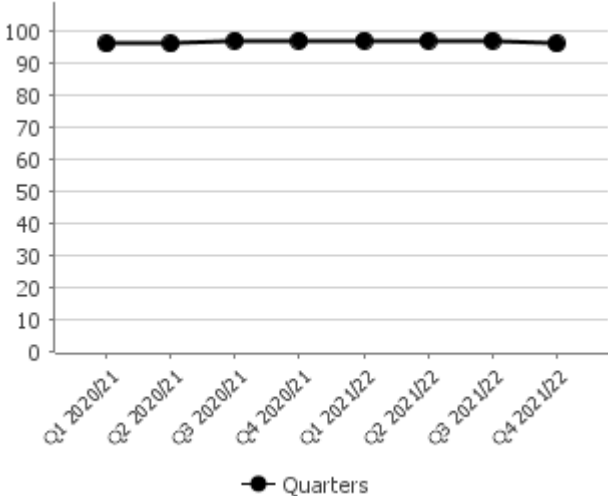
PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
HS2 highways approvals: % responded within time limit	Aim to Maximise	100%	95%	<table border="1"> <caption>HS2 highways approvals: % responded within time limit</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q1 2020/21</td><td>100</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 2020/21</td><td>100</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 2020/21</td><td>100</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 2020/21</td><td>100</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 2021/22</td><td>95</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 2021/22</td><td>90</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 2021/22</td><td>100</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 2021/22</td><td>100</td><td>95</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q1 2020/21	100	95	Q2 2020/21	100	95	Q3 2020/21	100	95	Q4 2020/21	100	95	Q1 2021/22	95	95	Q2 2021/22	90	95	Q3 2021/22	100	95	Q4 2021/22	100	95	None available	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of High Speed 2 (HS2) Highways approvals applications which were responded to within the time limit.</p> <p>In Q4 all applications received were determined within the timeframe given by HS2.</p>
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Q1 2020/21	100	95																															
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Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	100	95																															
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Q4 2021/22	100	95																															

PI	Aim to:	Current Value	Target	Trend Chart	Benchmarking	Commentary																											
% eligible clients who are provided with transport before the required start date, or no later than 15 working days from the date the transport assessment was completed (SEND), or all information was received to provide transport (Mainstream)	Aim to Maximise	95.02%	95%	<table border="1"> <caption>Quarterly Performance Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Performance (%)</th> <th>Target (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>82</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>88</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>70</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>75</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>68</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>85</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>75</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>95.02</td> <td>95</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Performance (%)	Target (%)	Q1 2020/21	82	95	Q2 2020/21	88	95	Q3 2020/21	70	95	Q4 2020/21	75	95	Q1 2021/22	68	95	Q2 2021/22	85	95	Q3 2021/22	75	95	Q4 2021/22	95.02	95	None available	<p>In Q1-Q3 2021/22 this indicator reported the percentage of eligible clients who were provided with transport before the required start date, or no later than 15 working days from the date of referral. Since the migration to the new ONE system on 01/02/2022, this indicator now reports from the date the transport assessment was completed (SEND), or all information was received to provide transport (Mainstream) (as per the indicator name).</p> <p>Q4 2021/22 performance (excluding January) is now above the 95% target at 95.02%. This improvement in performance is because we are now measuring what is within our control and not where the service is awaiting information from parents or others, in order to be able to start the process of making arrangements for transport.</p>
Quarter	Performance (%)	Target (%)																															
Q1 2020/21	82	95																															
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Q2 2021/22	85	95																															
Q3 2021/22	75	95																															
Q4 2021/22	95.02	95																															

10. Transport Portfolio NO RAG

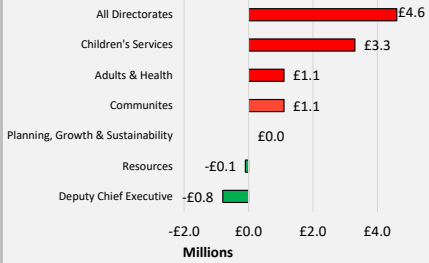
Generated on: 25 May 2022

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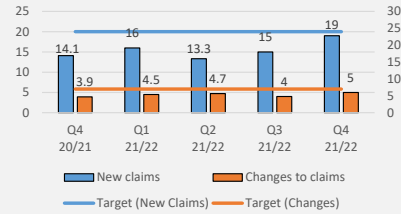
PI	Aim To	Current Value	Trend Chart	Commentary																		
Number of car parking ticket sales managed by Buckinghamshire Council	Aim to Maximise	1,109,965	 <table border="1"> <caption>Car Parking Ticket Sales (Number of Tickets)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Tickets</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>671,304</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>1,079,062</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>1,163,797</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>1,109,965</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Number of Tickets	Q1 2021/22	671,304	Q2 2021/22	1,079,062	Q3 2021/22	1,163,797	Q4 2021/22	1,109,965	<p>This indicator measures the number of car park ticket sales managed by Buckinghamshire Council. These figures combine on-street ticket sales and car park ticket sales.</p> <p>Previously we provided quarterly income figures Q1 (£895,936*), Q2 (£1,098,009), Q3 (£1,160,244), Q4 (£1,522,690). We have now updated this measure with number of tickets sold: Q1 (671,304), Q2 (1,079,062), Q3 (1,163,797), Q4 (1,109,965).</p> <p>*corrected from £671,304</p> <p>In January 2022, car park usage was lower than in December, which is likely due to the high number of Covid-19 cases in Buckinghamshire at the time, and people working from home and isolating. February showed an increase, which coincided with Covid-19 infection levels in Buckinghamshire decreasing by around 50% from January, this saw many commuters returning to work and making use of the long stay car parks. There was also an increase in the more shopping orientated towns with people returning to the high streets and shopping centres. In March all areas saw an increase once Covid-19 restrictions were completely lifted by the end of the quarter.</p>								
Quarter	Number of Tickets																					
Q1 2021/22	671,304																					
Q2 2021/22	1,079,062																					
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Number of public transport bus routes in Buckinghamshire	Aim to Maximise	96	 <table border="1"> <caption>Public Transport Bus Routes</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Routes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2020/21</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2020/21</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2020/21</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2020/21</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>96</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Number of Routes	Q1 2020/21	96	Q2 2020/21	96	Q3 2020/21	96	Q4 2020/21	96	Q1 2021/22	96	Q2 2021/22	96	Q3 2021/22	96	Q4 2021/22	96	<p>This indicator measures the number of public transport routes in Buckinghamshire.</p> <p>There are currently 96 public bus routes operating in Buckinghamshire. Some rationalisation of routes is taking place to manage the shortage of Public Service Vehicle (PSV) drivers, and the rising fuel costs, but the core network remains in place.</p>
Quarter	Number of Routes																					
Q1 2020/21	96																					
Q2 2020/21	96																					
Q3 2020/21	96																					
Q4 2020/21	96																					
Q1 2021/22	96																					
Q2 2021/22	96																					
Q3 2021/22	96																					
Q4 2021/22	96																					

Q4 2021/2022 scorecard

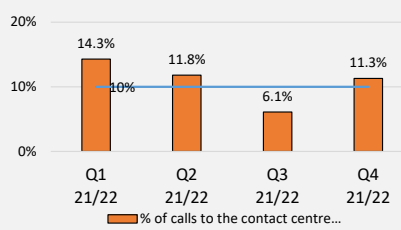
Revenue - Year End variance for 2021/2022 at Q4



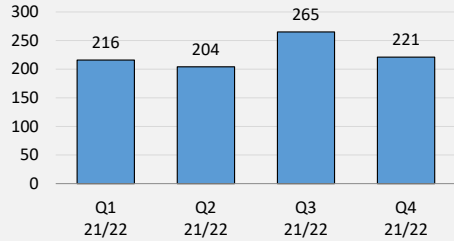
Average time to process Housing Benefit Claims (days)



Average % of phone calls in Customer Service Centres abandoned before being answered



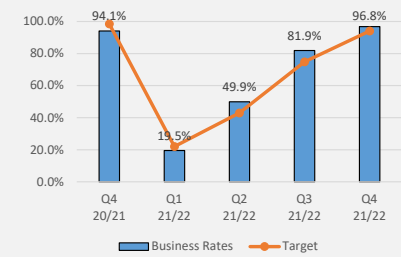
Number of Compliments Received (across the Council)



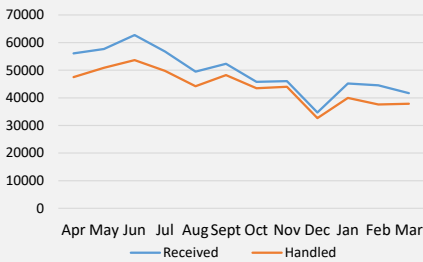
Capital - Year End variance for 2021/2022 at Q4



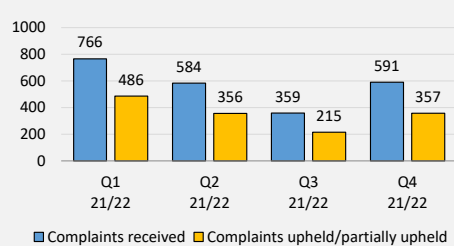
Percentage of business rates collected



Number of Customer Service Centre contacts (phone calls, emails & webchats)

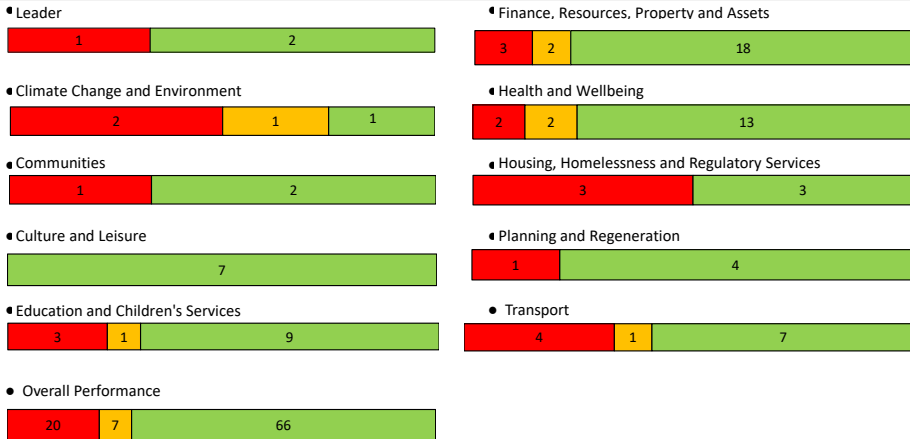


Number of Complaints Received & Complaints Upheld (Stage 1 & 2) - across the Council

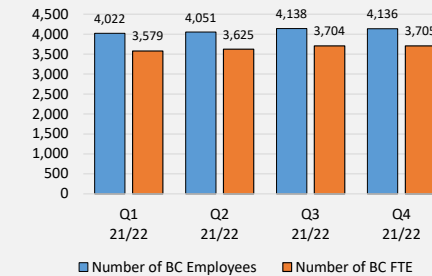


RAG Status of Indicators by Portfolio

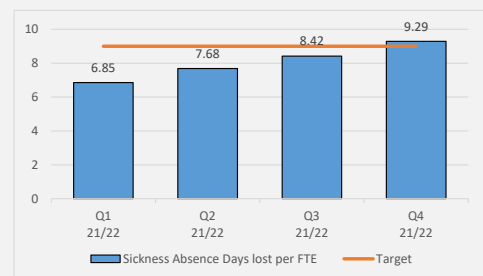
Red: performance is more than 5% from target
 Amber: performance is within 5% of target
 Green: performance is at or better than target



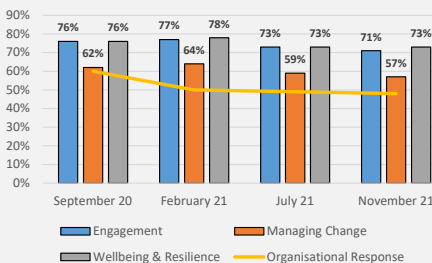
Numbers of BC staff (Headcount & FTE)



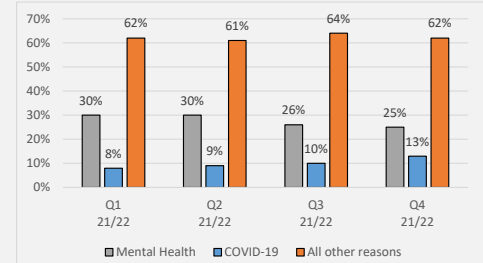
Sickness Absence Days Lost per FTE (rolling 12 month period)



Employee Sentiment



Sickness Absence Reasons (rolling 12 month period)



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Report to Cabinet

Date:	Cabinet 7 June
Title:	Enterprise Zone Memorandum of Understanding update
Cabinet Member(s):	Cllr Martin Tett, Leader of the Council
Contact officer:	Lisa Michelson
Ward(s) affected:	n/a
Recommendations:	<p>Cabinet supports the recommendations that have been agreed by the Aylesbury Vale Enterprise Zone Board to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Refresh the Memorandum of Understanding to reflect changes in governance since the EZ's inception b) Change the split of surplus income generated by the EZ from 70:30 (Bucks LEP:Bucks Council) to 50:50 to reflect the Council's 50% share of uplift on business rates c) Not to activate the EZ MoU provision for distribution of 'Surplus' income in the period up to March 2026 to enable the EZ to maximise use of funding to maintain momentum and accelerate development of the EZ sites, and support other relevant initiatives for the recovery and growth of the Buckinghamshire economy.

Reason for decision: To gain Council support for changes to the Enterprise Zone's governance arrangements.

1. Executive summary

- 1.1 At its Board meeting in September 2021 the Aylesbury Vale Enterprise Zone (AVEZ) Board agreed that a new Memorandum of Understanding be developed for the new

five-year business plan to reflect the changes in governance including government surrendering their original interest in the initiative.

2. Content of report

- 2.1 AVEZ was established in 2016 under the government's Enterprise Zone policy to attract and develop new business investment and promote growth in three key locations in the Aylesbury Vale area. It began as a partnership between 4 parties (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Buckinghamshire Local Enterprise Partnership, Aylesbury Vale District Council and Buckinghamshire County Council).
- 2.2 A Year 5 evaluation of the EZ was undertaken in early 2021 and a new Implementation Plan has been prepared for the period 2021-26. The first 5 years (2016-21) has focused on EZ set up and establishment of development within the zone. The next period will focus on accelerating site development and providing greater business, skills, and inward investment support.
- 2.3 AVEZ was set up as an informal partnership under a Memorandum of Understanding (Appendix 1) that was signed in 2017 and lasted for 4 years. In December 2021 it changed its name to Buckinghamshire Enterprise Zone following agreement with government.
- 2.4 A MOU is a statement of serious intent that is entered into voluntarily by the respective parties. It has moral force but does not create legal obligations, unless it is expressly stated that it is to be a legally binding document. Now expired, the original MoU holds little weight and the EZ relies on the goodwill of the parties to continue working together, as they have done. The absence of a MoU could be problematic if there is an issue or disagreement between partners.
- 2.5 Given the passage of time and new local government and policy context since the original MoU it is important to refresh it with a new agreement to govern the EZ. BC officers have worked with EZ/LEP staff to review the MoU to identify the main provisions to be retained, updated, or removed in creating a new MoU.

MoU Financial Provisions.

- 2.6 The basic principle of the original EZ MoU was that the councils would not be made financially worse off by loss of business rates receipts under the EZ arrangements than they would without the EZ designation.
- 2.7 Business rates from premises existing at 31st March 2016 in the designated EZ sites at Silverstone, Westcott, and Woodlands continue to accrue to the rating authority in the usual way. Business rates generated from new development completed after 1st April 2016 within the EZ is 100% 'ring fenced' for BLEP to apply, initially to the development of the EZ sites and then towards other growth priorities.

- 2.8 The body with the right to receive the EZ income over its 25-year lifetime is BLEP. As outlined above when the EZ was established in 2016 the councils (then AVDC and BCC) were concerned they should not be financially disadvantaged by creation of the EZ. It was agreed that provision to share 'Surplus' EZ income would be included in the MoU.
- 2.9 As at 31st March 2016 of the general business rates income generated in Aylesbury Vale AVDC retained 20% of gross business rates collected, and BCC retained 10% (9% directly plus 1% for Fire and Rescue). This combined 30% retention was the origin of the 30% 'Surplus' payment in the MoU to be allocated to the two Local Authorities. BLEP would retain 70% of 'Surplus' income.
- 2.10 However, the Council flagged to the EZ Board that the Council technically retains 50% uplift on business rates (with 1% relating to fire). The Council has maintained that this 50:50 split of EZ of 'surplus' income rates should be reflected in the new MoU thereby increasing the council's proportion from 30% to 50%.
- 2.11 The original MoU provided that the parties would only take their share of surplus income 'when and if it can be afforded and when approved EZ Implementation/Business Plan commitments have been funded.' It also specified the priority order for investment of retained business rates was to fund:
- a) priority infrastructure interventions identified within the AVEZ application, subject to due diligence and business case approval by the Strategic Board;
 - b) approved overheads and revenue costs;
 - c) further priority interventions for AVEZ infrastructure subject to approval of the business cases by unanimous agreement of the Strategic Board. This can include physical infrastructure and research, skills and business support programmes.
 - d) To fund BTVLEP local economic development priorities and Relevant Local Authorities' operational priorities.
- 2.12 The MoU's intent was that a 'Surplus' payment to BC or BLEP would arise only once EZ priority infrastructure interventions/commitments identified in the Implementation Plan, or other priority interventions approved by the EZ Board, had been funded.
- 2.13 The EZ Board supports the view that neither the LEP nor Council should take out a 'Surplus' payment at this time, enabling the EZ to continue investing in projects to maximise the potential to generate additional business rates, floorspace, jobs and GVA growth. Use of EZ funding to 'pump prime' development can be a powerful tool. It is therefore recommended that during the next 5-year EZ Implementation Plan period there is no distribution of 'Surplus' income as the EZ continues to create a critical mass of development to contribute to the economic recovery and growth of Buckinghamshire.

- 2.14 Reinvesting surplus income recognises that the main purpose of the EZ is to secure floorspace development to enable productivity and economic growth. Reinvesting EZ retained rates to 'pump prime' key projects in the early years of its 25-year lifespan supports this objective. To date the EZ has successfully delivered over 70,000m² floorspace with a further 60,000m² under construction (meaning combined delivery achieved by year 7 will be over 40% of total projected EZ floorspace). This rate of delivery enables faster capture of business rates, which in the longer term will provide increased income. In the next 5 years (as identified in the Implementation Plan) there is likely to be a need to provide further funding support to projects / infrastructure at Woodlands and Westcott to maintain accelerated development momentum and create conditions to maximise economic growth opportunities for Buckinghamshire.

3. Other options considered

- 3.1 It is not considered feasible to continue in the current state as the original MoU has expired and therefore has no enforceable status and is inaccurate given changes in governance.
- 3.2 The proposed change to the split of surplus income between the Council and LEP is considered desirable to the council as it corresponds with the council's 50% retention of uplift on business rates (before government Tariff).
- 3.3 Alternative options would have been not to ringfence the surplus income in the next five-year business plan period. However the EZ has contingent liabilities of £8.2M from primarily prudential borrowing for delivery of projects in the first five year period which will need to be funded and continued ringfencing will enable the EZ to develop further and pump prime projects in the zone and promote economic growth.

4. Legal and financial implications

- 4.1 The new MoU has been drafted by the council's Legal Service and is included at Appendix 1, and therefore ensures that the council's interests in the EZ will be preserved.
- 4.2 The council legal team identified areas for further consideration concerned with the governance arrangements in place for the BLEP and the Enterprise Zone. These were noted and set to be addressed by the ongoing economic governance review.
- 4.3 Legal services advised that the council should consider undertaking a review of the processes and procedures undertaken by BLEP in relation to subsidy control (new state aid regime) to ensure their processes were robust and comply with all relevant legislation.

5. Corporate implications

- 5.1 The Enterprise Zone covering Silverstone, Westcott and Woodlands is a key foundation of our growth ambitions and hosts many of our important economic assets for the county which we are keen to support and nurture.

6. Local councillors & community boards consultation & views

- 6.1 N/A

7. Communication, engagement & further consultation

- 7.1 N/A

8. Next steps and review

- 8.1 The MoU will be finalised along with the Enterprise Zone.

9. Background papers

- 9.1 None

10. Your questions and views (for key decisions)

- 10.1 If you have any questions about the matters contained in this report, please get in touch with the author of this report. If you have any views that you would like the cabinet member to consider please inform the democratic services team. This can be done by email [claire.phillips@buckinghamshire.gov.uk or Mark.preston@buckinghamshire.gov.uk]

Appendix 1: Buckinghamshire Enterprise Zone Revised Memorandum of Understanding

Buckinghamshire Enterprise Zone Memorandum of Understanding

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING is made on **DD/MM/2022**

PARTIES

1. **BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNCIL** of The Gateway, Gatehouse Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP19 8FF (**the Relevant Local Authority**);
2. **BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED** (company registered number 11912208) whose registered office is at: Claydon House, 1 Edison Road, Rabans Lane Industrial Area, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP19 8TE (**BLEP**)

BACKGROUND

- A This memorandum of understanding (MoU) sets out the arrangements between the Relevant Local Authority and BLEP for the retention and distribution of business rates growth income from the Buckinghamshire Enterprise Zone (BEZ).
- B. This MoU replaces the MoU dated 31 March 2016 between (1) The Secretary of State (2) Aylesbury Vale District Council and Buckinghamshire County Council (the Relevant Local Authorities) and (3) Buckinghamshire Local Enterprise Partnership. A new MoU is required to take account of changes to the parties (the Secretary of State no longer requires to be a party) and to reflect operational and working arrangements following the implementation of BEZ.
- C. This MoU is for the period of the Term (between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2026).
- D. BLEP is a voluntary partnership between the Relevant Local Authority and businesses to help determine local economic priorities and lead economic growth within their local area. This includes arrangements for the operation of the BEZ
- E. BEZ comprises 3 Enterprise Zone sites as more specifically set out in Schedule 4.
- F. Enterprise Zone status means that additional business rates income earned within each zone over a 25-year period will be retained locally and will be spent on local economic priorities. For BEZ this retention period runs from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2041.
- G. The BLEP Board is responsible for delivery of BEZ and delegates responsibility for the management and delivery of the BEZ programme to the BEZ Board in accordance with the Terms of Reference.
- H. The governance and working arrangements (Terms of Reference) of the BEZ as part of BLEP are attached at Schedule 3
- I. The role of “Accountable Body” for management of retained business rates requires a body which must be a legal entity, nominated to act on behalf of BLEP for the receipt of business rates income growth within the BEZ and correct usage of that growth in line with economic priorities as supported by the BLEP. The Relevant Local Authority has accepted the role of Accountable Body for retained business rates within BEZ.

IT IS AGREED THAT:

1 DEFINITIONS

In this Memorandum of Understanding the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:

“Accountable Body” means a local authority organisation(s) responsible for one or more aspects of the operation of an Enterprise Zone in line with plans agreed with the Local Enterprise Partnership.

“Business Rates Growth Income” means the business rates income generated from the Enterprise Zone that accrues to the Enterprise Zone in accordance with the Regulations

“BEZ Implementation Plan(s)” means the Implementation Plan 2016-21; Implementation Plan 2021-26 (Schedule 1) and any subsequent Implementation Plan as agreed by the EZ Board.

“Buckinghamshire Enterprise Zone” or “BEZ” means the specific Enterprise Zone sites in Aylesbury Vale designated under the Regulations (as amended from time to time) that are able to offer specific business incentives and permitted by the Secretary of State to market themselves as such as more specifically set out in Schedule 4.

“Enterprise Zone” means one or more sites which under the Regulations (as amended from time to time) can offer specific business incentives and permitted by the Secretary of State to market themselves as such.

“Enterprise Zone Board” means the group responsible for making strategic and operational decisions on the BEZ in accordance with the BLEP governance arrangements and Terms of Reference as attached at Schedule 3

“Law” means any Act of Parliament, subordinate legislation within the meaning of Section 21(1) of the Interpretation Act 1978, bye-law, regulation, order, regulatory policy, mandatory guidance or code of practice or judgment of a relevant court of law.

“Original Application” means (the Application for Enterprise Zone status submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government dated September 2015 (Schedule 2)

“Regulations” means 'Capital Allowances (Designated Assisted Areas) Order 2016', 'Non-Domestic Rating (Designated Areas) Regulations 2016', and 'Non-Domestic Rating (Rates Retention) Regulations 2013’.

“Relevant Local Authority” means a local authority on which all or part of an Enterprise Zone is situated and as a consequence collects business rates from businesses in operation on that site.

“Surplus Income” is defined as The EZ Business Rates Growth Income remaining after the prior EZ commitments listed in clause 3.3.4 (e) have been funded

“Term” means the period until 31 March 2026 unless terminated earlier in accordance with clause 3.7 or clause 5 of this MoU.

“Terms of Reference” means the governance and working arrangements of the BEZ as agreed by BLEP and as updated or amended. The current version is as attached at Schedule 3

2 OPERATING AN ENTERPRISE ZONE

The following applies to BEZ:

- BLEP to retain 100% of any business rate increase which accrues for a period of 25 years from the commencement date (this being 1st of April 2016) of the Enterprise Zone, providing that such sums are directed towards the development of the Enterprise Zone and thereafter towards the other growth priorities identified in this MoU;
- BLEP must have a robust and transparent application and award process for all support provided in relation to the BEZ. BLEP must ensure that any support provided pursuant to this MoU is compliant with State Aid/Subsidy Control Law (as applicable) and is within any permitted De Minimis threshold. BLEP must ensure that agreements with businesses include provisions requiring the repayment (together with any interest and penalty) to the Relevant Local Authority of such sums found to be Unlawful State Aid/Subsidy Control (as applicable).
- Central government will reimburse BLEP with the cost incurred by the Relevant Local Authority in providing a 100% business rates discount for a period of up to five years, to any business which sets up operations within the Enterprise Zone site by 31 March 2021, and is able to receive the support within the State Aid/Subsidy Control Legislation (as applicable) De Minimis threshold (or other limitation applicable by law);
- Only businesses occupying the Enterprise Zone by 31 March 2021 will be eligible to submit new or repeat applications for a business rate discount.
- BLEP shall comply with all applicable Law in relation to this MoU.

3. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

3.1 The Relevant Local Authority and BLEP agree, having undertaken due investigation, that at the date of this Memorandum of Understanding:

- (a) The statements within the Original Application are accurate;

- (b) they are not aware of any information which is likely to materially undermine the ability of BLEP and the Relevant Local Authority to deliver the BEZ in accordance with the Original Application and achieve the outputs; and
- (c) they are not aware of any information, which is likely to significantly delay BLEP in delivering the BEZ in accordance with the Original Application or achieving the outputs.

3.2 The Relevant Local Authority and BLEP confirm, having undertaken due investigation, that:

- (a) they have obtained or shall use all reasonable endeavours to promptly obtain necessary approvals, authorisations, consents, exemptions, licences, permits, permissions (including planning permissions) or registrations necessary to deliver the BEZ in accordance with the Original Application;
- (b) they have or will secure the expertise and capacity to set up and operate the BEZ in accordance with the Original Application;
- (c) they will undertake all the steps to set up and operate the BEZ Enterprise Zone and confirm that each of these shall be achieved compliantly (including but not limited to achieving compliance with applicable procurement, state aid or subsidy control (as applicable), planning law and all rules relating to the collection and distribution of business rates, discount, and use of business rates for investment); and
- (d) they will deliver the relevant incentives at Schedule 4 for the period set out in the Original Application and this Memorandum of Understanding.

3.3 The Relevant Local Authority and BLEP agree to:

3.3.1 Establish a clear vision and modus operandi for working together to develop and operate the BEZ: To enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with each other, to set agreed objectives and priorities for the BEZ as well as terms necessary to give effect to this Memorandum of Understanding.

Where during the Term, new local authorities become involved in the BEZ or the legal status of Local Enterprise Partnerships and local authorities involved in the BEZ changes, the Secretary of State requires that BLEP uses all reasonable endeavours to enter into new Memorandum of Understandings under this clause. Copies of these Memorandum of Understandings should be sent to the Secretary of State within 50 days of execution.

As far as BEZ is concerned;

- (a) The objective of BEZ is to establish three specialised 'Engine Rooms' of innovation and research, which can transform the current low growth micro-firm economy and boost inward investment and reverse leakage to adjoining regions.
- (b) The scale and specialised nature of the development, the mix of uses and the highly strategic location of the BEZ sites will enable BEZ to challenge internationally as a major employment location during the full 25-year period.

- (c) The BEZ sites will specialize in the knowledge economy sectors of high-performance technology/motorsport, space propulsion/applications, creative industries and agri-food/human health to drive demand and inward investment.
- (d) Infrastructure will include research and innovation facilities, tailored business support and skills programmes to nurture high value companies and create jobs.
- (e) The aim is to create c272,000m2 of floorspace across the 3 BEZ sites over a 25-year period creating around 7500 new jobs.
- (f) Targeted interventions in site infrastructure will accelerate the pace and quantity of development on the BEZ sites generating an income stream from business rates.

3.3.2 Governance

As far as BEZ is concerned;

- (a) The BLEP Board is responsible for the overall governance and strategic direction of the BEZ. The BLEP Board has delegated the day-to-day responsibility for the governance and management of BEZ to an Enterprise Zone Board comprised of representatives from the Relevant Local Authority and BLEP.
- (b) The membership of the Enterprise Zone Board shall be Two (2) Relevant Local Authority representatives and Four (4) BLEP Board Members. Each Enterprise Zone Board member will have a single vote and the quorum for any meetings of the Enterprise Zone Board shall be one (1) BLEP Board Member and one (1) Relevant Local Authority representative.
- (c) The role of the Enterprise Zone Board is set out in the Terms of Reference and includes to:-
 - Manage the delivery of the strategic vision, objectives and priorities of BEZ;
 - Guide the investment model for BEZ and make decisions on the use of income, financial incentives and interventions, and projects;
 - Supervise the BEZ executive team;
 - Monitor the performance of BEZ against key measures including financial targets and economic outputs;
 - Alongside the Accountable Body monitor and account to government for the proper and responsible use of BEZ funds;

3.3.3 Financial & Legal Responsibility:

- (a) The Accountable Body for BEZ will be Buckinghamshire Council.
- (b) The role of the Accountable Body will be to: -
 - Act as the collecting authority for all business rates within the BEZ area;
 - Establish suitable systems for monitoring and reporting on funds collected;

- Ensure government subsidies provided for the BEZ (including the subsidy provided under this Memorandum of Understanding and the Regulations) are used for the objectives of the BEZ and in compliance with relevant laws;
 - Distribute the funds according to the priorities agreed in this MoU and by the EZ Board; and
 - Ensure appropriate arrangements are in place for the proper use and administration of funding, building on the existing local government systems, and which fall under the annual audit of the local authorities' accounts.
- (c) Accountable Bodies cannot use business rates funding generated from within BEZ for their own purposes, or without any clear mandate from BLEP.
- (d) Dispute Resolution – In the event that there is a dispute within the Enterprise Zone Board on a matter requiring a unanimous decision and in the event of any dispute arising between BLEP and the Accountable Body, the BLEP CEO and Relevant Local Authority Chief Executive or Section 151 Officer as the case may will seek to resolve any such issue amicably. Should the dispute remain unresolved within 14 days of the matter first being referred to the CEO/Section 151 Officer, the parties may refer the matter to the BLEP Chair and Relevant Local Authority leader with a request for them to attempt to resolve the dispute by agreement within 28 days, or such other period as may be mutually agreed by both parties. In the absence of agreement, the parties may seek to resolve the matter through mediation under the CEDR Model Mediation Procedure (or such other appropriate dispute resolution model as is agreed by both parties). Unless otherwise agreed, the parties shall bear the costs and expenses of the mediation equally.

3.3.4 The Use of Retained Business Rates

Business rates income will be used to fund interventions to create a sustainable income stream which is used to support BEZ to reach its optimum financial and economic performance.

The BEZ funding model is as follows -

- (a) The Government will reimburse the cost incurred by BEZ in providing a 100% business rates discount for a period of up to five years from BEZ commencement on 1st April 2016 to any eligible business which sets up operations within the Enterprise Zone site by 31 March 2021 and is able to receive the support within the State Aid or Subsidy Control requirements (as applicable) De Minimis threshold. These reimbursed funds will be added to the general business rates income for BEZ.
- (b) The EZ Board developed an occupier policy (as set out in Schedule 6) working with the landowners/developers to ensure business rates discounts available to businesses locating to BEZ before 1st April 2021 are targeted at businesses in the specialist BEZ sectors who are creating new jobs, in order to minimise displacement of existing companies who would normally locate outside the BEZ.
- (c) Business Rates Growth Income and distribution. BEZ will retain 100% of any Business Rates Growth Income from its 3 sites for a 25-year period from 1st

April 2016 to 31st March 2041. This income is protected from any reset or redistribution as the BEZ sits outside of the standard local authority rates retention system.

- (d) BEZ business rates Surplus Income will be apportioned 50% under the direction of BLEP to address Strategic Economic Plan economic development priorities and 50% under the direction of the Relevant Local Authority.
- (e) Notwithstanding the apportionment referred to in (d) above BLEP and the Relevant Local Authority will take their share of Surplus Income when and if it can be afforded and when approved EZ Implementation Plan commitments have been funded (as these are needed for the successful establishment, operation and growth of the EZ).
- (f) BLEP and the Relevant Local Authority will not take their share of any Surplus Income during the Term.
- (g) The investment of EZ retained business rates in no priority order is:
 1. To fund the priority infrastructure interventions identified within the BEZ Original Application and BEZ Implementation Plan(s), subject to due diligence and business case approval for such infrastructure interventions by the EZ Board, and which will secure the funding commitments from the landowners including equity investments, loan repayments, indemnities and guarantees and or re-payments into a revolving fund;
 2. To fund approved BEZ overheads and revenue costs;
 3. To fund further priority interventions for BEZ infrastructure subject to approval of the business cases by unanimous agreement of the EZ Board. Further priority interventions can include physical infrastructure and research, skills and business support programmes;
 4. To fund BLEP local economic development priorities and Relevant Local Authority operational priorities subject to unanimous agreement of the EZ Board.

The financial interventions in the EZ will include a range of investments and funding mechanisms to accelerate development of the sites, create a sustainable income stream from business rates, and to meet the EZs economic targets.

3.3.5 Supporting the delivery of Enterprise Zones:

The Relevant Local Authority will use its general power of competence to support the Enterprise Zone, including but not limited to Compulsory Purchase Orders, simplified planning regimes, development orders, Joint Ventures and borrowing to support investment and arrangements for the provision of monitoring data.

As far as BEZ is concerned BLEP and the Relevant Local Authority will use their powers, influence and access to funding to: -

- (a) Pump prime development on the Enterprise Zone in such a way which maximises the tax increment financing (TIF) mechanism within the Enterprise Zone and enables any initial investments to be repaid;
- (b) Work with the landowners to explore the potential of introducing simplified planning regimes on the EZ sites;
- (c) Support the growth of businesses on the EZ, through the delivery of core business support and economic development services;

3.3.6 Supporting landowners to invest in their sites and accelerate investment:

Establish clear processes and arrangements for landowners to be able to accelerate development on their sites, to ensure EZ income is maximised.

As far as BEZ is concerned: -

- (a) BEZ will ask the landowners to prepare a rolling business plan for the delivery of floorspace on each site. The landowners will be encouraged and supported to build a minimum amount of floorspace each year, if necessary on a speculative basis, to meet BEZ Implementation Plan floorspace targets. The EZ will make the priority interventions in the sites (see clause 3.3.4 (e)1) and make other funding incentives available to support the target being met. The financial incentives will be prioritised by the EZ Board and will be subject to a business case appraisal.

3.4 Implementation Plan

The priority interventions for the BEZ will be set out in detail in the BEZ Implementation Plan(s) (as set out in Schedule 1 (implementation Plan) and will be subject to a business case appraisal. Priority interventions are likely to include:

- The initial site infrastructure interventions on the 3 EZ sites
- Interventions which maximise match funding from the landowners/developers and from external public funding (e.g. BLEP funding and other government funding initiatives)
- Interventions using BEZ funding which maximise returns and create the potential for a revolving investment fund(s)
- Funding for BEZ marketing and communications
- Interventions in specialist infrastructure eg innovation centres, research facilities, high bandwidth broadband, and skills development and business support which will enhance the quality of the business growth and jobs in the EZ

EZ funding will use a variety of funding mechanisms working with the landowners to maximise floorspace development and business rates income. For example, equity and loan investments, guarantees, gap funding, joint venture schemes.

3.5 The Relevant Local Authority and BLEP shall:

- (a) send the Cities and Local Growth Unit contact the details of the primary point of contact (“**Local Enterprise Zone Contact**”), a named representative agreed with the Local Enterprise Partnership for the Enterprise Zone within 20 Working Days of entering into this Memorandum of Understanding. The Cities and Local Growth Unit contact shall be informed if there is a change in the Local Enterprise Zone Contact.
- (b) authorise the Local Enterprise Zone Contact to discuss progress of the Enterprise Zone with the Cities and Local Growth Unit contact either in face-to-face or telephone meetings at least once a quarter. Such meetings shall be two-way enabling both parties to understand progress of the Enterprise Zone. Share information about the wider Enterprise Zone network and any issues which might adversely affect the planned progress of the Enterprise Zone.
- (c) take all reasonable steps to allow the Cities and Local Growth Unit team contact (or another team member in their place) to attend the EZ Board meetings and will provide information on the date and location of meetings and send papers which will be discussed. The Cities and Local Growth Unit team contact shall be entitled to decide whether they attend in an observer capacity or as a participant at the EZ Board meeting.

3.6 Marketing

The Relevant Local Authority and BLEP agree to use all reasonable endeavours to

- (a) promote BEZ;
- (b) use Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) and Enterprise Zone logos within marketing communications and signage.

3.7 Monitoring and Review

- (a) The Relevant Local Authority and BLEP shall regularly review the management information at Schedule 5 and complete quarterly returns to DLUHC at the end of January, April, July and October or as required.

This MoU will be reviewed annually or in event no later than December 2026, at which point it can be renewed or its terms renegotiated based on the wishes of the parties.

4. CHANGES

All changes to this Memorandum of Understanding must be agreed by the parties in writing prior to the relevant change being deemed to be effective. Until such time as a change is made in accordance with this clause, the parties shall, continue to perform this Memorandum of Understanding in compliance with its terms before such change.

5. TERMINATION

- (a) The Secretary of State shall be entitled to suspend or withdraw the right of any or all of the Local Enterprise Partnership and / or the Relevant Local Authority to market an Enterprise Zone if, acting reasonably, the Secretary of State is of the view that a party has acted in a way which significantly damages the reputation

of the Enterprise Zone Programme or if there has been a material breach of this Memorandum of Understanding.

- (b) The Relevant Local Authority and BLEP with the Memorandum of Understanding involved in delivering the Enterprise Zone is entitled to ask for the Enterprise Zone status to be rescinded by submitting notice in writing.

6. GOOD FAITH AND COOPERATION

Each party covenants with the others that they shall act with the utmost good faith towards the other, shall comply with reasonable requests for information in relation to the BEZ submitted from time to time and will not do anything which would deliberately put the other in breach of its obligations under this Memorandum of Understanding.

7. MISCELLANEOUS

Nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding shall constitute a partnership or joint venture between any of the parties.

DRAFT

ACCEPTANCE

This Memorandum of Understanding has been entered into on the date stated at the beginning of it.

Signed for and in agreement with

Buckinghamshire Council

Authorised Signatory: _____

Print Name: _____

Position: _____

Signed for and in agreement with

Buckinghamshire Local Enterprise Partnership Limited

Authorised Signatory: _____

Print Name: _____

Position: _____

DRAFT

APPENDICES

SCHEDULE 1 – BEZ IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (2021 -26)

SCHEDULE 2 – ORIGINAL APPLICATION

SCHEDULE 3 – GOVERNANCE AND WORKING ARRANGEMENTS (BEZ TERMS OF REFERENCE)

SCHEDULE 4 – BEZ SITES AND INCENTIVES

SCHEDULE 5- MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

SCHEDULE 6 – OCCUPIER POLICY

DRAFT

SCHEDULE 4 – BEZ SITES AND INCENTIVES

BEZ Sites	Local Authority	ENHANCED CAPITAL ALLOWANCES	BUSINESS RATES DISCOUNT	BUSINESS RATES RELIEF
SILVERSTONE PARK	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNCIL	NO	YES	YES
WESTCOTT PARK	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNCIL	NO	YES	YES
ARLA WOODLANDS /	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNCIL	NO	YES	YES

SCHEDULE 5 – MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Q1* What was the value of the retained rates that were reinvested in the Enterprise Zone in the last financial year?

Q2* What was the value of the retained rates that were reinvested in the LEP area in which the Enterprise Zone is situated, including the amount in Q1, in the last financial year?

Q3* What was the value of the borrowing against retained rates undertaken by the LEP accountable body or the EZ local authority in the last financial year?

Q4 What was the change in the number of newly created jobs, excluding construction jobs, on the Enterprise Zone in this quarter?

Q5 What was the change in the number of newly created construction jobs on the Enterprise Zone in this quarter?

Q6 What was the change in the number of jobs that were safeguarded on the Enterprise Zone in this quarter?

Q7 Was a Local Development Order introduced on the zone or a part of the zone this quarter?

Q8 What was the change in the number of businesses that started trading on the zone this quarter?

Q9 What was the value of any new public sector capital investment on the zone this quarter? Do not include borrowing against retained rates.

Q10 What was the value of any new public sector revenue investment on the zone this quarter?

Q11 What was the value of any new private sector investment on the zone this quarter (excluding non-monetary investment)?

Q12 What was the value of any new private sector non-monetary investment on the zone this quarter, e.g. use of facilities, staff?

Q13 What area of land was reclaimed and made ready for development on the zone this quarter?

Q14 What commercial floorspace was constructed on the zone in this quarter?

Q15 What commercial floorspace was refurbished on the zone this quarter?

Q16* "What was the market rate for leasing commercial floorspace on the Enterprise Zone as of the current date?"

Q17 What land sales were there on the zone this quarter?

DRAFT



Report to Cabinet

Date:	7 th June 2022
Title:	Request for Cabinet approval to submit an Outline Planning Application for a proposed residential development at the site of former Buckinghamshire County Council Community Sports and Social Club Land
Cabinet Member(s):	John Chilver – Cabinet Member for Accessible Housing and Resources
Contact officer:	David Pearce, Capital Projects Performance Manager 01296 383984 david.pearce@buckinghamshire.gov.uk
Ward(s) affected:	Aylesbury South East and Wendover, Halton and Stoke Mandeville.
Purpose of this report:	Ask Cabinet for approval to Submit an Outline Planning application for the land at Stoke Mandeville.

There is a confidential part to this report, which is exempt by virtue of paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A of Part 1 of Schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972 because it contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

Recommendations:

- 1. Cabinet authorises the Director for Property and Assets in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance Resources and Property & Assets to instruct the submission of an Outline Planning Application consisting of up to 100 residential units including 30% affordable Housing, a new road link between Booker Park School and Lower Road, an increase in size of the existing access road to Lower Road and the provision of a sports and leisure area for community and school use.**
- 2. Cabinet notes that this site being Council owned land provides an opportunity to provide services to the benefit of Buckinghamshire residents, such as affordable and keyworker housing in excess of statutory requirements and homes for clients of adults and children's services that cannot be imposed on privately owned development sites.**
- 3. Should an outline planning application be successful, Cabinet authorises the Director for Property and Assets in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance Resources and Property & Assets and relevant service Directors and heads of service to develop a draft and bring forward a proposed detailed development scheme for further consideration by Cabinet**

Reason for decision:

- The proposed Outline Planning Application will set out the proposed number of accommodation units, the proportion of affordable housing, the provision of a sports and leisure area for community and school use, an expanded access road and a new road link to Booker Park School. It is not proposed to consider the detail of accommodation. This will be dealt with as reserved matters.
- There is insufficient information available at this point to decide on the mix and proportion of different proposed uses. This will be the subject of a business case that will be drafted through consultation with relevant services and submitted for a future decision.
- Submitting an early outline planning application will enable the application to be considered ahead of or together with, the emerging Stoke Mandeville Local Area Neighbourhood Plan.

1. Executive summary

- 1.1** An Outline Planning Application is intended to preserve the flexibility of future design and composition of the development and represents a good opportunity to

provide mainly affordable and key worker homes in an ideal location due to the proximity with Stoke Mandeville Hospital and this same specific location provides a rare prospect to include a provision for bespoke and adaptable housing for the special exigent needs of clients of both adult's and children's services.

1.2 Following a successful outline planning determination, there are several stages that will need to be completed before any development work can start. These works include but not exhaustively:

- a) Business cases for affordable housing additional to statutory requirements, keyworker housing, Step down accommodation, housing for both Adult's Services and Children's Services clients
- b) Fulfilment of any planning conditions
- c) Preparation of a detailed masterplan including phasing
- d) Approval of detailed design
- e) Fulfilment of Asset of Community value considerations.
- f) Finalisation of development appraisals and funding requirements

This detailed design work will be a process that stretches over several months

1.3 The former Bucks CC Sports and Social Club ('the site') is located off Lower Road in Stoke Mandeville. It is approximately 3.7 hectares in size. The Site currently comprises a closed club house surrounded by open land which was formerly used as sports pitches and tennis courts. The former Sports and Social Club Land has remained unused for some years and as currently stands represents a drain on the Council's resources in ensuring public safety while enforcing security.

1.4 The proposal is for the demolition of all existing structures and the Outline Planning Application sets the scene for the future development in seeking consent for the construction of up to approximately 100 residential units with a re-provision for open space for day-to-day use and includes the LPA's statutory requirement that 30% of that number be affordable accommodation. Consent is also sought for improving the main access road and extending the main estate road to provide Booker Park School with a second vehicular access point that would greatly relieve congestion adjacent to the existing school entrance.

1.5 The scheme was revised following pre-app advice and then again following consultation with Stoke Mandeville Parish Council and SMPC's retained architects. No doubt there will be further detailed refinements, but the hope would be that the quantum of development is now fairly settled.

- 1.6 The specific uses of the residential units are not referenced in this application as they will be dealt with as reserved matters once the mix of accommodation is agreed.
- 1.7 The Stoke Mandeville site is also identified as the preferred location for a new primary electricity substation which is part of Bucks Council's HIF investment programme and is targeted to bring in substantial HIF funding, which will hugely benefit the Council and Buckinghamshire residents and supports the future growth of Aylesbury by alleviating any existing grid capacity constraints. A separate planning application will be submitted by UKPN soon.

2. Content of report: This document including the following appendices:

Appendices: -

- 2.1 A1 Site plan
- 2.2 A2 Proposed master plan
- 2.3 CA1 Confidential Appendix

3. Other options considered

- 3.1 Doing nothing would result in the site being potentially being designated as open space in the emerging neighbourhood plan which would greatly inhibit any opportunity for development and risk the forecasted capital receipt expected from this property. **This is not a recommended option.**
- 3.2 Submit a fully worked up detailed planning application for a scheme. Unless the Council intend to build out the scheme themselves, this approach will cost an additional £250k to £400K and is unlikely to deliver an application consistent with that which an external developer would find to be acceptable and could potentially reduce the site disposal value. **This is not a recommended option.**
- 3.3 Gift the site to the Local Community and re-open the former Sports and Social Club and to use as sports pitches. This approach would result in the loss of future potential revenue or capital receipts to the Council and was tried at the time when the facility was first closed with negotiations to allow the local community to provide a workable model to allow the facility to continue being persevered for two years without any realistic proposal coming forward. Since then, the property and site have fallen into substantial disrepair and would require significantly more financial investment to reinstate. **This is not a recommended option.**
- 3.4 Sell the site now as an unconditional offer or possibly an unconditional offer plus overage on receipt of planning. There are some good planning prospects to the site – surrounded by development, sustainable location etc – but equally, the site has no

planning status and could be considered an important local open space etc – so any unconditional buyer would be taking on a significant risk that planning permission for development may be less than initially assumed, and/or take longer than expected to secure or may not come at all if the land is allocated as a protected open space for example. We are advised by Consultants that a prudent buyer might pay in the region of say 25% of potential value (based on the open space exemplar, affordable housing policy compliant scheme) fully unconditionally – or say 15% plus an uplift clause where circa 50% of the uplift in value derived from a future planning permission is paid back to the Council. It is worth noting that the Council would have very little if any control over the planning process after a sale, so control is lost. Having regard to the rest of the report, **this is not a recommended option.**

- 3.5 Submit an Outline Planning Application at the earliest possible opportunity for approximately 100 residential units including 30% affordable Housing, a new road access between Booker Park School and Lower road, an increase in size of the existing access road and the provision of a sports area for Community and school use. **This is the recommended option.**

4. Legal Implications

- 4.1 As a result of delegation set out in the property and assets schemes of delegation for officers 2.10 giving authority to the Director for Property and Assets in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance, Resources and Property and Assets.
- 4.2 This site is registered as an asset of Community value (ACV) and as such if BC decides to dispose of the asset then it would first need to publicise the fact and allow an opportunity for local people to make a bid. The maximum moratorium period is 6 months from receipt of the notice of intention to dispose, from the landowner. Upon receipt of the notice this triggers an initial 6-week moratorium which is only extended to the full 6 months if the community group express an intention to bid. An 18 month period to sell runs from the landowners notice, effectively giving the landowner a minimum of 1 year to sell following the six month moratorium or, 16.5 months if only the six week moratorium applies. After the moratorium period the owner is free to sell to whomever they choose and at whatever price, and no further moratorium will apply for the remainder of a protected period lasting 18 months.
- 4.3 This report was sent for clearance to Legal & Democratic Services who confirm that subject to compliance with the Contracts Procedure Rules and subject to availability of funding and decision-making processes being followed, the Council has power under S111 of the Local Government Act 1972 and/or Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 (Local authority's general power of competence) to undertake the development described in this report.

5. Financial implications for this report:

Costs incurred:

Quoted cost of OL planning application

and desk top valuation £150,000

Contingency sum @5% £7,500

Total Cost £157,500

The costs have so far been met from the Strategic Asset Reserve

6. Corporate implications and risks

- 6.1 Property & Assets are aware of the emerging Stoke Mandeville local area plan and Attempts have been made to reach an accommodation with Stoke Mandeville Parish Council and Stoke Mandeville Local Plan Steering Group regarding the Development. These negotiations have proved successful and as a result amended proposal are to be included in the proposed Stoke Mandeville Local Area Plan. However, SMPC have added the caveat that if agreement is not reached, the plan will revert to a proposed designation of Green Open Space. The positive Interaction between SMPC and BC indicates that the risk, although still existing is greatly diminished. If realised this would seriously inhibit the chances of a future development and realisation of Capital Receipts.
- 6.2 Sports England will need to be consulted to reach an agreement that the sports provision to be re-provided is an acceptable replacement for that historically in place.
- 6.3 Adjacent Council owned premises may need some alteration to accommodate a wider access road and the effect on Children's Services Clients must has been determined to be dominions and will be mitigated.
- 6.4 Both Adults and Children's services have expressed an interest in acquiring units on this site. A business case is currently being drafted to show how the costs of providing adults and children's accommodation can be considered against savings that can be made elsewhere by Children's and Adults Services to offset the financial investment required.

7. Local councillors & community boards consultation & views

Cllr Sue Chapple-	Local Member for Aylesbury South East
Cllr David Thompson-	Local Member for Aylesbury South East
Cllr Denise Summers-	Local Member for Aylesbury South East
Cllr John Chilver-	Cabinet Member for Finance, Resources, Property & Assets
Cllr Angela Macpherson-	Cabinet Member Health and Wellbeing

Cllr Timothy Butcher-	Deputy Cabinet Member for Resources
Cllr Gareth Williams-	Cabinet Member Planning and Regeneration
Cllr Stephen Bowles-	Local Member for Wendover Halton and Stoke Mandeville
Cllr Richard Newcombe-	Local Member for Wendover Halton and Stoke Mandeville
Cllr Peter Strachan-	Local Member for Wendover Halton and Stoke Mandeville

The above Councillors have been consulted in August / September 2021 and invited to express their views by way of email correspondence. All responses received to date have been supportive. A further email was sent in September 2021 regarding further communication. A refresher was sent in February and another in March 2022.

8. Communication, engagement & further consultation

- 8.1 Pre-planning application consultation ran between the 4th April and the 9th of May and includes community groups, residents, Stoke Mandeville Parish Council, the Stoke Mandeville local neighbourhood area plan steering group and other stakeholders. The results of this consultation will be available prior to this report being submitted to Cabinet.
- 8.2 A meeting was held with BC Schools team and Booker Park School where the school indicated that they were broadly supportive of the proposed development.

9. Next steps and review

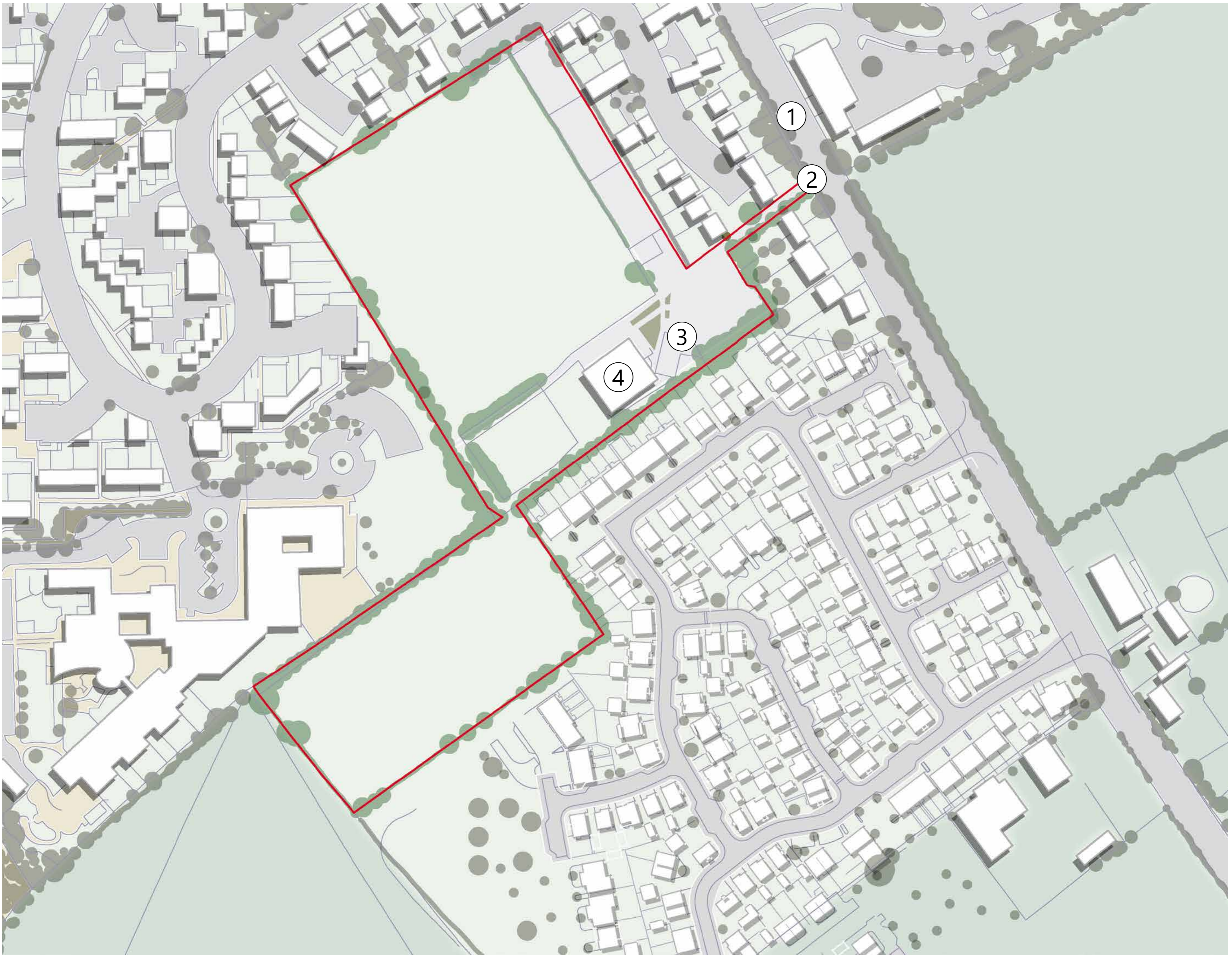
- 9.1 The results of the pre-planning consultation process will be considered ahead of a final decision being made
- 9.2 The Director for Property and assets instruct Consultants to submit an outline planning application for the Land at Stoke Mandeville.
- 9.3 Subject to Cabinet approval of this report and to the conclusion of 11.1, a further report on the options for development appraisals for the site which will consider the various development options highlighted in this report. . Options will consider an adult size all-weather sports pitch for use by the adjacent school and by the local community, open Market Houses, Affordable Homes, Keyworker Homes and apartments for adults and Children's services.

10. Background papers

- 10.1 Report by Savills titled 'Land at Stoke Mandeville – former sports and social club' dated 1st Feb 2022.

11. Your questions and views (for key decisions)

- 11.1 If you have any questions about the matters contained in this report, please get in touch with the author of this report. If you have any views that you would like the cabinet member to consider, please inform the democratic services team. This can be done by **telephone 01296764814** or: **email democracy@buckinghamshire.gov.uk**



1. Lower Road

2. Entrance to site

3. Car Park, currently used
for Hospital staff parking

4. Former Clubhouse

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Key

- Site boundary
- New homes (mix of houses and apartments)
- Public green space
- Private green space
- Parking zone
- Access road
- Potential path
- Existing trees
- Proposed trees



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Report to Cabinet

- Date:** 7th June 2022.
- Title:** **Wycombe Air Park and Aero Airways Associations Ltd**
- Two linked transactions:
- a lease re-gear with Aero Airways Associations Ltd (“AAA”), current leaseholder of Wycombe Air Park (“WAP”) **and**
- a collaboration agreement for the disposal of 18 acres of employment land (“Site B”) within WAP and subsequent sale of Site B to a third party.
- Cabinet Member(s):** Cllr John Chilver; Cabinet Member for Accessible Housing and Resources
- Contact officer:** Paul Redstone and John Reed.
- Ward(s) affected:** Chiltern Villages.
- Councillor Dominic Barnes, Councillor Zahir Mohammed and Councillor Mark Turner.
- Recommendations:** **To delegate authority to the Director of Property and Assets in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Resources, Property and Assets, Head of Legal and the S151 Officer to:**
- Authorise and undertake necessary outstanding due diligence, agree final terms for both a lease re-gear with AAA and a Collaboration Agreement for the disposal of Site B (“the principal transaction”) and exchange and complete relevant legal documentation for the reasons set out below and in the Confidential Appendix to this report.**
- Authorise and undertake necessary outstanding due diligence, agree final terms for sale of Site B to the current proposed investor/developer or an alternative party (“the associated**

transaction”) exchange and complete relevant legal documentation for the reasons set out in this report and the Confidential Appendix.

Reason for decision:

The overall transaction would provide Buckinghamshire Council (“the Council”) with unfettered legal ownership of all 24 acres of land (“Area A”) immediately to the south of Wycombe Air Park which would enable the development of a comprehensive and permanent film studio scheme subject to receipt of planning AND would bring forward employment development on Site B in accordance with the August 2019 adopted Wycombe District Local Plan (“WDLP”), subject to receipt of a satisfactory planning permission and the securing of vacant possession to all the site.

The linked transaction will generate

- Rental income that supports the Council’s Medium-Term Financial Plan.
- A net capital receipt (from the sale of Site B) which will materially contribute to the Council’s capital receipts target to fund existing priority Capital projects.
- A capital payment to AAA, the Council’s leaseholder of WAP and the responsible manager of the airpark which currently holds the airfield licence for the airpark from the administering authority, the Civil Aviation Authority (“CAA”), which has the benefit of an existing long lease.
- Agreement to withdraw legal proceedings between AAA and the Council without further costs and
- Resumption of Booker Gliding Club (“BGC”) to WAP subject to the lease conditions on a long-term basis.

Executive summary

- 1.1 The linked transaction provides the Council with the opportunity to procure a major development and employment project on this key regeneration site in accordance with WDLP.
- 1.2 Key elements of the development proposal include a major film studio on a 24-acre site owned freehold by the Council and an employment development on an 18-acre site within WAP.
- 1.3 The overall transaction would generate rental income for the Council which will support the Council’s Medium-Term Financial Plan. In addition, the Council would receive a significant capital receipt which will contribute to the capital receipts target to fund priority Capital projects of the Council.

1.4 Aside from the financial and economic benefits of the transaction to the Council, it will also provide a capital receipt to AAA; enable the return of Booker Gliding Club (“BGC”) to WAP and a cessation of legal proceedings between AAA and the Council without further costs.

2. **Content of the report – The Transaction**

2.1 WAP (as shown on Plan 1 below and referred to as Area B) is owned freehold by the Council. It comprises circa 160 acres of which a significant element is in the green belt. It operates as a general aviation aerodrome providing facilities for gliders, fixed wing aircraft and helicopters.

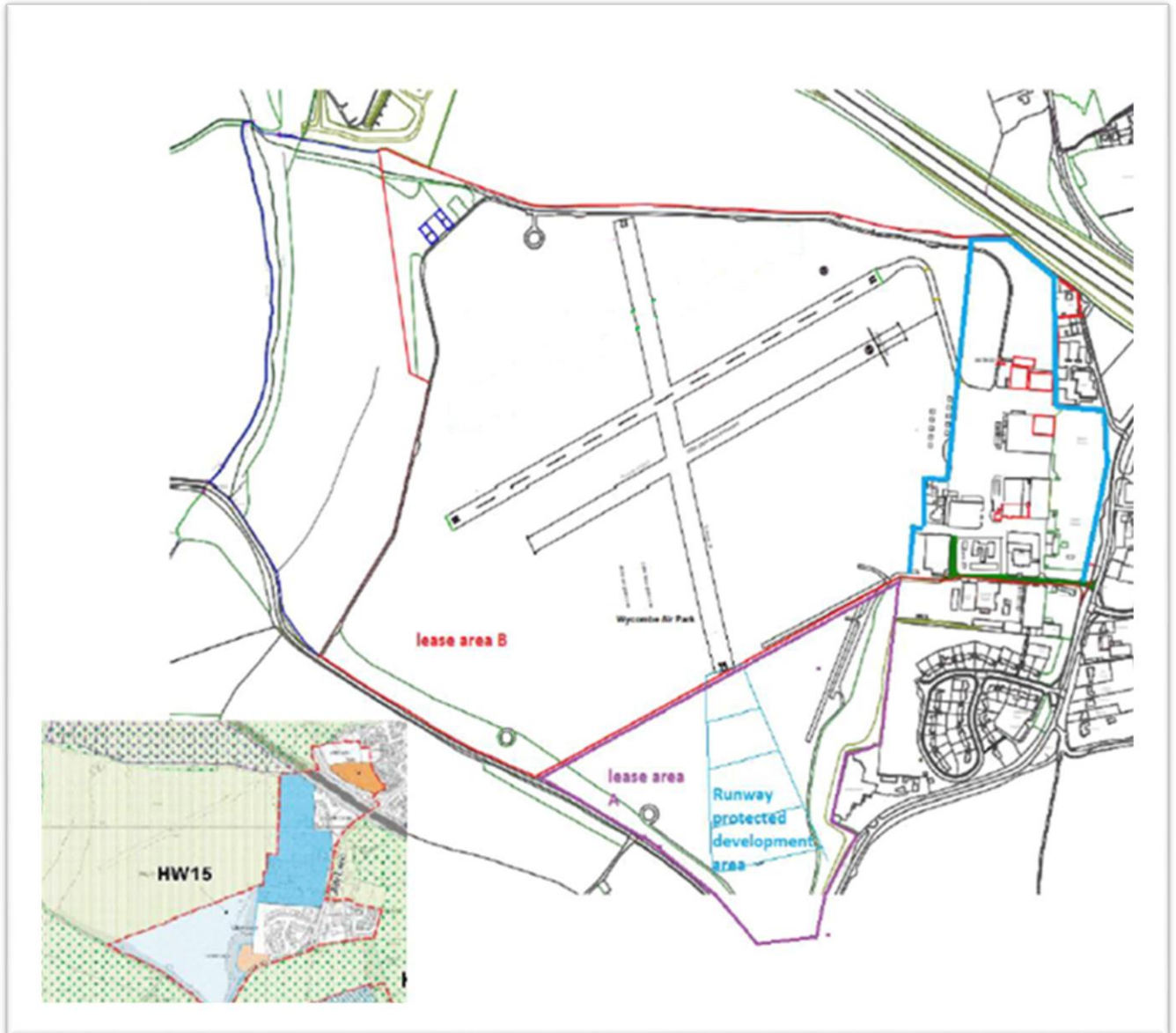
AAA is the Council’s principal tenant on WAP. Its current leasehold interest covers all of Area B other than those buildings occupied by ATS Engineering and BGC. The lease runs until September 2066 (44 years unexpired) subject to a landlord break in October 2046 (24 years hence).

BGC and ATS lease their units directly from the Council. These premises are edged red on Plan 1.

Owned freehold by the Council, Area A is 24 acres of land which was historically leased to AAA and formed part of WAP. In September 2019, the Council exercised a landlord break in this lease which took effect in October 2020. Today, the Council own the freehold interest of Area A; AAA no longer have any interest in this land.

The Council has recently entered a lease with Stage 50, a film studio company, on all of Area A. Part 1 of this transaction is a 5-year lease; Part 2 comprises an Agreement to Lease and two draft leases for a 25-year term (including the period of the 5-year lease). Two schemes have been agreed between Stage 50 and the Council. These are considered in the Confidential Annex.

2.2 There is an on-going legal dispute between AAA and the Council as set out in this report and the Confidential Annex. This will be resolved by the recommendations contained in this report and the information contained in the Confidential Annex.



Plan A

Index to Plan A.

Area A	That land outlined in Purple outside the Property.
Site A	Runway Protected Development Area (“OLS”) – Turquoise hatched.
The Property - Area B	Wycombe Air Park (“WAP”) - outlined in Red.
Site B	That land outlined in Turquoise within the Property.
ATS and BGC buildings	Units outlined in red within Site B.

2.3 A lease re-gear with AAA on a reduced demise.

Council officers have commenced discussions on a subject to contract and without prejudice basis.

Heads of Terms for the AAA transaction are summarised in the Confidential Annex.

The terms of AAA's new lease will be materially the same as its current lease other than for the following changes:

- Demise to reduce enabling Site B to be sold off to a third party on a new 150-year lease.
- The user clause will be widened. Key proposed changes include allowing open storage on a 6-acre site in the north of the site (precise area yet to be identified); allow the buildings to be used on a more commercial basis, albeit remaining predominantly aviation based - any such alterations would be subject to planning approval.
- The 2046 break clause is to be removed.
- Specific wording securing the resumption of BGC activities at WAP.

If progressed, this lease re-gear will:

- enable Stage 50 to progress with additional development on Area A and increase employment – this will generate additional income to the Council as set out in the Confidential Annex. It also increases the value of Area A to the Council.
- amend the existing leasehold terms and demise between the Council and AAA as stated above.
- potentially generate a significant premium payment to be shared between the Council and AAA through the sale of Site B to a third party on the terms set out in the Confidential Appendix.
- ensure the resumption of BGC activities to WAP on a permanent basis on terms acceptable to both BGC and AAA.
- result in the withdrawal of proceedings between AAA and the Council at no additional cost and
- ensure AAA can continue to invest in WAP as a general aviation aerodrome.

2.4 Collaboration Agreement for the sale of Site B on a long leasehold basis.

Further details of the potential transaction are set out in the Confidential Annex. The objective is to dispose of Site B on a 150-lease subject to a peppercorn rent and for it to be developed as an employment site.

The premium payment for Site B is to be shared between the Council and AAA on an equitable basis and one that reflects each party's current negotiating position on the overall transaction.

- 2.5 The Council will retain its direct landlord relationship with BGC and ATS.
- 2.6 Benefits of the transaction for the Council as set out in the Confidential Appendix.
- 2.7 The financial implications as set out in this report and are further considered in the Confidential Annex to this report.

3. **Other options considered**

- 3.1 **Do nothing** - this would prevent Site B being re-developed for employment opportunities until AAA's lease terminates; the Council would not achieve an enhanced rental income or capital receipt from either Area A or Site B. It could also result in the resumption of Court proceedings and is unlikely to see the return of BGC to the aerodrome in the near future. This is not the recommended option.
- 3.2 **Commence negotiations with AAA for agreement on Area A only** - whilst this could be a workable scenario for the Council as it could deliver the larger film studio option, it is not something that AAA is currently prepared to consider and is therefore not a realistic prospect.

4. **Financial and Legal implications**

The rental income and capital receipt generated from this deal are budgeted for in the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan, and will therefore contribute to funding existing projects and expenditure within the Council.

5. **Corporate implications**

- a) Property – all included in the report and the Confidential Annex.
- b) HR – Not relevant.
- c) Climate change – subject to planning input, all parties involved will take due regard to the Council's Climate Change and Air Quality strategy.
- d) Sustainability – will be controlled by the planners.
- e) Equality – Not materially relevant.
- f) Data – No.

- g) Value for money – A letter from Independent Chartered surveyors will be sought confirming that the final terms of the transaction meets the compliance criteria of S.123 of the Local Government 1972 which states that except with the consent of the Secretary of State, a local authority shall not dispose of land “for a consideration less than the best that can reasonably be obtained”.

6. Local councillors & community boards consultation & views

- 6.1 Discussions have been held with relevant local Councillors including Ward members, Cllr Chilver (Cabinet member for Finance, Resources, Property and Assets) and Cllr Gareth Williams (Deputy Leader and Cabinet member for Planning and Regeneration).

7. Communication, engagement & further consultation

- 7.1 Communication is ongoing. There has already been a significant number of briefings and communication with BGC. No further consultation is anticipated.

8. Next steps and review

- 8.1 Instruct legal services to draft relevant legal agreements - all dealings to remain subject to the Council’s Procurement team approving the terms of the Collaboration Agreement and relevant S.123 approval being obtained from relevant professionals on all outstanding financial matters.

9. Background papers

None other than appendices attached.

If you have any questions about the matters contained in this report, please get in touch with the author of this report, Paul Redstone (paul.redstone@buckinghamshire.gov.uk) or his Head of Service (john.reed@buckinghamshire.gov.uk). If you have any views that you would like the cabinet member to consider, please inform the democratic services team. This can be done by telephone or email.

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