

CABINET

MONDAY 16 JANUARY 2017
10.00 AM

Bourges/Viersen Room - Town Hall

Contact – philippa.turvey@peterborough.gov.uk, 01733 452460

AGENDA

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Circulation

Cabinet Members

Scrutiny Committee Representatives

Directors, Heads of Service

Press

*Any agenda item highlighted in bold and marked with an * is a 'key decision' involving the Council making expenditure or savings of over £500,000 or having a significant effect on two or more wards in Peterborough. These items have been advertised previously on the Council's Forward Plan (except where the issue is urgent in accordance with Section 15 of the Council's Access to Information rules).*



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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING HELD 5 DECEMBER 2016

PRESENT:

Cabinet Members: Councillor Holdich (Chair), Councillor Elsey, Councillor Goodwin, Councillor Hiller, Councillor Lamb, Councillor Seaton, Councillor Smith and Councillor Walsh

Cabinet Advisors: Councillor Casey and Councillor Stokes

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Fitzgerald.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

The Director of Governance advised that, in relation to Item 4 'Phase 1 Budget Proposals', this involved issues with regard to council tax and precept but as a dispensation had been secured through the Audit Committee, based on advice from DCLG, then Councillors would not have to declare a particular interest and would be able to speak and vote on the item. In relation to Members' Allowances issues, as Council had already made a decision in relation to the payment of these, Councillors would only be required to note the impact on the budget.

3. MINUTES OF THE CABINET MEETINGS HELD ON:

(a) 7 NOVEMBER 2016

The minutes of the meeting held on 7 November 2016 were agreed as a true and accurate record.

(b) 17 NOVEMBER 2016 – Extraordinary Meeting

The minutes of the extraordinary meeting held on 17 November 2016 were agreed as a true and accurate record.

STRATEGIC DECISIONS

4. PHASE 1 BUDGET PROPOSALS

Cabinet received a report as part of the Council's agreed two-stage budget process as outlined in a report considered by Cabinet on 7 November 2016.

The purpose of the report was to enable Cabinet to consider the feedback from the consultation undertaken to date with Scrutiny, residents, partner organisations, businesses and other interested parties to recommend to Council approval of phase one budget proposals.

The Cabinet Member for Resources introduced the report, highlighting the main issues contained within. Gratitude was expressed to all those who had shared their views and to Directors and Officers in supporting specific events and to the joint Scrutiny Committees for having thoroughly debating the proposals at their meeting. There were no formal

recommendations from the joint Scrutiny Committees to be considered but their comments were included within the report.

Within the first tranche of savings, the Council were not proposing any reduction in services; the Council's focus was to ensure it remained as efficient as possible. The government had made it clear that the grant would go and like all local authorities, the Council would have to move towards self-sufficiency.

The proposals included a council tax increase of 4%; half to be used to support adult social care. Despite this increase, taxpayers in Peterborough would still pay one of lowest rates in the country.

Where feedback included suggestions for saving money they had been reviewed and Councillor Seaton stated that whilst he was grateful for the comments, in most cases the Council was either undertaking them already or were planning to do so or the actual savings generated were not at the level thought by the respondent. On this basis it was not considered that there should be any changes to the Phase 1 Budget proposals.

The budget consultation would remain open until Monday 12 December 2016 and a further update would be brought to Full Council. A second set of proposals would be published in the New Year when the process of seeking feedback would be repeated.

Cabinet debated the report and in summary, key points raised and responses to questions included:

- All Members would receive an update regarding the final consultation feedback at Full Council on 14 December 2016.
- It was noted there were very few top tier local authorities that had announced their budget proposals for 2017/18 and not one had a balanced budget position; in particular did not have a single cut to help with the balance.
- It was questioned as to whether there were implications with regard to how the Council had balanced the budget as monies used could be needed in future years.
- It was noted that local government funding information was expected to be released on Thursday 8 December 2016 and this would be communicated to Cabinet.
- A series of meetings with interested parties had taken place and it was noted that there was an absence of comments; most were appreciative and understood the budget position and difficult financial position of the Council and were both surprised and relieved with the savings. As the budget stood for next year there were no reductions or cuts included and this was unusual for Councils in the current financial climate.
- Other authorities were not in as fortunate position as Peterborough who had built its reserves up to provide a buffer for future years.
- The homeless situation throughout the country was of concern to the Council and measures had been taken to deal with the issue; it was asked if there were any funding arrangements from the government to help and if so, would this have a positive impact on the budget. The government had mentioned potential options for intervention but this would not deal with the costs incurred to tackle the issue.
- It was noted and commended that the steps taken by the Council to achieve a balanced budget would help Peterborough retain a strong and healthy economy and protect frontline services for residents.
- The key strength in the local economy was due to increased council tax, new homes bonus, benefits and new business rate income. Unemployment rates had dropped dramatically, there were a large number of start-up businesses and an interest from larger businesses wanting to move into the area; all this

was important for the future wellbeing of the city and the financial situation of the Council.

Cabinet considered the report and **RESOLVED** to:

1. Have regard to the consultation feedback received to date and statutory advice detailed in the report when determining the phase one budget proposals, noting that consultation remains open and an addendum will be provided prior to the Cabinet meeting and to the Council meeting;
2. Note the timetable for the phase two consultation and formal approval of the 2017/18 to 2026/27 Medium Term Financial Strategy as detailed at section 5;
3. Note that budget proposals considered by Council on the 14 December 2016 will form part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy but will not form part of the second stage of consultation or Council debate on 8 March 2017; and
4. Recommend to Council, having had regard to feedback, approval of the phase one budget proposals, summarised in Appendices 1 and 2, to enable implementation of these budget proposals to commence. These proposals include a council tax increase of 2%, plus the increase of 2% for the Adult Social Care precept.

REASONS FOR THE DECISION

The Council must set a lawful and balanced budget. The approach outlined within the report worked towards this requirement.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

No alternative option had been considered as the Cabinet was responsible under the Constitution for initiating Budget Proposals and the Council was statutorily obliged to set a lawful and balanced budget by 11 March annually.

Chairman
10.00am – 10:20am

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CABINET	AGENDA ITEM No. 5
16 JANUARY 2017	PUBLIC REPORT

Cabinet Member(s) responsible:	Cllr David Seaton, Cabinet Member for Resources	
Contact Officer(s):	John Harrison, Corporate Director Resources Steven Pilsworth, Head of Strategic Finance	Tel. 452520 Tel. 384564

COUNCIL TAXBASE, BUSINESS RATES, AND COLLECTION FUND DECLARATION 2017/18

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S					
FROM : Corporate Director Resources	Deadline date : 14 March 2017				
<p>It is recommended that Cabinet:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Propose the calculation of the Council Tax Base for 2017/18 set at a level of 54,879.00 Band D equivalent properties based on a council tax support scheme of 30%, delegating authority of final confirmation of the Band D equivalent properties to Corporate Director Resources following approval of the council tax support scheme by Council on 25 January; Note the estimated position on the Collection Fund in respect of Council Tax as at 31 March 2017 being: <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Council Tax</td> <td>£0.210m surplus</td> </tr> </table> Note the estimated position on the Collection Fund in respect of Business Rates as at 31 March 2017 being: <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Business Rates</td> <td>£2.228m deficit</td> </tr> </table> Delegate to the Corporate Director Resources authority for approving and returning the final NNDR1 return to the Secretary of State by 31 January 2017 to include any further revision to the business rates position 2016/17 and Business Rate income 2017/18. 		Council Tax	£0.210m surplus	Business Rates	£2.228m deficit
Council Tax	£0.210m surplus				
Business Rates	£2.228m deficit				

1. ORIGIN OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report forms part of the preparation for setting the council's budget. It needs to be considered so that figures for the tax base, the Collection Fund and the amount of business rates to be collected can be used in setting the Council Tax and business rate income and can be notified to other affected authorities.

2. PURPOSE AND REASON FOR REPORT

- 2.1 This report is before Cabinet to consider under its delegated function No 3.2.7. 'to be responsible for the council's overall budget and determine action required to ensure that the overall budget remains within the total cash limit'.

3. TIMESCALE

Is this a Major Policy Item/Statutory Plan?	Yes (Part of budget setting)	If Yes, date for relevant Cabinet Meeting	16 January 2017
Date for relevant Council Meeting	8 March 2017	Date for submission to Government department	14 March 2017

4. INFORMATION RELEVANT TO DECISIONS REQUIRED

Council Tax Base Calculation 2017/18 (Annex A)

- 4.1 The Council Tax Base calculation is part of the budget process. The gross tax base for 2017/18 is estimated at 62,644.30 Band D equivalents. This is reduced by 1.5% to allow any in year variation from the estimates (e.g. for properties not being built or occupied, additional discounts being available or for losses on collection), to give a net council tax base of 61,709.62, which is 1.12% more than the equivalent tax base for 2016/17 of 61,027.98.
- 4.2 A further reduction to the taxbase to reflect the changes to the funding of council tax benefits which came into effect for the first time in 2013/14 is necessary. The proposed taxbase for 2017/18 has therefore reduced to 54,879.00 which compares to 54,100.40 for 2016/17 and is based upon the draft scheme being consulted upon with a reduction of 30% by Council on 25 January 2016.
- 4.3 The figure of 54,879.00 Band D equivalents reflects the best estimate, based on the latest factual position on a proposed council tax support scheme of 30%. The regulations provide for the Billing Authority's records to be calculated on data as at 30 November 2016, together with a forecast of any changes arising after that date until the end of the relevant financial year, in this case, 31 March 2018.
- 4.4 Cabinet have a separate report on council tax support scheme being considered during Cabinet's meeting on 16 January which will recommend to Council a scheme to be approved. The Police Authority, Fire Authority and Parish Council's will be notified of the provisional Band D equivalent properties and that this will be confirmed after the Council decision on 25 January and will therefore meet the statutory deadline.
- 4.5 Cabinet's report on 27 February 2017 to recommend a budget to Council on 8 March will confirm the Band D equivalent used to set council tax following Council's decision made on 25 January.

Collection Fund

- 4.6 The collection fund is split into two sections; in respect of council tax and business rates and has separate calculations of the surplus/deficit at the year end. This is because prior to 2013/14 the total amount of business rates was transferred to the government whereas under the new system it is shared between the Council, the Fire Authority and the Government.
- 4.7 The collection fund as at 31 March 2017 in respect of council tax has been estimated to be a surplus of £0.210m from residential property growth and impact of measures following the localisation of council tax support from 2013/14 and therefore will be shared between the Council, the Police and the Fire authority.
- 4.8 The collection fund deficit for 2016/17 in respect of business rates has been estimated at £2.228m. This is in line with part 4 of the draft National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR1) form to be submitted to government by 31 January 2017. The values are based on information as at November and will be updated to December figures prior to submission, a copy of part 4 of NNDR1 is attached at annex B.
- 4.9 The deficit position is £574k worse than the anticipated deficit at this point in the new business rates retention scheme. The forecast deficit of £1,654k is a structural deficit because the council chose the option to spread the cost of pre 2013/14 appeals over a five year period which resulted in removing a large deficit in 2013/14 and repaying this over 5 years. This is the final year for the structural deficit and as from the end of 2017/18 the deficit/surplus position will simply represent any variation between budgeted and actual activity, the 2017/18 budget will be set assuming a balanced collection fund. The additional deficit for 2016/17 has a minor favourable impact on the General Fund position for 2016/17 due to its relationship with the levy payment which will reduce by £41k.

- 4.10 Not with standing this structural adjustment the deficit has been affected adversely due to a number of issues during the year which have been previously reported to CMT. These include a major reduction in the rateable value for the Peterborough power station from £3.111m to £535k and the removal of the rateable value for Touthill close offices of £895k. These have been offset by adjustments within the provision for appeals, an improvement on the balance brought forward from 2015/16 a reduction in empty property reliefs and other improvements in RV.
- 4.11 Following the introduction of the new business rates system in April 2013 the Police and crime commissioner does not receive any business rates income but receives alternative funding directly from government.
- 4.12 The relevant share of both elements of the collection fund surplus/deficit calculation is used by each of the relevant bodies in setting its budget for the following year. The figures in this report are provided for information as the Corporate Director of Resources will make the formal calculation for council tax on 13 January 2017 and notify the relevant bodies at that time and will return the final NNDR1 by 31 January 2017.

Calculation of Non-domestic rate income, relevant shares and notification (NNDR1) 2017/18

- 4.13 The system of local government finance which allows local authorities to retain locally 50% of the total non domestic rates collected nationally requires by virtue of the Non-Domestic Rating (Rates Retention) Regulations 2013, regulation 3(1-3) a billing authority to make certain calculations and notify relevant bodies by 31 January each year.
- 4.14 The calculations in question are the total non domestic rate income for the year, the central share and the shares attributable to precepting authorities
- 4.15 The council is also part of a pilot scheme announced by Government during the March 2015 Chancellor's budget whereby council's achieving growth over and above a target set by Government would be able to keep Government's share of business rates. The Government will be issuing final Regulations on how this pilot scheme will work in the near future, draft regulations were issued prior to Christmas and have been commented on through our Cambridgeshire scheme co-ordinator. The scheme is in addition to the current Business rates retention scheme which will continue to operate in its current form. The draft regulations have confirmed the one off £1.4m of additional funding accrued in 2015/16 which should be paid to the council in early 2017.
- 4.16 The NNDR1 form is completed on the basis of regulations and guidance and it is a requirement that it is signed by the Council's chief financial officer. The form includes all the relevant information required by the regulations and effectively provides the calculations and notification to the Secretary of State and major preceptors (Fire Authority). The form will be completed using the data as at 31 December 2016 with an update to forecast to the end of the financial year and will be used to determine the business rate income within the council's budget for 2017/18. Note the current figures used for 2016/17 reported above for the collection fund deficit are based on November figures and will be updated accordingly.
- 4.17 For 2017/18 the NNDR1 was issued very late, (22 December) due to the complexities arising from the rating revaluation 2017 and the structural changes to certain reliefs provided to businesses e.g. Small business rate relief (SBRR). Indeed the form does not provide a full picture as DCLG are still discussing how to deal with some elements with 'Local Government'.
- 4.18 In addition to the late arrival of the form the added complexities of the system for 2017 have meant that the major software suppliers have not been able to provide the relevant amendments to authorities systems. In PCC Case software updates are expected on 13 January and after loading and testing etc figures should be available by 24 January for incorporation into the form.

- 4.19 The impact of this is that the Corporate Director of Resources will need to determine the final figures for the submission of the NNDR1, including part 4 (2016/17 outturn) which has an ongoing effect, very late in January prior to submission by 31 January 2017.
- 4.20 Any required update to the council's budget forecast on business rates will be updated accordingly as part of setting the formal budget for 2017/18.

5. CONSULTATION

- 5.1 Consultation is not required in making the calculations referred to in this report, however the council are in contact with the Police and Fire authority during the budget setting process.

6. ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES

- 6.1 That Cabinet proposes the draft calculation of the Council Tax Base and will be confirmed immediately after the Council approval of the council tax support scheme for 2017/18, notes the position on the collection fund for both the Council Tax and Business Rates and delegates the approval and notification requirements for the final NNDR1 for 2017/18 to the Corporate Director of Resources.

7. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 The Council Tax Base could be set at a higher or lower level. However, this could have the effect of either inflating unnecessarily the amount of Council Tax to be set or setting the tax at a level insufficient to meet the Council's budget requirements. A similar position could arise if the surplus or deficit were set at a higher or lower level.
- 7.2 The calculation and return of the information included in the NNDR1 is a statutory requirement which can be formally delegated to an officer. As with council tax if the amount of business rates estimated to be collected is increased or reduced or the surplus or deficit is set at a higher or lower level then the amount of income available to the council will change with the consequent effect on service provision or council tax levels.

8. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 8.1 This report covers calculations that are all prescribed by regulations with the effect that no other options need to be considered. Furthermore, alternative tax base calculations have been prepared dependent on the option Council approve on the council tax support scheme for 2017/18.

9. IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 This report does not have any implications effecting legal, human rights act or human resource issues.

10. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Used to prepare this report, in accordance with the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985):

Local Government Finance Act 1992

Local Government Act 2003

The Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2003

The Council Tax (Prescribed Classes of Dwellings) (England) Regulations 2003.

Council Tax Banding List

The Non-Domestic Rating (Rates Retention) Regulations 2013

The Non-Domestic Rating (Rates Retention) Amendment Regulations 2014

11. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Council Tax Base Calculation 2017/18

Appendix 2 – Draft National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR1) Form

PETERBOROUGH CITY COUNCIL

COUNCIL TAX BASE FOR TAX SETTING PURPOSES 2017/18

Parish Council	Number of Properties on Valuation List in Bands									TAXBASE		30%
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	TOTAL	GROSS	NET	FINAL TAXBASE
Ailsworth	11	21	97	41	51	32	7	0	260	249.17	245.43	236.86
Bainton	8	8	9	28	22	20	36	1	132	156.44	154.10	152.20
Barnack	76	105	28	89	77	40	43	1	459	455.22	448.40	416.97
Bretton	3,893	641	296	287	196	137	19	1	5,470	3,711.31	3,655.64	3,090.87
Castor	52	105	31	58	48	46	36	18	394	392.62	386.73	363.63
City (non-parished)	23,700	14,574	9,451	3,935	1,559	591	261	16	54,087	38,807.98	38,225.86	33,461.32
Deeping Gate	1	22	31	48	46	40	16	0	204	220.31	217.00	210.87
Etton	4	18	8	13	2	8	5	0	58	56.11	55.27	52.54
Eye	795	423	576	258	137	39	13	0	2,241	1,715.27	1,689.54	1,521.71
Glinton	131	146	113	98	103	63	33	1	688	625.72	616.34	588.35
Hampton	482	1,108	876	1,304	814	89	14	2	4,689	4,064.71	4,003.74	3,710.10
Helpston	23	122	89	76	110	33	27	0	480	465.25	458.27	445.01
Marholm	1	20	9	13	13	10	10	1	77	79.57	78.37	75.53
Maxey	29	47	37	38	52	58	44	0	305	332.27	327.29	316.12
Newborough & Borough Fen	154	157	259	120	48	27	8	0	773	641.56	631.93	594.12
Northborough	39	177	153	83	71	43	12	1	579	516.50	508.75	488.31
Orton Longueville	2,350	1,297	516	347	224	104	77	3	4,918	3,576.89	3,523.24	3,113.84
Orton Waterville	1,720	810	755	583	600	246	77	2	4,793	3,862.46	3,804.52	3,482.93
Peakirk	17	22	33	43	22	32	10	0	179	179.69	177.00	172.83
Southorpe	1	0	6	9	14	13	15	1	59	74.34	73.22	73.22
St Martins Without	1	3	2	4	0	2	3	2	17	19.72	19.43	19.43
Sutton	0	0	0	6	7	23	12	2	50	69.36	68.32	67.74
Thorney	265	414	201	132	57	50	26	0	1,145	920.26	906.46	837.76
Thornhaugh	3	21	15	9	17	10	13	2	90	95.89	94.45	91.40
Ufford	17	4	7	8	19	31	22	3	111	129.81	127.86	123.67
Upton	0	14	0	4	2	3	2	0	25	23.33	22.98	22.18
Wansford	7	28	25	22	36	56	42	0	216	248.62	244.89	237.95
Wittering	786	248	66	32	5	7	3	4	1,151	771.92	765.32	733.27
Wothorpe	2	4	17	22	17	20	48	9	139	181.98	179.25	178.25
Totals	34,568	20,559	13,706	7,710	4,369	1,873	934	70	83,789	62,644.30	61,709.62	54,879.00
2016/2017 (with growth)	34,420	20,244	13,451	7,577	4,316	1,847	932	69	82,856	61,957.34	61,027.98	

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PROVISIONAL NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES RETURN - NDR1
2017-18

All figures must be entered in whole £

Please check the Validation tab and answer the validation queries that need to be answered

Ver 1

Local Authority : Peterborough UA

PART 4: ESTIMATED COLLECTION FUND BALANCE

OPENING BALANCE

	£	£
1. Opening Balance (From Collection Fund Statement)		-2,931,737

BUSINESS RATES CREDITS AND CHARGES

2. Business rates credited and charged to the Collection Fund in 2016-17	100,381,000	
3. Sums written off in excess of the allowance for non-collection	0	
4. Changes to the allowance for non-collection	-2,006,000	
5. Amounts charged against the provision for appeals following RV list changes	2,020,000	
6. Changes to the provision for appeals	-2,178,000	
7. Total business rates credits and charges (Total lines 2 to 6)		98,217,000

OTHER RATES RETENTION SCHEME CREDITS

8. Transitional protection payments received, or to be received in 2016-17	0	
9. Transfers/payments to the Collection Fund for end-year reconciliations	28,000	
10. Transfers/payments into the Collection Fund in 2016-17 in respect of a previous year's deficit	1,717,000	
11. Total Other Credits (Total lines 8 to 10)		1,745,000

OTHER RATES RETENTION SCHEME CHARGES

12. Transitional protection payments made, or to be made, in 2016-17	-161,000	
13. Payments made, or to be made, to the Secretary of State in respect of the central share in 2016-17	-49,241,341	
14. Payments made, or to be made to, major precepting authorities in respect of business rates income in 2016-17	-984,827	
15. Transfers made, or to be made, to the billing authority's General Fund in respect of business rates income in 2016-17	-48,256,522	
16. Transfers made, or to be made, to the billing authority's General Fund; and payments made, or to be made, to a precepting authority in respect of disregarded amounts in 2016-17	-614,686	
17. Transfers/payments from the Collection Fund for end-year reconciliations		
18. Transfers/payments made from the Collection Fund in 2016-17 in respect of a previous year's surplus		
19. Total Other Charges (Total lines 12 to 18)		-99,258,376

ESTIMATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) ON COLLECTION FUND IN RESPECT OF FINANCIAL YEAR 2016-17

20. Opening balance plus total credits, less total charges (Total lines 1, 7, 11 & 19)		-2,228,113
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Checked by Chief Financial / Section 151 Officer :

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CABINET	AGENDA ITEM No. 6
16 JANUARY 2017	PUBLIC REPORT

Cabinet Member(s) responsible:	Councillor David Seaton, Cabinet Member for Resources	
Contact Officer(s):	Steve Whitley, Schools Finance Manager	Tel. 864101

SCHOOLS BUDGETS

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S	
FROM : Head of Schools & Setting Finance	Deadline date : 20 January 2017
It is recommended that Cabinet:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approves the 2017/18 draft budget proposals for schools; 2. Delegates authority for any minor adjustment to proposals to the Corporate Director Resources following the Government's publication of the final 2017/18 Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and Education Services Grant (ESG) arrangements; and 3. Notes the resultant pressures arising, and that the impact will be included in the phase 2 budget proposals. 	

1. ORIGIN OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report is submitted to Cabinet to meet political approval requirements detailed in the "Schools revenue funding 2017 to 2018 Operational guide".

2. PURPOSE AND REASON FOR REPORT

- 2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide cabinet with the schools budget proposals for the financial year 2017/18 detailing the basis for the allocation of budgets to schools and identify pressures resulting from government policy.
- 2.2 This report is for Cabinet to consider under its Terms of Reference No. 3.2.7 "To be responsible for the Council's overall budget and determine action required to ensure that the overall budget remains with the total cash limit."
- 2.3 Suspension of call-in procedures have been invoked in relation to this decision, as set out in the Council's constitution at Part 4, Section 8 (10.22). This is with the agreement of the Chairman of the Growth, Environment and Resources Scrutiny Committee and the Monitoring Officer. This has been granted as school budget returns have to be submitted to Department for Education (DfE) by 20 January, and the late release of guidance from DfE has not allowed the issue to be brought forward to an earlier Cabinet meeting.

3. TIMESCALE

Is this a Major Policy Item/Statutory Plan?	NO	If Yes, date for relevant Cabinet Meeting	N/A
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4. SCHOOLS BUDGETS

4.1 Schools Funding Allocations

- 4.1.1 Funding for all mainstream schools is provided directly through a specific grant called the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and is driven by the number of pupils recorded on the school census in October 2016. The majority of this grant is delegated directly to schools, approximately £146.7M, but some is held centrally and spent on education and children's services across the city.
- 4.1.2 The estimated schools block DSG for 2017/18 is £149.5 million based 32,331 pupils multiplied by the Schools Block Unit of Funding (SBUF) £4,627.01. Final confirmed allocations have not yet been published by the DfE.
- 4.1.3 A national funding formula, which is adjusted for local circumstances, is used to allocate funding to schools from the schools block. Each year Peterborough Schools Forum (consisting of head teachers, school governor representatives and early year's providers) are consulted on how this funding is allocated. As part of the consultation with Peterborough Schools Forum the funding formula is benchmarked against our statistical neighbours for comparison purposes prior to the funding formula being set.
- 4.1.4 Once individual schools budgets are set, the funding for academies is returned to the Education Funding Agency (EFA) through a process called recoupment and the Council passes on the funding to local authority maintained schools.
- 4.1.5 The distribution of funding to mainstream schools will be on the same basis as the 2016/17 local formula other than the following changes:
- Data for individual schools to be updated to reflect changes in overall pupil numbers to be funded based the October 2016 schools census.
 - Changes in qualifying pupils for deprivation, prior-attainment, English as an Additional Language (EAL), Looked After Children (LAC) to be applied based on revised datasets from the DfE.
 - Business Rates and Public Finance Initiative (PFI) funding amounts to be adjusted to reflect latest estimates.
 - The final Basic Entitlement per pupil values will be adjusted based on the total available funding remaining after all other factors have been calculated.
- 4.1.6 The factors used in the funding formula are prescribed nationally by the DfE and each local authority must decide, in consultation with its Schools Forum, whether to include or exclude the factors from its funding formula with the exception of the basic entitlement and deprivation factors which are mandatory. The table below provides a summary of the proposed schools funding formula for 2017-18.

Factor	Description	Banding	Funding Rates
Basic Entitlement	This is a mandatory factor. An allocation must be made for each pupil recorded on the schools October census. There are three separate rates: primary school pupils, key stage 3 pupils and key stage 4 pupils.	Primary	£2,880
		KS3	£3,978
		KS4	£4,667
Deprivation	<p>This is a mandatory factor. Deprivation is funded in two ways: Free Schools Meals (FSM) and Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI).</p> <p>FSM: The school will receive an allocation for each pupil recorded on the October census who is entitled to a FSM.</p> <p>IDACI: IDACI is an index calculated by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and measures in a local area the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households. The local areas for which the index is calculated are known as super output areas. Each child's postcode, from the October census, is mapped to a super output area which generates the deprivation indices. The indices are grouped into 7 bands with band G representing the least deprived and band A representing the most deprived. The school receives an allocation of funding dependant on the number of pupils in each banding.</p>	Pri FSM	£382
		Sec FSM	£650
		Pri IDACI G	£0
		Pri IDACI F	£142
		Pri IDACI E	£235
		Pri IDACI D	£335
		Pri IDACI C	£435
		Pri IDACI B	£534
		Pri IDACI A	£634
		Sec IDACI G	£0
		Sec IDACI F	£388
		Sec IDACI E	£492
		Sec IDACI D	£596
		Sec IDACI C	£700
Sec IDACI B	£804		
Sec IDACI A	£907		

Factor	Description	Banding	Funding Rates
Looked After Children (LAC)	An allocation is provided for each LAC recorded in the October data set provided by the EFA.	Pri LAC Sec LAC	£590 £590
English as an Additional Language (EAL)	Pupils attract EAL funding if they have English as an Additional Language and have been in the education system for less than three years. The school will receive funding for each pupil on the October census which meets this criteria.	Pri EAL	£553
		Sec EAL	£1,384
Low Prior Attainment (LPA)	<p>This allocation is driven by prior attainment. For primary schools an allocation is made for the number of pupils in national curriculum years 5 to 6 who achieved fewer than 78 points and pupils in year 1 to 4 who did not achieve a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile. For secondary schools an allocation is made for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For pupils assessed at KS2 up to 2011, eligible pupils are those who did not reach level 4 in either the English or Maths elements. For pupils assessed from 2011, eligible pupils are those who did not reach level 4 in any of the reading test, teacher assessed writing, or Maths. This reflects the new KS2 English assessment methodology which was introduced in 2012, to include separately a reading test and teacher assessed writing. 	Pri LPA	£733
		Sec LPA	£1,187
Lump Sum	The lump sum allocation is a fixed amount for each school and is a contribution towards the schools fixed costs. The allocation per school is £150,000.		
Split Sites	<p>The split site is allocated to those schools who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate more than one phase (Primary / Secondary). The second phase is run from a separate building. Dedicated management structure for additional phase. <p>Purpose of this factor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the fixed costs associated with operation of an additional building/site. Meet the management costs of operating a second phase (primary/secondary) from the additional building/site. <p>The allocation to each school with a split site is £100,000.</p>		
Business Rates	Funding is provided to primary and secondary schools to cover the actual costs incurred for business rates. The funding is estimated at the beginning of the year and adjusted during the year based on the actual cost.		

Factor	Description	Banding	Funding Rates
Private Finance Initiative	The secondary schools which are part of the 2007-08 PFI project receive funding based on the schools pupil numbers multiplied by a unit value of £302. This allocation is to meet the affordability gap on the original PFI project and is paid back to the LA		
Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG)	This is a national calculation to ensure that schools budgets (qualifying factors only) do not decrease by more than -1.5% per pupil in comparison to their previous years allocations. If the schools budget fall below -1.5% per pupil they receive a top-up through this factor to uplift their new year budget allocation to the required level.		

4.1.7 Government are currently consulting on the introduction of a Schools National Funding Formula to be implemented in 2018/19. With this in mind we have aimed to keep changes to minimum for 2017/18. However, there are have been two significant national changes made to the funding formula for 2017-18:

- Part of the deprivation factor uses income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) data to measure how deprived the schools cohort is and allocate funding accordingly. The IDACI data is driven by children's post codes and the English Deprivation Indices produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government. The English Deprivation Indices are updated every five years with the most recent update being published in September 2015. The changes to the English Deprivation Indices resulted in some significant movement of pupils to less deprived bands in 2016/17. Following concerns raised by schools and local authorities Government amended the bandings to reverse the unintended movement experienced 2016/17.
- The 2016 KS2 assessments are the first which assess the new, more challenging national curriculum. At a national level, a higher number of the year 7 cohort in financial year 2017/8 will be identified as having low prior attainment. Government have applied a national weighting to ensure that the cohort does not have disproportionate effect on the number of pupils qualifying for attainment funding.

4.1.8 On the 16 December 2016 Peterborough Schools Forum was consulted on the provisional allocation of the schools block and fully supported the proposals. Schools Forum will be consulted on final arrangements on the 18 January 2017 and the agreed schools budget proposals will be submitted to the Education Funding Agency (EFA) on the 20 January 2017 for approval. This final deadline is one imposed by the EFA. Given the late release of guidance to finalise schools budgets, it has not proved possible to bring the proposals to an earlier cycle of Cabinet and Schools Forum meetings.

4.1.9 Allocations contained in this reported are based on estimates of the schools block of the DSG. Final allocations are expected to be published shortly. Following the publication of the final schools block DSG it may be necessary to make some minor amendments to the unit values attached to the schools funding formula. In view of the timelines it is recommended that authority is delegated to the Corporate Director of Resources to approve any minor adjustments to the proposals detailed in this report.

4.2 Education Services Grant (ESG) & Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) Pressures

4.2.1 The ESG allocation to local authorities is made up of two rates:

- The retained funding rate which provides funding to local authorities to enable them to fulfil the statutory duties they hold for both maintained schools and academies.
- The general funding rate which provides funding to local authorities to enable them to fulfil the statutory duties they hold for just maintained schools.

4.2.2 In the 2015 Spending Review Government announced £600m of saving to the ESG general funding rate by 2019 to 2020. In July 2016 government confirmed that from September 2017 the general funding rate (£1.68M for Peterborough) will cease to continue. Transitional funding arrangements (yet to be announced) will be put in place for the period of April 2017 - August 2017. The retained rate of the ESG (£529k) will transfer into the schools block of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) from April 2017.

4.2.3 Following changes to the Schools and Early Years Finance Regulations local authorities will be able to top-slice and de-delegate funding (with Schools Forum approval) for those statutory duties previously funded through the ESG which it continues to retain for both maintained schools and academies. The current statutory duties funded by the ESG are bulleted below:

- Therapies and other health related services
- Central support services
- Education welfare services
- School improvement
- Asset management – education
- Statutory/ regulatory duties
- Premature retirement costs/ redundancy costs (new provisions)
- Monitoring national curriculum assessment

4.2.4 Government changes to the ESG will create an estimated pressure of £1M in 2017/18. The table in 4.2.6 provides a breakdown of those pressures.

4.2.5 The Schools and Early Years Finance Regulations govern how the DSG can be spent to support education. Following a review of the current spend and the Schools and Early Years Finance Regulations pressures have been identified. There is currently an assumption that a proportion (£0.5m) of the overheads is charged to Peoples and Communities are offset against the high needs block of the DSG. Following a review of the Schools and Early Years Finance Regulations this level of overheads can no longer be charged to the high needs block of the DSG.

These changes create a £0.5M pressure on the general fund. The table in 4.2.6 provides a breakdown of those pressures.

4.2.6 The tables below provides a summary of the possible pressures for 2017/18.

Area	Description	Amount	Notes
Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)	Overheads no longer charged to DSG.	£0.5M	This is also a pressure in 2016/17.
Total pressure from DSG		£0.5M	

Area	Description	Amount	Notes
Education Services Grant (ESG)	Removal of ESG	£2.21M	WEF April 2017 the retained element (£529k) of the ESG will transfer into the Schools Block of the DSG and the general funding element (£1.7M) will cease.
	Estimated ESG transitional funding arrangements.	-£0.45M	ESG transitional protection arrangements have not yet been published for April 2017 – August 2017. However there has been an indication that the protection level will be set at £20 per pupil.
	Top-slice schools block for the retained ESG funding.	-£0.53M	Retained ESG funding for the LA statutory duties it holds for all schools will transfer into the schools block of the DSG in April 2017. Finance regulations have been updated by Government to allow LA's to top-slice this funding with Schools Forum approval. Early discussions with Schools Forum in December 2016 have indicated that approval will be given. A paper will be presented to Schools Forum on the 18 th January 2017 for approval.
	Estimated de-delegation income.	-£0.23M	Finance regulations have been updated by Government to allow LA's to de-delegate funding for the statutory duties it holds for just maintained primary and secondary schools. A paper will be presented to Schools Forum on the 18 th January 2017 for approval.
Total pressure from ESG		£1.00M	

5. CONSULTATION

- 5.1 Schools Forum, a consultative body consisting of head teachers, school governor representatives and early year's providers, was consulted on draft proposals on the 16 December 2016.
- 5.2 Final proposals will be presented to Schools Forum on the 18 January 2017.

6. ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES

It is anticipated that Cabinet will approve the 2017/18 draft budget proposals for schools and delegates authority for any minor adjustment to proposals to the Corporate Director Resources.

7. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 Cabinet has a statutory duty to agree schools budgets each year.

8. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 8.1 Cabinet has a statutory duty to agree schools budgets each year. It could consider using alternative approaches to allocating funding through the formula, however schools forum has been consulted on the approach recommended.

9. IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 The report detail includes the information on the financial implications for the Council. This is a pressure of £1m arising from the removal of the ESG (less actions to mitigate) plus a

pressure of £0.5m arising from the inability to continue to charge overheads to the DSG. The resultant pressures will need to be fed into the Councils Phase 2 budget proposals.

10. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Used to prepare this report, in accordance with the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985)

- Schools and Early Years Finance Regulation
- Schools revenue funding 2017 to 2018 Operational guide.

CABINET	AGENDA ITEM No. 7
16 JANUARY 2017	PUBLIC REPORT

Cabinet Member(s) responsible:	Councillor David Seaton, Cabinet Member for Resources	
Contact Officer(s):	John Harrison, Corporate Director: Resources Steven Pilsworth, Service Director Financial Services	Tel. 452520 384564

COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT SCHEME 2017/18

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S	
FROM : Corporate Director: Resources	Deadline date : 31 January 2017
<p>It is recommended that Cabinet:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Considers the consultation on the council tax support scheme; 2. Notes the continuation of the discretionary council tax hardship policy; and 3. Recommends to the meeting of Council on 25 January 2017 a Local Council Tax Support scheme for Peterborough that contains the following local components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) No change to the existing scheme reduction of 30% for all eligible working age claimants b) Aligns the Council Tax Support Scheme to Housing Benefit rules making it less complicated for claimants. 	

1. ORIGIN OF REPORT

1.1 This report is submitted to Cabinet following consultation to date on proposals for the Council Tax Support Scheme 2017/18 including discussion at the cross party Budget Working Group.

2. PURPOSE AND REASON FOR REPORT

2.1 The purpose of this report is to make a recommendation to Council on the Council Tax Support Scheme in Peterborough for the financial year 2017/18. There is a statutory requirement for the council to set a localised council tax support scheme by 31 January 2017 and forms part of the formal budget process under the Budget and Policy framework.

2.2 This report is for Cabinet to consider under its Terms of Reference Number 3.2.1 which states 'to take collective responsibility for the delivery of all strategic Executive functions within the council's Major Policy and Budget Framework and lead the council's overall improvement programmes to deliver excellent services.'

3. TIMESCALE

Is this a Major Policy Item/Statutory Plan?	Yes	If Yes, date for relevant Cabinet Meeting	16 January 2017
Date for relevant Council meeting	25 January 2017	Date for submission to Government Dept – Communities and Local Government	31 January 2017

4. BACKGROUND

Council Tax Support Scheme (CTSS)

- 4.1 Peterborough City Council's Council Tax Support Scheme (CTSS) is based on the Council Tax Reduction Default Scheme Regulations amended each year through changes to the government regulations. The council is obliged to consult on the local scheme for the forthcoming financial year (2017/2018).
- 4.2 Since April 2013 council tax benefit was abolished by Government and replaced with a localised Council Tax Support Scheme (CTSS). This meant councils had to develop a local scheme, and had less funding to do so. This change meant that:
- Some people who did not have to pay any council tax will now have to pay something
 - Some people who have some help may have to pay more
- 4.3 From 1 April 2013, the council introduced a scheme whereby council tax benefit would be reduced by 30% for working age claimants at an estimated overall cost of £2.4m. The 30% reduction has remained the same since its introduction.
- 4.4 Following further grant reductions in 2015/16, the council consulted on whether to change the scheme to 35% or 40%. Ultimately the scheme remained at 30%. Further grant reductions experienced in 2016/17 and the planned reductions for 2017/18 will affect the grant provided for council tax support (which is now subsumed within the councils main grant – which is due to phased out by 2019/20).
- 4.5 A one per cent increase or decrease in the scheme is approximately £75k per annum. Currently council tax support payers now pay an average of £228.00 more and a one percent increase or decrease would amend this amount by £7.60. Since the introduction of the scheme there has been a sharp increase in the number of households being issued with court summons which adds an additional cost of £75.00 and if referred onto enforcement action a further £235.00 of costs and the possibility of a further £110.00 if goods are removed. These costs are paid off first before recovery of council tax.
- 4.6 The provisional settlement funding assessment reduction in 2017/18 is a further £6.4m or 9.8%. Scaling proportionately the original roll in of the council tax support scheme into the settlement funding assessment, it is estimated that the council tax support component has decreased by £3.3m since 2013/14 (36%). The scheme has remained at 30% during this time with savings having to be made elsewhere. If the scheme were to reduce from 30% to 25% the council would require to find an additional £375k of savings from the budget.
- 4.7 Claimants have been reducing year on year. The caseload in June 2013 was 11,435, in April 2014 10,760, April 2015 10,497, April 2016 10,198, and currently there are 9,556 cases. This is positive for the council as either these claimants now pay more council tax or have left the area.
- 4.8 The council introduced a discretionary council tax hardship policy under current legislation that operates alongside the operation of council tax. Claimants need to meet policy eligibility criteria to qualify for a reduction in council tax.
- 4.9 The council acts responsibly in collecting council tax and recognises that in some instances people may struggle to pay their council tax. In March 2014, the council signed up to the Citizen's Advice Bureau (CAB) Collection of Council Tax Arrears Good Practice Protocol. The protocol confirms the commitment by the council to do all it can to support people struggling with debt to help them avoid becoming in arrears.

5. PROPOSED CHANGES CONSULTED UPON

Council Tax Support Scheme (CTSS) 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

- 5.1 Peterborough City Council's Council Tax Support Scheme (CTSS) is based on the Council Tax Reduction Default Scheme Regulations amended each year through changes to the government regulations. Government announced last year that it was proposing changes to Housing Benefit rules and tax credits with some further amendments not being effective until April 2017. Last year the council introduced amendments to the council tax support scheme to align the scheme with changes that were introduced this financial year. By continuing to align the council tax support scheme to Housing Benefit Rules will make it less complicated for claimants and enable an easier transition to implementing Universal Credit.
- 5.2 This report sets out the changes to the local components to Peterborough's CTSS to:
- a) Maintain an overall reduction in entitlement of 30% for all eligible working age claimants;
 - b) Continue to align the scheme to Housing Benefit rule changes. Based on proposed government known changes the council is anticipating:
 - a) Child allowances will no longer be applied for the third and subsequent children born after 6 April 2017 in claims, for child tax credit, housing benefit and universal credit, although there will be provision for 'exceptional' circumstances' such as multiple births. This amendment is to help government with welfare budget savings.
 - b) Housing Benefit element of Universal Credit removed for under 21 from April 2017. It is expected that there may be exceptions to this change, for example:
 - Vulnerable young people
 - Those who may not be able to return home to their parents
 - Parents
 - Those in work for six months prior to making a claim
- 5.3 It should be noted that at this point in time, it is still unclear as to when some of the expected changes to Housing Benefit will be introduced. The changes mentioned above were anticipated to be introduced from April, but as yet no draft regulations have been released. Draft regulations are expected sometime during January 2017.

6. CONSULTATION APPROACH AND FEEDBACK

- 6.1 The proposed changes outlined in this report will amend Peterborough's council tax support scheme for 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018, following consideration of any feedback received during the consultation exercise. Cabinet launched the consultation after 7 November 2016 and it will remain open until 13 January 2017. This report considers feedback received to date.
- 6.2 An online consultation document is available to respond to the consultation and hard copies are available on request in the Town Hall and Bayard Receptions and Central Library. Members' scrutiny was undertaken as part of the scrutiny meeting set aside for phase one budget discussions, including stakeholder consultation meetings.
- 6.3 To date, no responses have been received. In addition, there were no comments to note at the Scrutiny committee in November or the Peterborough Community Assistance Scheme (PCAS) Board meeting in December. PCAS is a valuable consultation body as it consists of Peterborough Citizen's Advice Bureau, Kingsgate Community Church, Credit Union, MIND, Disability Peterborough and Age UK Peterborough, all of whom have regular, direct contact with vulnerable individuals. Therefore, Cabinet is recommending to approve the changes outlined in section 5 of this report.

6.4 The consultation remains open. An update will be provided to Cabinet at their meeting, and the final picture will be reported to Council.

7. ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES

7.1 The November Cabinet report launched the consultation for the council tax support scheme from 1 April 2017 and the discretionary council tax hardship policy as part of the formal budget process outlined in the council's Major Policy and Budget Framework. The consultation responses will inform the design of the operational scheme and any financial implications arising from the final design will be factored into the medium term financial strategy.

7.2 As no responses have been received to date, Cabinet recommends to Council the updated Council Tax Support Scheme.

7.3 In addition, the current council tax discretionary hardship policy will continue.

7.3 The council tax support scheme can be found on the council tax support pages of the council's website.

8. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 The council is statutorily required to approve a council tax support scheme by the 31 January 2017 having had regard for the council's financial position and feedback from responses to the consultation. As part of this consultation, the council is consulting on a council tax discretionary hardship policy.

9. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

9.1 The council is statutorily required to approve a local scheme by 31 January. Cabinet have discussed the current 30% council tax support scheme with the cross party Budget Working Group as part of ongoing budget discussions. Options discussed were:

- One option would be to increase the 30% scheme, however this would have a negative impact on low income households with claimants having to pay more council tax.
- Another option would be to reduce the 30% scheme, however, this would require the council to find savings of up to £2.4m from elsewhere in the budget.

10. IMPLICATIONS

10.1 In maintaining a scheme with a 30% reduction, the Council will need to cover the reduction in grant referred to in paragraph 4.4 through savings elsewhere in the Council's budget. This will be dealt with in the overall budget proposals.

10.2 An Equality Impact Assessment has been completed and is appended to this report to assess the implications which may arise from the proposed technical changes. However, the assessment does remove reference to tax credits that previously would have given the council a budget pressure following a decision by Government not to amend tax credits as announced in the Autumn Statement 2015.

11. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Used to prepare this report, in accordance with the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985)

The Council Tax Reduction Schemes (Default Scheme) (England) Regulations 2012

The Council Tax Reduction Schemes (Prescribed Requirements) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2013

The Council Tax Reduction Schemes (Prescribed Requirements) (England) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2014

The Council Tax Reduction Schemes (Prescribed Requirements) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2015

The Housing Benefit (Abolition of the Family Premium and date of claim amendment) Regulations 2015 (S.I. 2015 No. 1857)
The Council Tax Reduction Schemes (Prescribed Requirements) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 (S.I. 2016 No. 1262)

12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Appendix 1 - Equality Impact Assessment

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Equality Impact Assessment:

Full assessment

Name/title of the policy area/strand or programme with which this assessment is concerned

Further potential changes to Council Tax Support (formerly Council Tax Benefit) in Peterborough in 2017/18

Description/summary of the policy area/strand or programme

See Appendix C for further guidance

Previously CTB was a means tested benefit which compared the claimant's income and capital against needs assessment of how much they need to live on with 100% of any benefit awarded reimbursed to Peterborough City Council by the Government (individual households paying less or no council tax).

In the 2010 spending review the Government announced its plans to abolish Council Tax Benefit (CTB) and localise support for council tax from 2013-14, reducing expenditure by 10%. This meant Peterborough City Council had around £2.4m less to help low income households with their council tax. The Welfare Reform Act 2012 contained provision for the abolition of CTB and the Local Government Finance Act 2012 enabled billing authorities to construct Local Council Tax Support (CTS) schemes by 31 January 2013 for implementation by 1 April 2013.

The Department for Communities and Local Government produced an impact assessment on the original policy of localising support for council tax which can be found through the following link: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/lgfblocalisingcounciltax>

During the second half of 2012, PCC consulted and developed a scheme that would see a reduction in council tax support of 30% for working age claimants (originally consulted at 35%, but improved funding enabled this to be reduced).

As part of this project, an initial and Full EIA (EIA-12-0048) were developed and can be found at the link below:

http://www.peterborough.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/equalities/equality_impact_assessment.aspx?&EIA=59

The original consultation proposals included an option to protect recipients of disability premiums, in the same manner as pensioners, so that these households had no reduction in benefit. Such protection would have meant higher reductions for working age claimants to keep the scheme self-funding in line with the MTFs strategy. Rather than the 30% reduction proposed, the reduction in benefit for working age claimants would have been 7.5% higher at 37.5%. If the protection were not covered by working age claimants, it would have cost the Council around £0.5m to protect all.

Given the additional impact on working age claimants, or the costs to the Council if funded directly, it was not recommended that the protection is included. It should be noted that when the means testing is undertaken to assess whether the claimant is eligible for benefit the applicable amount is increased by the amount of any disability premium that the disability benefit attracts. As such the system does already have an element of protection built in for such claimants.

Further details can be found in the Cabinet report from January 2013:

<http://democracy.peterborough.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=116&MId=2856&Ver=4>

The original EIA and decision remain relevant to the proposed draft scheme for consultation. The proposed amendments to the scheme are as follows:

1. Make no changes to the existing 30% reduction for eligible working age claimants
2. Aligns to governments proposed changes to Housing Benefit rules which would equally apply to Universal Credit

The 30% scheme has been in place since its introduction in April 2013 and every year since. During this time there has been no representations that impact the original equality impact assessment.

The evidence base (list the principal sources of relevant evidence, both quantitative and qualitative. [See Appendix C for further guidance](#)

Quantitative evidence:

Currently 9,556 working age households receive council tax support.

Information relating to equalities groups are not held on the council tax system as a matter of course. There is some proxy information in the case of disabilities.

The number of households receiving disability premiums as part of their council tax benefit is outlined below. As outlined above, it should be stressed this can only be a proxy for whether there is a disabled resident for the following reasons:

- It should be noted that households can claim more than one of these benefits, so the numbers do not necessarily relate to individual households (one household could be in receipt of disability premium and Enhanced Disability premium).
- Some households may not claim a premium – this can potentially happen if the case has been ‘passported’ through by DWP

The current position is as follows:

- 366 claim the Disability premium
- 77 claim the Disabled Child premium
- 968 claim the Enhanced Disability premium
- 1,078 claim the Severe Disability premium

What the evidence shows – keys facts [See Appendix C for further guidance](#)

Particular Age Groups:

- Up to 9,556 working age claimants will be disadvantaged by the new CTS scheme
- Under Council Tax Law the following groups are not included or treated differently in the council tax calculation:
 - Children under 18 years old
 - Apprentices
 - 18 and 19 year olds in full-time education
 - Full-time college and university students
 - People under 25 years old receiving funding from the Skills Funding Agency or Young Peoples Learning Agency
- People who have reached pension credit age are protected and not affected by the new scheme

Disabled people:

- The initial consultation included options for additional protection of households in receipt of disability premia – ultimately this was not recommended
- Current levels claiming premia are outlined in the evidence section above
- Under Council Tax Law the following groups are not included or are treated differently in the council tax calculation:
 - People who have a severe mental impairment
 - Live-in carers who look after someone (not a partner, spouse or child)
- The consultation process will include the disability forum

Married couples or those entered into a civil partnership:

- Not affected; Marriage, civil partnerships and polygamous marriages will continue to be recognised by the new CTS scheme as they currently are under CTB

Pregnant women or women on maternity leave:

- Not affected; will continue to be recognised by the new CTS scheme as they currently are under CTB

Particular Ethnic Groups:

- May be affected by these changes if the communications are not clear and available in a format that is easily understood and presented

Those of a particular religion or who hold a particular belief:

- Not affected; will continue to be recognised by the new CTS scheme as they currently are under CTB – for example, members of religious communities are not included or treated differently in the council tax calculation

Male/Female:

- Not affected; will continue to be recognised by the new CTS scheme as they currently are under CTB

Gender reassignment:

- Not affected; will continue to be recognised by the new CTS scheme as they currently are under CTB

Sexual orientation:

- Not affected; will continue to be recognised by the new CTS scheme as they currently are under CTB

Challenges and opportunities

(indicate the policy's potential to reduce and remove existing inequalities)

- Public and direct consultation will take place until 13 January 2017
- The negative impact is to align government's proposed amendments to the Housing Benefit rules, however this will make it easier for claimants to understand if the scheme contains the same criteria as Housing Benefit criteria. The scheme would also align to Universal Credit which is due to be rolled out within the Peterborough area over the next few years
- A neutral or positive impact those affected is the introduction of a council tax discretionary hardship policy for claimants that are experiencing significant financial hardship and sought financial advice on their debt

Summary of Equality Impact Assessment

See Appendix C for further guidance

Adverse impact for those in receipt of council tax support but consulting on the draft scheme as a whole can be justified. Cabinet will need to consider all feedback in making their recommendation, including revisiting the EIA as necessary.

Next steps See Appendix C for further guidance

This Equality Impact Assessment as a whole is a living document that will be revised and updated as appropriate in the light of further evidence, discussions and representations.

This will include the consultation, which will be open to the public to respond to via an online consultation document, and hard copies will also be available on request in the Town Hall and Bayard Receptions and Central Library. Members' scrutiny will be undertaken as part of the scrutiny meeting set aside for phase one budget discussions, including stakeholder consultation meetings.

The next steps are:

- Analyse consultation responses with the affected groups. The consultation closes 13 January 2017
- enable a recommendation to be made to the Council meeting of 25 January 2017
- Use this data to formulate an updated CTS scheme for Peterborough City Council to approve by 31 January 2017

Policy review date	Autumn 2017
Assessment completed by	Steven Pilsworth
Date Full EqIA completed	Original scheme - 10 September 2012 Revised EIA published – November 2015 Revised EIA published – January 2016 Final EIA published – January 2017
Signed by Head of Service	

CABINET	AGENDA ITEM No. 8
16 JANUARY 2017	PUBLIC REPORT

Cabinet Member(s) responsible:	Cllr Holdich (Cabinet Member for Education, Skills and University)	
Contact Officer(s):	Wendi Ogle-Welbourn (Corporate Director People and Communities)	Tel ; 01733 863749

UPDATE TO THE SCHOOL ORGANISATION PLAN (2015-2020)

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S	
FROM : Children and Education Scrutiny Committee	Deadline date : N/A
It is recommended that Cabinet:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Note the 2016 update to the School Organisation plan (2015-2020); and 2) Agree its contents for publication. 	

1. ORIGIN OF REPORT

1.1 This report is submitted to Cabinet following the Children and Education Scrutiny Committee held on 14 November 2016.

2. PURPOSE AND REASON FOR REPORT

2.1 The purpose of this report is to update the Cabinet further to the School Organisation Plan (2015-2020) which was published in December 2015. This update to the School Organisation Plan (2015-2020) describes the 2016 position with regard to school place planning and demography and proposals for expansion of primary and secondary schools.

2.2 The 2016 Update to the School Organisation Plan (2015-2020) was considered by the Children and Education Scrutiny Committee on 14 November 2016.

2.3 This report is for Cabinet to consider under its Terms of Reference No 3.2.4, "To promote the Council's corporate and key strategies and Peterborough's community strategy and approved strategies and cross cutting programmes not included within the Council's major policy and budget framework".

3. TIMESCALE

Is this a Major Policy Item/Statutory Plan?	NO	If Yes, date for relevant Cabinet Meeting	N/A
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4. KEY ISSUES

4.1 The key issues for Cabinet to consider are as follows :

4.1.1 The pressure for the authority in the **secondary sector** is as a result of increases in pupil numbers from primary schools which are beginning to work their way through into the secondary sector. Proposals are in place for dealing with some of the increase but it should be noted that assessment is ongoing and that further expansion proposals will also be required and these are presently being considered.

- 4.1.2 Although the recent expansions of **primary schools** has provided a significant increase to the Published Admission Number and that some further capacity will be required, the key issue to note in the primary sector is that ongoing In Year demand for school places is providing the greatest pressure. If volumes continue at present rates then bulge years will have to be considered and this often involves the installation of mobile classrooms.
- 4.1.3 During the summer holidays of 2016, 600 **In Year** applications were made for a school place. Of these 56% were new to Peterborough (ie from overseas or other parts of the UK). Schools notified the Council of 250 children who left their school during the summer holidays.
- 4.1.4 Another key pressure remains around **funding**. The council received £6.9m in Basic Need funding for 2017-2018 and early this year was allocated a further £14.7m for 2018-2019. Early in 2017 the Council will be notified of its Basic Need funding allocation for 2019-2020 but to deliver our proposals in full a bid has been put forward as part of the 2017-2018 budget proposals to support the ongoing needs for school places.

5. SCHOOL ORGANISATION PLAN

- 5.1 This report covers the current position on school places and the funding requirements.
- 5.2 The very significant growth of In Year school admission applications, in particular from those outside of the UK and from other parts of the UK, is placing a strain on the system and will continue to be a risk to meeting the Council's statutory responsibility to provide sufficient school places.
- 5.3 Our demography forecast show that sufficient capacity is available in reception year for children age 4 but is a key risk that requires some mitigation by expansion to appropriate schools.
- 5.4 The impact of the significant growth in primary school age children means that this will put pressure on the Council's secondary schools. Current forecasts suggest pressure for year 7 places which started in 2015 will be challenging by 2018 unless some schools are expanded.
- 5.5 Current Position on School Places (Primary)
- 5.5.1 Significant pressures remain where the number of 4 years olds in the city has risen from 2,165 in 2006 to 3,118 being allocated a reception year school place in September 2016 against the Published Admission Number (PAN) of 3,247 leaving just 129 vacancies. The number of reception year school places required is forecast to rise to 3,332 by September 2021.
- 5.5.2 As at September 2016 the number of primary school vacancies was as follows:

Reception	129
Year 1	65
Year 2	13
Year 3	58
Year 4	120
Year 5	78
Year 6	114
Total vacancies	577

5.5.3 The future primary school reception forecast against the PAN is as follows:

Year	PAN	Forecast	Notes
2017/2018	3,251	3,131	Based on birth data up to 2015/2016 and then projections and spring 2016 school census
2018/2019	3,251	3,067	
2019/2020	3,341	3,129	
2020/2021	3,401	3,177	PAN includes new builds at Roxhill, Hampton Gardens (x2), Great Haddon (x1) and Paston Reserve
2021/2022	3,401	3,225	Forecast excludes any allowance for 5% surplus places
2022/2023	3,431	3,273	
2023/2024	3,431	3,414	

5.5.4 This indicates that sufficient capacity is available in reception year for children age 4 but is a key risk that requires some mitigation by expansion to appropriate schools. As a consequence, we are presently completing a full review of the estate of every primary school to determine which schools have the site capacity to expand. This will then be evaluated against the demographic data to ensure any proposed expansions are in the right areas of the city. Additionally, temporary mobiles may have to be an option to supplement any expansions.

5.5.5 The table below demonstrates the impact of the forecast and subsequent shortage of places available across each year group in each academic year:

Academic year	PAN	YRe c	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
2016/17	3,247	82	74	12	14	-14	110	229
2017/18	3,251	120	-13	43	11	-1	-29	89
2018/19	3,251	184	26	-46	42	-5	-16	-52
2019/20	3,341	212	92	-6	-47	26	-21	-39
2020/21	3,401	224	11 8	60	-7	-64	10	-45
2021/22	3,401	176	12 9	86	59	-24	-80	-14
2022/23	3,431	158	79	96	84	43	-40	-105
2023/24	3,431	17	-29	-69	-6	-52	-106	-141

5.5.6 The PAN detailed in the table above relies on the planned housing developments Hampton at Gardens, Paston and Roxhill going ahead. This means we have the opportunity to build 4 new primary schools which will cater the additional children form these houses and provide additional capacity for the city. Without these housing developments further pressure will be expected across all year groups.

5.5.7 Additionally, the Department for Education recommends local authorities allow for a 5% surplus of PAN to allow for parental choice. The table below shows that Peterborough does not have enough surplus capacity within primary schools across almost all year groups even with planned expansion:

Academic year	PAN	5% Surpluses of PAN	YRec	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
2016/17	3,247	162	-80	-88	-151	-148	-176	-52	66
2017/18	3,251	163	-42	-176	-120	-151	-164	-192	-73
2018/19	3,251	163	21	-136	-208	-121	-167	-179	-214
2019/20	3,341	167	45	-75	-173	-214	-141	-188	-207
2020/21	3,401	170	54	-52	-110	-177	-234	-160	-215
2021/22	3,401	170	6	-41	-85	-111	-194	-250	-184
2022/23	3,431	172	-14	-92	-75	-87	-129	-212	-277
2023/24	3,431	172	-154	-201	-241	-178	-224	-278	-313

5.6 Current Position on School Places (Secondary)

5.6.1 Expansion projects are planned for Ormiston Bushfield Academy and Nene Park Academy to increase their capacity by 2 forms of entry. Additional capacity will also be required regardless of the planned secondary schools for the new housing developments at Hampton East and Paston Reserve. As a consequence, the Council as a priority monitors very closely the demographic trends along with the growth in housing developments. We also monitor parental preferences and have analysed the post code data of children attending our schools to ensure expansions are taking place in the right parts of the City.

5.6.2 2,556 children were allocated a Year 7 school year place for September 2016 against the Published Admission Number (PAN) of 2,664, leaving just 108 vacancies of which 105 were at Voyager Academy.

5.6.3 As at July 2016 (academic year 2015/16) secondary school vacancies were as follows:

Year 7	178
Year 8	307
Year 9	253
Year 10	109
Year 11	62
Total vacancies (July 16)	909

5.6.4 The following table shows the forecast based on the spring 2016 school census. It was reported in Peterborough's School Capacity return to the Department for Education in July 2016, and it demonstrates the anticipated growth in secondary school pupils over the coming years:

Academic year	Y7 PAN	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11
2016/17	2,664	2617	2523	2345	2287	2278
2017/18	2,739	2741	2637	2542	2363	2287
2018/19	2,919	2978	2761	2657	2561	2363
2019/20	3,069	3205	3000	2782	2677	2561
2020/21	3,129	3251	3229	3023	2803	2677
2021/22	3,189	3391	3275	3254	3045	2803
2022/23	3,189	3400	3416	3300	3278	3045
2023/24	3,189	3540	3426	3442	3324	3278

5.6.5 Forecast growth shows that pressure on secondary school places in Peterborough will reach challenging levels next year with a projected shortfall of 2 places and gets worse in September 2018 (shortfall of 59 places) despite the proposed extensions to OBA and NPA. Contingency plans are being developed to mitigate this whilst monitoring very closely the impact of in year admissions and leavers. Further expansions are however clearly likely to be required. Provision of additional places which involve a building programme typically

have a 2 year lead. The new accommodation providing the places however have to be guaranteed by the 31 March each year (ie National Offer Day) as part of the admissions allocation process.

- 5.6.6 The table below shows the forecast shortfall in secondary school places. Secondary school place vacancies along with the forecast future shortfall demonstrate the limited options available to families and pupils in Peterborough:

Academic year	Y7 PAN	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11
2016/17	2,664	47	186	302	330	129
2017/18	2,739	-2	27	167	384	330
2018/19	2,919	-59	-22	7	148	384
2019/20	3,069	-136	-81	-43	-13	148
2020/21	3,129	-122	-160	-104	-64	-13
2021/22	3,189	-202	-146	-185	-126	-64
2022/23	3,189	-211	-227	-171	-209	-126
2023/24	3,189	-351	-237	-253	-195	-209

- 5.6.7 This is emphasised further by the table below, which shows the level of shortfall when considering the recommended 5% surplus figure as suggested by the Department for Education in order to provide choice. (to note that despite forecasting showing a shortfall of 86 places below for September 2016 there were 108 vacancies):

Academic year	Y7 PAN	5% Surplus of PAN	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11
2016/17	2,664	133	-86	53	168	197	-4
2017/18	2,739	138	-140	-111	29	245	192
2018/19	2,919	146	-205	-168	-139	2	238
2019/20	3,069	153	-290	-235	-197	-166	-5
2020/21	3,129	156	-278	-317	-260	-220	-169
2021/22	3,189	159	-361	-306	-344	-286	-223
2022/23	3,189	159	-370	-387	-330	-368	-286
2023/24	3,189	159	-511	-396	-412	-355	-368

5.7 In Year School Admissions

- 5.7.1 These are applications for a school place outside the normal admissions rounds of starting primary or secondary school. During 2014/15 there were 3,505 applications with 60% being new children to the city. In 2015-16 the figures fell slightly to 3,320 with 54% being new to the city. To mid October 2016, 970 applications were received with new to city being just over 50%. On this latter point, schools notified us of 250 leavers during the summer holidays which overall created a net increase in the school population of 175 children. As a further illustration of the In Year growth and challenge in recent years, the 2015/16 reception cohort was 3,037 children compared to the Year 11 cohort of 2,278.

- 5.7.2 Given the unpredictability of both migration into the city and the number of children who leave the city, meeting the demand for In Year admissions and providing places for children in the area in which they live without having to provide transport is our greatest challenge.

5.8 School Organisation Plan

- 5.8.1 We have some clear objectives in terms of school place planning:

- Offering local places for local children, with the aim to meet parental preference for catchment schools.
- Offering a range of different schools for all parts of the city including community schools, foundation schools, trust schools, faith schools and academies.

- Offering high quality places for children to learn that encourage high levels of achievement.
- Avoiding significant changes to catchment areas.
- Limiting the use of mobile classrooms to areas where demand is temporary.

5.8.2 The 2016 Update to the School Organisation Plan (2015-2020) is attached to this report.

5.8.3 As previously stated predicting school places is very challenging especially in a city where migration is so prevalent, consistent and long established and with no evidence of a change to this. We have increased capacity in primary schools and are holding the position but this does require mitigation by some expansion to appropriate schools and this will also allow for continued in year growth. In the shorter term we must have a contingency for bulge year classes, possibly with temporary accommodation. We are also conscious of the Local Plan and the impact on the rural primary schools from both recent developments and proposed further developments. Some expansion is likely to be required and this is under review as part of the Primary Review.

5.8.4 As a result of the primary growth the significant challenge remains to ensure sufficient secondary school places are provided. We have plans in place to deal with these issues through a combination of new developments at Hampton Gardens and Paston Reserve absorbing additional numbers and expansion of Ormiston Bushfield Academy and Nene Park Academy but further expansions will be required given the forecast figures. Hence funding is sought for creating a further 4 forms of entry.

5.8.5 The table below shows the schemes that were proposed in last year's report to CMT with an update against:

Primary	
New 2 FE at Paston Reserve	A free school bid was submitted by Arthur Mellows Village College in September 2016. A decision is expected March 2017. This school will be on the same site as the Paston Reserve secondary school. It is proposed to deliver both schools concurrently and to open for September 2019
New 1 FE at Roxhill	This school is required to serve 610 housing units. The S106 was signed in October 2016. There is no developer to date. Last year it was estimated that the school could open from September 2019 but this is less likely now.
New 2 FE at Hampton Gardens	A free school bid was submitted by Hampton Academies Trust in September 2016. A decision is expected March 2017. It is proposed to open the school for September 2019. Initial discussions have been held with O&H Hampton, the landowners, and further meetings are arranged for the New Year

Secondary	
1 FE expansion to Jack Hunt Secondary School	The original objective was to open the expanded school from Sept 2017. However delays to the planning application has meant that the opening date has been deferred until Sept 2018
8 FE secondary School at Paston Reserve	The school will be on the same site as the primary school referred to above. Arthur Mellows Village College are to submit a free school bid in March 2017. The intention is to deliver both schools concurrently and for the secondary school to also open on September 2019
2 FE expansion at Nene Park Academy	A full feasibility study to expand the school has now been completed. The objective is to complete the expansion for September 2018
2 FE expansion at Ormiston Bushfield Academy	A full feasibility study to expand the school has now been completed. The objective is to complete the expansion for

	September 2018
1 FE expansion of Thomas Deacon Academy	This is an attractive option for consideration as the school is increasingly popular with local parents for their children
8 FE Secondary School at Great Haddon	It is unlikely that the Great Haddon development of 5,000 houses will require a secondary school until 2021 – 2022 at the earliest. This will be kept under review as information becomes available with regard to the house build

5.8.6 The following additional schemes are proposed:

1 FE expansion of Oakdale primary school	A feasibility study to expand the school by 1 FE has been completed. Expansion will cater for the demand being generated from the new Cardea housing estate. St Michaels school has already been expanded and is full. Persimmon still have more houses to build.
Primary Strategy	A study is presently being completed on every primary school to determine their capacity to expand. The outcomes will then be assessed against the demographic data to ensure any proposals for expansion will be to schools with the demand in the area. 4 additional forms of entry to the most appropriate schools will provide the mitigation to the overall demand.
Secondary Strategy	As a result of the primary growth the significant challenge remains to ensure sufficient secondary school places are provided. We have plans in place to deal with these issues through a combination of new developments at Hampton Gardens and Paston Reserve absorbing additional numbers and expansion of Ormiston Bushfield Academy and Nene Park Academy but further expansions will be required given the forecast figures. Hence, funding is sought for creating a further 4 forms of entry.
Heltwate Special School	It is proposed to build a new school on a new site off Newark Road. This is proposed to involve a land swap with Cross Keys. Feasibility studies have been completed for the proposed new site for the school and for housing on the existing Heltwate site. Confirmation of this scheme will be made once land evaluation negotiations complete in early 2017.
Marshfields Special School	With Heltwate's proposed new school, Marshfields will be the only special school not to have received capital investment. The school has absorbed additional children in recent years without investment and is now short of the specialist spaces required and parts of the site require investment to improve its condition
Free School Special School	A joint PCC/CCC Expression of Interest was submitted to the EFA in November 2016 for a new special school. Its emphasis will be on providing 50 day places with the possibility of some residential accommodation for children with ASD and SEMH (Social, Emotional and Mental Health) needs. Many of these children are presently placed out of county at a high cost.

5.9 Funding for School Capital

- 5.9.1 In 2016/17 the Council has received £1.9m School Condition Allocation Grant and Free Schools Grant of £21.9m to fund the Hampton Gardens project. The Council has not received any 'basic need' funding for 16/17 but had assumed £5.2m for 17/18. The Government have confirmed the Council will received £6.9m basic need funding for 17/18

and £14.7m for 18/19. Further submissions of pupil forecasts have been made for later years and the Council is waiting for confirmation of this future funding.

5.9.2 In light of the additional needs identified in the SOP and the need to minimise the council funding contribution, a full review has been undertaken of our capital programme. The changes to the funding requirements are outlined below:

	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Existing capital programme	40,425	18,508	23,375	13,975	6,058	0
Revised Capital requirements to meet schemes in SOP	31,018	58,065	58,925	21,075	6,267	1,725
Change in funding required (including slippage)	-9,407	39,557	35,550	7,100	209	1,725
Changes in Funding Sources:						
Corporate Resources	-7,460	35,951	20,915	7,147	714	1,267
Removal of grant not receiving	0	-47	-47	-47	-505	0
New grant/grant not built in to future yrs	0	1,706	14,682	0	0	458
S106	-1,948	1,948	0	0	0	0
Total change	-9,408	39,558	35,550	7,100	209	1,725
Additional capital bid (excluding slippage)		28,491	20,915	7,147	714	1,267
Overall revenue impact (slippage and new requirements)	-97	201	1,309	1,895	2,076	2,110

5.9.3 There are a number of assumptions in these figures:

- We have applied all S106/CIL/POIS funding to the 16/17 year to try and reduce the call on corporate capital funding.
- Estimates have been made of S106 funding for developments which will support the costs of building new schools.
- We continue to receive the Schools Condition Allocation grant (circa £2m). 17/18 onwards has not yet been confirmed.
- We have assumed no grant funding for 'basic need' beyond 18/19. We have no certainty around this and would not be prudent to include anything at this stage.

5.9.4 The above figures do not include bids currently made or will be made for funding from the Government for the following projects:

Paston Reserve Primary Hampton Gardens Primary	Application for free school grant to EFA has been made, decision expected March 2017
Paston Reserve Secondary	Application for free school bid to the EFA to be submitted March 2017, decision expected September 2017
Marshfields Special School	EFA to announce a new capital funding scheme for special schools, expected by March 2017
Free School Special School	A joint PCC/CCC Expression of Interest was submitted to the EFA in November 2016 for a new special school

5.9.5 If these bids for funding are successful then the requirement for corporate borrowing will reduce by £44m. This will have the following impact of funding requirements:

	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Additional capital bid as above		28,491	20,915	7,147	714	1,267
Successful grant bids	-1,637	-9,900	-21,052	-11,500	0	0
Revised capital funding requirements	-1,637	18,591	-137	-4,353	714	1,267
Overall revenue impact (slippage and new requirements)	-119	13	616	556	461	495

5.9.5 The largest risk we run in setting budget is around the cost of contracts. Between 2012 and 2015 we saw a minimum increase of 13% in building costs on a like for like basis. Following Brexit uncertainty remains regarding the impact on construction costs but it is reasonable to assume costs are more likely to increase than reduce. There is no factor in these figures for inflation although we continue to push procurement processes to make these savings.

5.9.6 Typically a 1 FE primary expansion, subject to site abnormalities and highway works, would cost between £4m- £5m. A 2 FE secondary expansion, subject to site abnormalities and highway works, would cost between £6m - £8m.

6. CONSULTATION

6.1 The School Organisation Plan (2015-2020) was developed to be regarded as a fluid document which is updated when new information is forthcoming and to be updated annually to reflect and new challenges and how pressures are being met. The purpose of the 2016 Update is to provide that information.

6.2 Primary school and secondary school head-teachers were briefed on 6 October 2016 and 20 September 2016 respectively explaining to them the latest demographic data, demand for school places and specific areas of challenge.

5.3 The People and Communities Extended Departmental Management Team were similarly briefed on 15 September 2016.

6.4 The Children and Education Scrutiny Committee reviewed the 2016 Update to the School Organisation Plan on 14 November 2016.

7. ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES

7.1 The 2016 Update to the School Organisation Plan (2015-2020) will be published on the Council's web site.

7.2 The funding requirements to support the proposals to ensure sufficient school places are delivered have been included in the Medium Term Financial Plan (2017/18 – 2021/22). These proposals were submitted to Corporate Management Team on 16 December 2016 and to Cabinet Policy Forum on 19 December 2016.

8. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 The challenge of meeting the demand for school places remains a constant pressure. Peterborough has the 3rd highest birth rate in the country and one of the highest rates of In Year school admissions in the country. The 2015 – 2020 School Organisation Plan has been reviewed and an Update was submitted to the Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities Scrutiny Committee in November 2016. The demographic forecasts have been updated and a strategy is in place to ensure that Peterborough fulfils its statutory responsibility to provide school places. The 2016 Update outlines how we meet this need.

9. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 9.1 Do Nothing – The consequences of not responding to the recommendations will mean that the Council will be unable to provide sufficient school places and will be in breach of its statutory responsibility.

10. IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 Financial – The capital funding requirements to support the proposals to ensure sufficient school places are delivered have been included in the Medium Term Financial Plan (2017/18 – 2021/22).
- 10.2 Legal – Legal implications are contained within the body of the report.

11. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Used to prepare this report, in accordance with the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985)

- 11.1 School Organisation Plan (2015-2020)

12. APPENDICES

- 12.1 School Organisation Plan Update 2016

DRAFT

UPDATE TO THE SCHOOL ORGANISATION PLAN (2015 - 2020)

Brian Howard

Head of Schools Infrastructure
People and Communities

October 2016

The School Organisation Plan (2015-2020) was developed to be regarded as fluid document which is updated when new information is forthcoming and to be updated annually to reflect new challenges and how pressures are being met.

The purpose of this 2016 report is to provide that updated information

Content

1. 2016 Capital Developments
2. The Challenges of 2016
3. Proposals

Note :

- All the data used in this report for actual and forecasting purposes is based on the Spring 2016 schools census and relates to the 15/16 academic year
- The next schools census takes place on 6 October 2016. Once this data becomes available from November 2016 it will be analysed and the assumptions in this report will be validated and reported through the People and Communities DMT

1. 2016 Capital Developments

During 2016 the following additional primary school places have been created :

- Southfields (210 places) – A £3.5m expansion was completed in April 2016 expanding the school to 3 forms of entry
- St Michaels (210 places) – A £4m expansion is being completed in phases through 2016 and 2017. The 1st and 2nd phases were completed in August and October 2016 respectively allowing the school to be expanded from 1 FE to 2 FE
- Castor (4 places) – This very small school was expanded from September 2016 from 22 to 26 places as a result of the installation of a new mobile classroom
- West Town Primary School (315 places) – The school on Williamson Avenue will move into its new school on the site of the former hospital from 31 October 2016. This expands the school from 1.5 forms of entry to 3 FE. This school has been built by Kier under the governments Priority School Building Programme although PCC have contributed £2m towards the overall cost

During 2016 no additional secondary school places were created

Peterborough was allocated government grants of £1.9m to cover schools capital maintenance in 2016. The only funding the Council is expected to receive for 2017/18 onwards is devolved formula capital grant which is pass-ported direct to the schools and capital maintenance associated with condition works.

For 2017-2018 the Council was allocated £6.9m in Basic Need funding to increase school places and £14.7m in 2018-2019. Early in 2017, the Council will be advised of its Basic Need funding allocation for 2019-2020.

2. The Challenges of 2016

Peterborough remains one of the fastest growing city in the UK. 1,300 dwellings were completed in the year to March 2015 and a further 925 to March 2016. There were an additional 1,020 dwellings under construction as at March 2016. As at March 2016, there were planning permissions in place for over 6,000 further dwellings that have not yet been started. This includes 3,000 at Hampton East which are expected to start to be developed from late 2016. It is anticipated that as the economy recovers the rate of house building will increase although the impact of BREXIT is unknown.

Peterborough's birth rate is the third highest in England, with the highest gross fertility rate (2.34). This figure is the average number of children each woman living in the area would have over her lifetime if current birth rates were consistent.

Peterborough also has one of the country's highest rate of In Year school admissions, i.e. those outside the normal admissions rounds of starting primary or secondary school. So the population is growing rapidly and is highly mobile. Between January 2015 and January 2016 there was an overall increase in pupil numbers of 981. This increase is the result of a mobile pupil population and high numbers of In-Year admissions coupled with increasingly larger cohorts of children starting school. The 2015/16 Reception year cohort was 3037 compared to the 2015/16 Year 11 cohort of 2278. As cohorts move through school, trends demonstrate that the year group population increases further.

In Year School Applications :

During the school summer holidays of summer 2016, 600 In Year applications for primary and secondary school places were received. Of these 56% were new to Peterborough (i.e. from overseas or other parts of the UK). Schools notified us of just under 250 children that left their schools during the summer holidays of 2016.

Primary :

Significant pressures are within primary schools where the number of four year olds in the city has risen from 2,165 in 2006. 3,118 children were allocated a reception school place for September 2016.

This is expected to rise to 3,332 by September 2021. This has meant significant investment has been required during the past 3-4 years to meet basic need.

3,118 children were allocated a Reception school year place for September 2016 against the Published Admission Number (PAN) of 3247, leaving 129 vacancies

As at 1 September 2016 primary school vacancies were as follows :

Reception	129
Year 1	65
Year 2	13
Year 3	58
Year 4	120
Year 5	78
Year 6	114
Total Primary School Vacancies (Sept 16)	577

The future primary school reception forecast against the PAN is as follows:

Year	PAN	Forecast	Notes
2017/2018	3251	3131	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on birth data up to 2015/2016 and then projections and Spring 2016 school census PAN includes builds at Roxhill, Hampton Gardens (x2), Great Haddon (x1), Paston Reserve Forecast excludes any allowance for 5% surplus places
2018/2019	3251	3067	
2019/2020	3341	3129	
2020/2021	3401	3177	
2021/2022	3401	3225	
2022/2023	3431	3273	
2023/2024	3431	3414	

This indicates that sufficient capacity is available in reception year for children age 4 but is a key risk that requires some mitigation by expansion to appropriate schools.

However the very significant growth in In Year school admission applications, in particular from those outside of the UK and from other parts of the UK, will place a strain on the system and is a risk to meeting the Council's statutory responsibility to provide sufficient school places. Temporary mobiles may have to be an option.

The table below demonstrates the impact of the forecast and subsequent shortage of places available across each year group in each academic year.

Academic year	PAN	YRec	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
2016/17	3247	82	74	12	14	-14	110	229
2017/18	3251	120	-13	43	11	-1	-29	89
2018/19	3251	184	26	-46	42	-5	-16	-52
2019/20	3341	212	92	-6	-47	26	-21	-39
2020/21	3401	224	118	60	-7	-64	10	-45
2021/22	3401	176	129	86	59	-24	-80	-14
2022/23	3431	158	79	96	84	43	-40	-105
2023/24	3431	17	-29	-69	-6	-52	-106	-141

The PAN detailed in the table above relies on planned developments going ahead. Without it, further pressure will be expected across all year groups.

Additionally, the Department for Education recommends local authorities allow for a 5% surplus of PAN to allow for parental choice. The table below shows that Peterborough does not have enough surplus capacity within primary schools across almost all year groups even with planned expansion.

Academic year	PAN	5% Surplus of PAN	YRec	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
2016/17	3247	162	-80	-88	-151	-148	-176	-52	66
2017/18	3251	163	-42	-176	-120	-151	-164	-192	-73
2018/19	3251	163	21	-136	-208	-121	-167	-179	-214
2019/20	3341	167	45	-75	-173	-214	-141	-188	-207
2020/21	3401	170	54	-52	-110	-177	-234	-160	-215
2021/22	3401	170	6	-41	-85	-111	-194	-250	-184
2022/23	3431	172	-14	-92	-75	-87	-129	-212	-277
2023/24	3431	172	-154	-201	-241	-178	-224	-278	-313

Secondary :

The impact of this significant growth in primary school age children means that this will eventually put pressure on the Council's secondary schools too. Current forecasts suggest pressure for year 7 places started in 2015 and be critical by 2018. Hence, expansion projects are planned for Ormiston Bushfield Academy and Nene Park Academy to increase their capacity by 2 forms of entry. Additional capacity will also be required regardless of the planned secondary schools for the new housing developments at Hampton East and Paston Reserve. As a consequence, the Council is and must as a priority monitor very closely the demographic trends along with the growth in housing developments. We have also analysed the post code data of children attending our schools to ensure expansions are taking place in the right parts of the City.

2,556 children were allocated a Year 7 school year place for September 2016 against the Published Admission Number (PAN) of 2664, leaving 108 vacancies of which 105 were at Voyager Academy.

As at July 2016 (academic year 2015/16) secondary school vacancies were as follows :

Year 7	178
Year 8	307
Year 9	253
Year 10	109
Year 11	62
Total Secondary School Vacancies (Sept 16)	909

The following table shows the forecast based on the spring 2016 school census. It was reported in Peterborough's School Capacity return to the Department for Education in July 2016, and it demonstrates the anticipated growth in secondary school pupils over the coming years.

Academic year	Y7 PAN	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11
2016/17	2664	2617	2523	2345	2287	2278
2017/18	2739	2741	2637	2542	2363	2287
2018/19	2919	2978	2761	2657	2561	2363
2019/20	3069	3205	3000	2782	2677	2561
2020/21	3129	3251	3229	3023	2803	2677
2021/22	3189	3391	3275	3254	3045	2803
2022/23	3189	3400	3416	3300	3278	3045
2023/24	3189	3540	3426	3442	3324	3278

Forecasted growth shows that pressure on secondary school places in Peterborough will reach critical levels next year and gets worse in September 2018 despite the proposed extensions to OBA and NPA. The table below shows the forecasted shortfall in secondary school places. Secondary school place vacancies along with the forecasted future shortfall demonstrate the limited options available to families and pupils in Peterborough.

Academic year	Y7 PAN	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11
2016/17	2664	47	186	302	330	129
2017/18	2739	-2	27	167	384	330
2018/19	2919	-59	-22	7	148	384
2019/20	3069	-136	-81	-43	-13	148

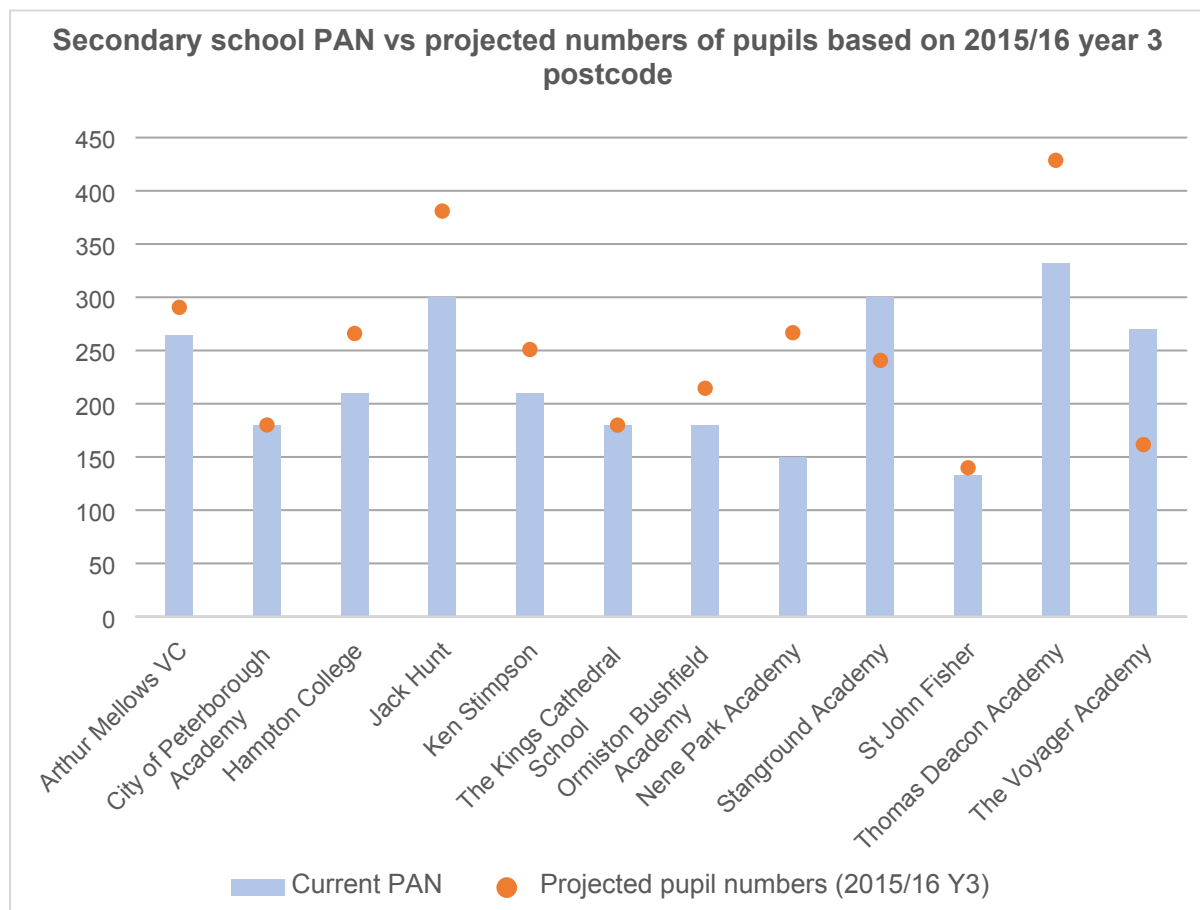
2020/21	3129	-122	-160	-104	-64	-13
2021/22	3189	-202	-146	-185	-126	-64
2022/23	3189	-211	-227	-171	-209	-126
2023/24	3189	-351	-237	-253	-195	-209

This is emphasised further by the table below, which shows the level of shortfall when considering the recommended 5% surplus figure as suggested by the Department for Education in order to provide choice. (please note that despite forecasting showing a shortfall of 86 places below for September 2016 there were 108 vacancies)

Academic year	Y7 PAN	5% Surplus of PAN	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11
2016/17	2664	133	-86	53	168	197	-4
2017/18	2739	138	-140	-111	29	245	192
2018/19	2919	146	-205	-168	-139	2	238
2019/20	3069	153	-290	-235	-197	-166	-5
2020/21	3129	156	-278	-317	-260	-220	-169
2021/22	3189	159	-361	-306	-344	-286	-223
2022/23	3189	159	-370	-387	-330	-368	-286
2023/24	3189	159	-511	-396	-412	-355	-368

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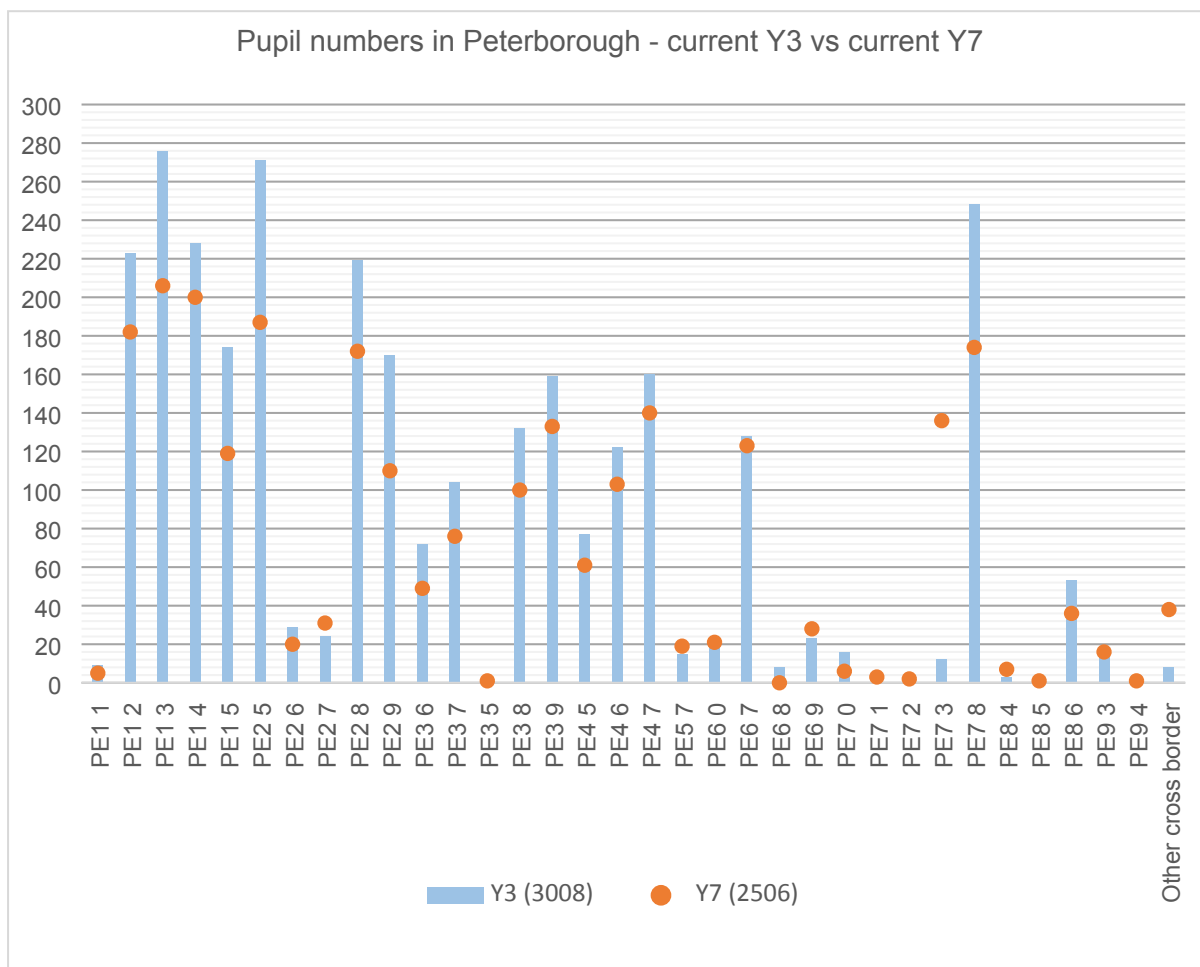
A key priority of the Council is to provide local school places for children. Given the secondary school demand post code analysis was carried out to show the level of challenge based on children in Year 3 (spring 2016 census); a graph showing the outcome of the analysis is shown below. Secondary school attendance has been analysed by the pupil's home postcode, and proportions used to create assumptions of where year 3 pupils are likely attend based on current secondary attendance. This data was used to validate the assumption to expand both OBA and NPA.



There are anomalies within this data. Current low attendance at The Voyager School is reflected in the projected number of Y3 pupils likely to attend, whereas we know that due to lack of choice and capacity, pupils will be directed to this school. The City of Peterborough Academy projections are also lower than we anticipate due to the school not currently operating at full capacity due to the length of time it has been open and the school admitting students from the bottom up year-on-year. It is expected that this school will also reach capacity.

Furthermore, there are a number of cross border pupils attending secondary provision in Peterborough (namely at Arthur Mellows, Stanground Academy and Hampton College) that are not reflected in Y3 pupil numbers, as they only access cross border schools when they reach secondary school age.

The graph below shows the level of pupils moving up through the school system by comparing the number of Y3 pupils with Y7 pupils by postcode. This emphasises existing the localised pressure on secondary school places over the coming years. It should be noted that this does not consider the trend on further in-year growth which Peterborough experiences, nor accounts for future housing developments.



This graph clearly illustrates the recent growth in the number of children in primary schools and the lack of capacity in Year 7. It also illustrates the pressure is across the city and that consideration has to be given to the expansion of more of our secondary school estate. This is underway and was conveyed to Secondary School Headteachers on 20 September 2016.

3. Proposals :

Present proposals are as follows :

Primary Schools

- A full review of the primary school estate is presently being carried out to identify which schools from a site perspective have the capacity to expand whether that be by 0.5 or by 1 form of entry. Each school is being assessed against a set of criteria and a red, amber, green matrix will be produced. This is a desk top exercise. Those schools categorised as green or amber will then be assessed in further detail with site visits and subject to this further interrogation a decision will then be taken as to whether to instruct a design team to be established to develop a feasibility scheme for expansion. This 1st phase of analysis is due to be complete by December 2016
- Ongoing monitoring and reporting to People and Communities DMT of In Year applications and school place numbers on roll with a view to creating bulge years where possible. A Year 2 bulge year class of 30 children was created at Gladstone School effective from 1 October 2016
- Paston Reserve Primary School – this is proposed to be a new 2FE school on the Paston Reserve site. A free school bid was submitted to the New Schools Network by Arthur Mellows Village College on 28 September 2016. A decision is not due until March 2017. The intention is to open the school from September 2018 but this may best be deferred until September 2019 to open concurrent with the Secondary school
- Hampton Gardens Primary School - this is proposed to be a new 2FE school on the Hampton Garden site where some 3000 units are due to be built. A free school bid was submitted to the New Schools Network by the Hampton Academies Trust on 28 September 2016. A decision is not due until March 2017. The intention is to open the school from September 2019
- Roxhill Primary School – this is proposed to be a 1FE school to open in September 2019 serving 600 units on the Roxhill estate adjacent to the A1 and north of the proposed Great Haddon development
- In view of the ongoing demand and pressure for places from the new Cardea estate at Stanground a feasibility study to expand Oakdale primary school from 1 FE to 2 FE has commenced. A feasibility scheme and budget will be determined by December 2016
- Gladstone Primary School – Due to a shortage of school places in Year 2 the school took an additional form of entry into their Year 2 from 1 October 2016. Fortunately due to their recent expansion and new build they have the accommodation to take an additional 30 children and be able to get them all through to the end of Year 6
- Discussions have been held with a number of other primary schools who have the capacity to take a bulge year and they have been put on stand-by

Secondary Schools

- Hampton Gardens Secondary School – This new 8 form entry school is due to open in September 2017. This a £22m funded free school by the Education Funding Agency. 4 FE will be available to Cambridgeshire children from Yaxley and Farcet. The other 4 FE will be for children from the 3000 unit new Hampton East housing estate. In the short term however the school will provide some additional capacity to meet the City's overall demand
- Jack Hunt Secondary School will be expanded by 1 FE from September 2018. Planning approval was granted October 2016

- Paston Reserve Secondary School – This is a new 8 FE school to be built on the Paston Reserve site to serve the children from the new housing estate as well as the proposed new housing estate adjacent to Paston Reserve known as Norwood which will provide between 1,500 and 2,300 units. Pupil yield modelling shows that the housing estates will generate up to 5 FE. An additional 3 FE will provide some capacity to meet the demand from the rest of the City. A free school application is presently being developed by Arthur Mellows Village College to run the school. This bid is due to be submitted to the New Schools Network in March 2017. The plan is to open the new school from September 2019
- Desk top feasibility studies to expand both Ormiston Bushfield Academy and Nene Park Academy each by 2 forms of entry were completed in 2015. Following analysis of post code data of children in the schools in Year 7 and 8 and comparing those post codes to children in years 3 and below which proved that expansion is required if places are to continue to be made available to local children, schemes are presently being designed in detail and costed. The objective is that the schools are expanded to take their 2 additional forms of entry into Year 7 from September 2018
- Thomas Deacon Academy - Expansion by 1 form of entry was initially proposed in 2014 and referenced in the Councils Capital Programme for 2015. This is still under consideration as it would provide capacity for the local area
- Analysis of post code data has been completed for all secondary schools comparing the post codes of their children in Year 7 and 8 to that of children in Years 3 and below. Proposals for further expansions to the existing secondary school estate will come forward early in 2017

Below is a table of the present major proposed developments from the Medium Term Financial Plan (2016 – 2021) :

Secondary Schools	Proposal	PAN Increase	Extra Places	Year	Cost in MTFP	Comment / Status
Hampton Gardens	8 FE new build	240	1200 + 300 6 th form	2017	£22m EFA grant funded	Due to open Sept 17
Jack Hunt	1 FE expansion	30	150	2018	£7.5m	Start on site July 17
Ormiston Bushfield Academy	2 FE expansion	60	300	2018	£4m	Start on site July 17
Nene Park Academy	2 FE expansion	60	300	2018	£4.5m	Start on site July 17
Paston Reserve	8 FE new build	240	1200	2019	£25m estimate	Will be seeking grant funding as part of Free School process / bid
Primary Schools	Proposal	PAN Increase	Extra Places	Year	Cost in MTFP	Comment Status
Paston Reserve	2 FE new build	60	420	2019	£3m	Will be seeking grant funding as part of Free School process / bid
Roxhill	1 FE new build	30	210	2019	£3.5m estimate	S106 Agreement completed Oct 2016
Hampton Gardens	2 FE new build	60	420	2019	£2m	Will be seeking grant funding as part of Free School process / bid

As part of the development of the 2017 – 2022 MTFP capital bids will be made to support further school builds and expansions and any changes to the above cost estimates / assumptions. Bids will be made by the end of December 2016 as part of the MTFP process

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CABINET	AGENDA ITEM No. 9
16 JANUARY 2017	PUBLIC REPORT

Contact Officer(s):	Pippa Turvey, Democratic and Constitutional Services Manager	Tel. 452460
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OUTCOME OF PETITIONS

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S	
FROM: Directors	Deadline date : N/A
It is recommended that Cabinet notes the actions taken in respect of petitions.	

1. ORIGIN OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report is submitted following the presentation of petitions directly to Council officers and to Council at its meeting held on 14 December 2016.

2. PURPOSE AND REASON FOR REPORT

- 2.1 The purpose of this report is to update Cabinet on the progress being made in response to petitions submitted at meetings of Cabinet and Council.
- 2.2 This report is for Cabinet to consider under its Terms of Reference No. 3.2.3 – ‘To take a leading role in promoting the economic, environmental and social well-being of the area’.

3. TIMESCALE

Is this a Major Policy Item/Statutory Plan?	NO	If yes, date for Cabinet meeting	N/A
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4. OUTCOME OF PETITIONS

Presented to Council Officers

- 4.1 **Petition relating to Management of Woodland Area adjoining Householder’s Gardens to the back of Coniston Road, Gunthorpe, Peterborough**

This petition was presented to Council officers on 23 November 2016 by Linda and Trevor Redshaw. The petition contained 21 valid signatures and called upon Peterborough City Council to take action in relation to tree management in the woodland area behind Coniston Road, Gunthorpe.

The Council’s Amey Partnership Manager responded to the lead petitioner and confirmed that the matter had been investigated by the Natural and Historic Environment Manager and the Tree Service Manager at Amey.

The response outlined that the trees directly to the rear of the properties were not owned by Peterborough City Council, however the adjoining woodland was.

Arrangements have been made for the relevant checks to establish ownership to the land to the rear of the properties, however it was currently believed to be unregistered and not within the Council's power to maintain.

Amey would complete a health and safety inspection of all the Council owned trees to the rear of the properties and would undertake any work necessary to prune or fell trees with defined Health and Safety risks.

In the longer term the Council was keen to reduce the impact of its woodland and shelter belts on adjoining properties. Over the first part of 2017 the Trees and Woodland Strategy was to be reviews, and would include consideration of how the Council could tackle the city's shelter belts and woodlands over the medium and long term period.

4.2 **Petition relating to parking issues in Zone F**

This petition was presented to Council officers on 25 November 2016 by Andrew Moore. The petition contained 55 valid signatures and called upon Peterborough City Council to take action to deal with parking issues in Zone F.

The Council's Network and Traffic Manager responded to the lead petitioner and advised that the petition's suggestion of dividing the current Zone F into smaller zones to prevent issues from happening was a possible solution. However any such solution would require a change to the legal order that covered on street parking, and this would need to follow the statutory procedure, including consultation with all properties within Zone F. The process would take a minimum of 4-6 months to complete and would require changes to the resident parking signage throughout the zone. There would also be a subsequent transition period, in terms of enforcement, as the old resident permits could take up to 12 months to expire.

A similar process would need to be followed to implement the petition's alternative suggestion of including the street name on the parking permits. This would also require amendment to the legal order to enable Zone F to be removed. It was advised that the benefit of a parking zone was that it enabled residents to park in adjoining streets on those occasions where all the parking in their own is occupied, and this benefit would be lost with the second suggestion.

The Council were in the process of changing the way in which business permits were dealt with. These changes should be in place for April 2017. This should reduce the number of business permits issued whilst still ensuring that those businesses with a legitimate need can still operate successfully.

The operational hours for parking enforcement, which whilst not directly linked to the Zone coverage, were being reviewed by parking services at present.

The solution suggested by the Network and Traffic Manager was to consider the first option of consulting on the creation of two smaller zones, with the split being along an east-west line along Padholme Road. The Lead Petitioner's thoughts were sought on this proposal before any consultation process was commenced.

Presented to Council – 14 December 2016

4.3 **Petition relating to measures on Eastern Avenue to ensure safe crossing during busy hours**

This petition was presented to Council on 14 December 2016 by Councillor Smith. The petition contained 117 valid signatures and called upon Peterborough City Council put in place measure on Eastern Avenue to ensure safe crossing during busy hours.

The Principal Transport Planning Officer responded to the lead petitioner and advised that officers had surveyed the junction of Eastern Avenue and Newark Avenue after receiving a previous request for a new crossing. The results of this survey were currently being examined alongside the junction to if it scored highly enough to warrant a new crossing.

It was further advised that if the site did merit a new crossing, then it was likely that this would not be installed until 2018/2019. This was because the Council's capital programme for new highway infrastructure was already set out for the next financial year.

5. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 As the petitions presented in this report have been dealt with by Cabinet Members or officers, it is appropriate that the action taken is reported to Cabinet, prior to it being included within the Executive's report to Council.

6. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 6.1 There have been no alternative options considered.

7. IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 There are no legal, financial or equalities implications arising from the issues considered.

8. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Used to prepare this report, in accordance with the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985)

- 8.1 Petitions presented to Cabinet and Council and responses from officers.

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