



Cabinet

Date **Wednesday 13 December 2017**
Time **10.00 am**
Venue **The Main Hall, Durham Town Hall, Market Place, Durham,
DH1 3NJ**

Business

Part A

**Items during which the press and public are welcome to attend -
members of the public can ask questions with the Chairman's
agreement**

1. Public Questions
2. Minutes of the meeting held on Wednesday 15 November 2017
(Pages 3 - 6)
3. Declarations of interest

Ordinary Decisions:

4. Mainstream Primary and Secondary Funding Formula 2018-19 - Joint Report of Corporate Director of Children and Young People's Services and Corporate Director of Resources (Pages 7 - 50)
5. Enterprise Zone: Business Rate Growth Income Pooling Agreement - Joint Report of Corporate Director of Resources and Corporate Director of Regeneration and Local Services (Pages 51 - 56)
6. Update on the delivery of the Medium Term Financial Plan 7 - Report of Director of Transformation and Partnerships (Pages 57 - 60)
7. Quarter Two 2017/18 Performance Management Report - Report of Director of Transformation and Partnerships (Pages 61 - 114)
8. Oral Health Update - Joint Report of Corporate Director of Adult and Health Services and Director of Public Health County Durham (Pages 115 - 130)
9. Such other business as, in the opinion of the Chairman of the meeting, is of sufficient urgency to warrant consideration.
10. Any resolution relating to the exclusion of the public during the discussion of items containing exempt information.

Part B

Items during which it is considered the meeting will not be open to the public (consideration of exempt or confidential information)

11. Such other business as, in the opinion of the Chairman of the meeting, is of sufficient urgency to warrant consideration.

Helen Lynch

Head of Legal and Democratic Services

County Hall
Durham
5 December 2017

To: **The Members of the Cabinet**

Councillors S Henig and A Napier (Leader and Deputy Leader of the Council) together with Councillors J Allen, J Brown, O Gunn, L Hovvels, O Johnson, C Marshall, K Shaw and B Stephens

Contact: Ros Layfield

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DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL

At a Meeting of **Cabinet** held in **Committee Room 2, County Hall, Durham** on **Wednesday 15 November 2017** at **10.00 am**

Present:

Councillor S Henig (Leader of the Council) in the Chair

Cabinet Members:

Councillors J Allen, J Brown, O Gunn, L Hovvells, O Johnson, C Marshall, A Napier, K Shaw and B Stephens

Also Present:

Councillors D Bell, J Blakey, J Clare, R Crute, S Dunn, M McKeon, A Patterson, J Shuttleworth and A Surtees

1 Public Questions

Councillor C Marshall in responding to a question from Mr R Cornwell about the consultation on the Lettings Board in Durham City which took place early in the year, advised of the process for considering the responses made and the next steps.

2 Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 18 October 2017 were confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

3 Declarations of interest

There were no declarations of interest.

4 Council Tax Base 2018/19 and Forecast Surplus on the Council Tax Collection Fund as 31 March 2018 [Key Decision: CORP/R/17/03]

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director of Resources which determined the Council's Tax Base for all domestic properties liable to pay council tax and reported on the estimated collection fund surplus as at 31 March 2018 (for copy see file of minutes).

Resolved:

That the recommendations in the report be approved.

5 Review of School Provision in County Durham: Ensuring Financial Sustainability of Schools [Key Decision: CORP/R/17/01]

The Cabinet considered a joint report of the Corporate Director of Children and Young People's Services, and the Corporate Director of Resources which described the financial challenge being experienced by schools across the county. The report proposed that the Council implements a strategic review of educational provision on a locality basis across the county, to ensure that County Durham has an appropriate mix and number of high performing, financially sustainable schools (for copy see file of minutes).

Councillor O Gunn provided a detailed response to a question from Councillor J Shuttleworth about the financial position of Wellfield and Wolsingham Schools, and the information that had been provided to local councillors.

Resolved:

That the recommendations in the report be approved.

6 County Durham Plan Progress Report and the Council's Response to the Planning for the Right Homes in the Right Places Consultation [Key Decision: REAL/03/17]

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director of Regeneration and Local Services which updated Members on the current position with the County Durham Plan and outlined the timetable for taking it forward through the agreement of a new Local Development Scheme (for copy see file of minutes).

Resolved:

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

7 Forecast of Revenue and Capital Outturn 2017/18 – Period to 30 September 2017 Consultation

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director of Resources which provided Cabinet with information on the forecast revenue and capital outturn for 2017/18; the forecast for the Council's Council Tax and Business Rates Collection Fund position at 31 March 2018; and the use of earmarked, cash limit and general reserves. The report also sought approval of the budget adjustments and proposed sums outside of the cash limit (for copy see file of minutes).

Resolved:

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

8 Mid-Year Review Report on Treasury Management for the period to 30 September 2017

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director of Resources which provided information on the treasury management mid-year position for 2017/18 and sought approval of a revision to the Council's Investment Strategy (for copy see file of minutes).

Resolved:

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

9 Review of Humanitarian Support in County Durham

The Cabinet considered a joint report of the Director of Transformation and Partnerships, and Corporate Director of Children and Young People's Services which outlined the findings of the evaluation of the first year of delivering resettlement support under the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (SVPRS) and considered future support for the programme. The report also provided an update on other humanitarian support schemes in the county and informed Members about the government's national scheme for accommodating asylum-seekers, and considered approaches received from the Home Office to encourage County Durham to participate in asylum-seeker dispersal (for copy see file of minutes).

Cabinet members acknowledged the work that had been undertaken in supporting the programme, and asked that their thanks be conveyed to those involved including staff, volunteers, members, schools and partners.

Resolved:

That the recommendations contained in the report be approved.

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Cabinet

13 December 2017



**Mainstream Primary and Secondary
Funding Formula 2018-19**

Report of Corporate Management Team

**Margaret Whellans, Corporate Director of Children and Young
People's Services**

John Hewitt, Corporate Director of Resources

**Councillor Olwyn Gunn, Portfolio Holder for Children and
Young People's Services**

Councillor Alan Napier, Portfolio Holder for Finance

Purpose of the Report

- 1 To consider the Council's approach to setting a funding formula for mainstream primary and secondary schools for 2018-19. This formula will apply to maintained schools from 1 April 2018 and academies from 1 September 2018.¹

Background

- 2 The main source of funding for mainstream primary and secondary schools and academies is the local formula. Each local authority currently sets its own formula, within the restrictions imposed by the DfE, after consultation with schools and the Schools Forum. Subject to legislation to provide the necessary powers, from 2020/21 the Government intends to determine funding to individual schools via the National Funding Formula (NFF).
- 3 Mainstream schools also receive funding for High Needs Special Educational Needs (SEN) pupils, early years (where primary schools have nursery units), post-16 funding and also the Pupil Premium, which in the current year is worth £19 million.
- 4 The formula is applied directly to maintained schools and is used by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) in determining funding for academies.
- 5 Funding for the formula is provided through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The element for academies, as determined by the local formula, is recouped from the overall DSG allocations for the local authority area and paid direct to academies. The remaining DSG is paid to the Council, who then

¹ References in this report to schools should be read to include both maintained schools and academies.

distributes (delegates) the funding received to individual maintained schools in line with their formula funding allocations.

- 6 For the current year, as in past years, DSG funding allocations are largely based on historic allocations dating back to the mid-2000s.
- 7 Since 2013/14, local discretion over the local funding formulae used to determine allocations to individual schools has been significantly restricted, with local decision making limited to the application of a relatively small number of permissible formula factors, most of which are pupil-led, with the rest being either school-led or relating to specific premises related costs. There is still, however, significant variation between local authorities in terms of the proportions of funding allocated to different factors within the formula.
- 8 Final approval of the formula is normally a delegated decision taken by the Corporate Director of Resources in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Portfolio Holders. Consultation with the Schools Forum would normally start before the summer, with further consultation in the autumn. At that stage agreement would be reached on a draft formula, which would then be amended once final data and funding is made available by the ESFA in December.
- 9 For the most part, the local schools funding formula in Durham has not changed from year-to-year in respect of either the formula factors or the proportions allocated to each factor and in general there has been little appetite by either schools or the Council to make significant changes to the formula. This was a conscious decision to try and restrict turbulence within the schools funding regime in Durham. One exception was in respect of the primary lump sum, which has been reduced over the past two years, with the funding released being used to increase the allocation of pupil-led funding for secondary schools. This was not supported by primary schools representatives on the Schools Forum.
- 10 The process of setting the formula for 2018-19 has been different to previous years, because it is the first year to be affected by the NFF, which has been an aim of Government policy since 2010.
- 11 For 2018-19, funding allocations to the local authority area through the DSG will be based on the NFF, but individual local authorities are still required to set a local formula. In 2019-20 the same arrangement will apply, but with effect from 2020-21, local formulas will be replaced by the NFF, which will determine allocations to individual schools. The Government are encouraging local authorities to move their local formula towards the NFF over the next two years.
- 12 The change in the method of DSG allocation is estimated to increase funding to schools in County Durham by £4.19 million in 2018/19. This represents circa 1% of the additional £416 million being made available nationally to increase DSG funding in 2018/19. In addition, changes in pupil numbers and one-off adjustments add a further circa £3.55 million in funding to County Durham schools, making the estimated increase in funding circa £7.74 million in 2018/19.

- 13 It is important to note that nearly half of the increase is due to increases in pupil numbers, which for some schools will be sufficient that schools will have to increase expenditure in order to have adequate resources to cope with a larger number of pupils on roll. The increase in required expenditure in some schools could exceed the additional resources generated by the additional pupil numbers. Schools are also, of course, subject to other financial pressures through increased costs brought about by inflation and pay awards etc.
- 14 This report focuses solely on the impact on individual schools from the additional DSG funding available next year and the local formula that is to be adopted to distribute that funding to individual schools. It does not factor in any spending pressures or the relative financial strength (retained surpluses or deficits) of the school, neither of which can be reflected in the formula.
- 15 The introduction of the NFF means that the Council needs to carefully consider how its local formula differs from the NFF and the implications of these differences, specifically:
 - (a) how will these differences affect schools when their funding changes from the local formula to the hard NFF in 2020-21?
 - (b) how will the Council justify retaining significant differences in funding between the allocations in the NFF and the allocations in the local formula in 2018/19 and 2019/20?
- 16 At present there is not sufficient information available to definitively calculate and accurately model how the NFF will work in 2020-21, but there is sufficient information available to model the impact of different options in 2018-19, using estimates of pupil numbers and 2017-18 data on the proportions of pupils eligible for additional needs funding. This is the key focus of this report.
- 17 The final version of the formula must be submitted to the ESFA by mid-January.

Local Schools Formula 2018/19: Options Considered

- 18 In considering the options available to the Council in setting the local funding formula for mainstream primary and secondary schools for 2018-19, three options have been modelled and consulted upon:
 - (a) Leave the local formula as it is, with minimal changes only applied in 2018/19;
 - (b) Change the local formula so that it matches the NFF as closely as possible in 2018/19;
 - (c) Make changes to the local formula in 2018/19 such that it reduces the differences between the local formula and the NFF, but not to the same extent as in b);
- 19 In respect of option b), the Council is not be able to match the NFF exactly, because:

- (a) the NFF is based on older data, than will be used for the actual local formula, so the number of pupils qualifying for each of the additional needs factors will be different to those published at this time;
 - (b) the amounts provided in the NFF for premises factors are based on 2017-18 allocations and do not match the estimated allocations required for 2018-19.
- 20 Initial modelling work undertaken to estimate the impact of the different options was shared with all members, the Schools Forum members and all school Chairs of Governors and Head Teachers on 19 October, 2017. The formulas have been refined since they were shared and the most up-to-date versions of the options are summarised in Appendix 2.
- 21 The estimated total DSG funding to be allocated via the local formula in 2018/19 is £298,224,933. This is adjusted for de-delegation, which reduces the total to be allocated to schools to £297,696,823. For the purposes of modelling the impact on individual schools at Appendix 3, figures are rounded. The totals are therefore slightly different to the unrounded figures quoted here.
- 22 The main differences between the various options that have been modelled are the amounts allocated to individual factors and the factors used in each version of the potential local formula for 2018/19.
- 23 An overview of each of the options considered and consulted upon is set out in paragraphs 24 to 37 below:

Minimal Change Option

- 24 This version retains the existing 2017-18 formula factors, but with updated factor values (i.e. amounts per eligible pupil or per school) based on estimates of funding for 2018-19 and pupil numbers as at October 2017.

NFF Option

- 25 This uses the lump sums from the NFF and for pupil-led funding uses the factor values from the NFF, adjusted *pro rata*, so that the formula is affordable within the estimated funding for 2018-19, with the exception of minimum per-pupil funding (MPPF – paragraph 37 below), which uses the NFF values without adjustment.

Transitional Option

- 26 This compares the minimal change and NFF options and seeks to reduce the differences by one-third, with the intention of reducing the differences by a further third in 2019/20, with the aim of smoothing in the changes in funding when the NFF replaces local formulas from 2020/21. As with the NFF option, the changes in factor values are adjusted *pro rata*, to make the formula affordable.
- 27 Moving towards convergence with the NFF means that some factor values are increased compared to the minimal change option and some are decreased,

depending upon whether the minimal change values are more or less than the NFF values. The impact of this on a school depends upon how much of a school's funding is provided through each factor and this means that the change in funding with the transitional option is unlikely to be exactly equal to one-third of the way between the minimal change and NFF options. For some schools the change in funding with the transitional option may be greater than the change in funding for either the minimal change and NFF options. Paragraphs 28 to 37 below provide an overview of the significant differences between the allocations to factors in the formula under each of the options.

Free School Meals Entitlement

- 28 This is a proxy measure² for deprivation in the current local formula and is used to allocate a substantial proportion of the deprivation linked funding for secondary schools only. In the NFF it is used across both phases to allocate an amount to recognise that schools need to provide free meals for eligible pupils and the rate is set on the basis of a cost of £2.30 per meal.

FSM6

- 29 This is for pupils who have been recorded as being eligible for a free school meal on any schools census in the past six years. It is the same measure as is used for the Pupil Premium, but unlike the Pupil Premium, which is meant to be targeted towards individual pupils, this is intended to be a measure of relative need between schools. This measure is not used in the local formula currently but is used in the NFF.

IDACI

- 30 The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is a subset of the Index of Multiple Deprivation and identifies the probability that a child will suffer income deprivation based on the area in which they live. The most deprived areas are in Band A and the least in Band G, which is not eligible for funding. IDACI based allocations feature in both the local and NFF, though the factor values are different.

English as an Additional Language

- 31 This factor is for pupils recorded with English as an Additional Language in the last three years. It is not currently used in the local formula but features in the NFF.

Low Prior Attainment

- 32 This factor is for pupils who have not reached a satisfactory standard of attainment in their previous phase of education. The criteria used are:

² A proxy measure is a way of identifying pupils whose circumstances are likely to mean that they are more likely to need additional support at school compared to other pupils. All of the proxy measures have some weaknesses and so a number are used in the formula to minimise the risk that individual schools miss out on funding for additional needs.

- (a) Primary: pupils who did not achieve a good level of development on the new Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) and pupils who achieved either fewer than 78 points or fewer than 73 points on the previous EYFSP. The local formula uses 73 points as the threshold;
- (b) Secondary: pupils who are below the expected standard of achievement in either English reading, English teacher-assessed writing, or mathematics at KS2.

Lump Sum

- 33 Most of the formula is intended to maximise pupil-led funding, on the basis that funding should follow pupils and that unpopular schools which lose pupils should not be propped-up through local formulas, however, the lump sum is included to recognise that all schools have some fixed costs, in respect of leadership, maintenance and administration.
- 34 The lump sum in the NFF (£110,000) is significantly less than the values used in the current local formula (£160,000 for primary schools and £175,000 for secondary schools). The regulations currently state that the lump sums paid to individual schools must be the same for each school in the phase and that the maximum lump sum that can be payable is £175,000.

Sparsity

- 35 This factor is intended to provide additional support to small schools in rural areas, beyond the support provided through the lump sum, recognising that some schools are small because of where they are located and that without these schools pupils would have to travel unacceptably long distances to get to school. It is not currently used in the local formula but features in the NFF. In practice the eligibility criteria restricts the number of schools that are eligible and in practice the schools that qualify in Durham are all in the Dales.

Premises Factors

- 36 These will be funded through the DSG on the basis of historic allocations, with an indexation adjustment for the PFI factor. The figures shown in Appendix 2 are the Council's estimates for next year.

Minimum Per-Pupil Funding

- 37 This factor is new and is included in the NFF. It is intended to ensure that all schools have sufficient funding, including larger schools with relatively low levels of deprivation or low prior attainment. The NFF option uses the values that will be used by the ESFA in the 2019-20 version of the NFF, the transitional option uses the lower values used by the ESFA in determining DSG funding per pupil for 2018-19.

Comparison of Funding Allocations

- 38 The proportions of funding that would be allocated through the different options are shown in Table 1 below:

	Minimal change	NFF option	Transitional option
Basic funding per pupil	70.2%	69.4%	70.2%
Deprivation	12.3%	11.2%	12.0%
English as an Additional Language	-	0.2%	0.1%
Low Prior Attainment	1.9%	7.7%	3.6%
Minimum per-pupil funding	-	0.2%	0.0%
Lump sum	13.4%	9.1%	11.9%
Sparsity	-	0.1%	0.0%
Premises factors	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Mobility / growth	-	-	-
Total Funding	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 39 The NFF significantly reduces the allocations / proportion of funding via lump sums and significantly increases funding for low prior attainment compared to the local formula. The NFF also reduces the allocation to deprivation funding compared to the local formula.
- 40 Details of the estimated impact of each of the options for individual schools are shown in Appendix 3, which shows for each school the change in funding for each of the three options compared to actual 2017-18 formula funding. The change in funding reflects both the additional funding provided through the revised DSG allocations and also changes in pupil numbers. As noted in paragraph 27, the changes in funding are not necessarily as might be expected in that for some schools the transitional option results in greater changes in funding than either of the minimal change or NFF options.

Summary Impact of Options Considered

- 41 Based on modelling of what individual schools would receive in 2018/19 under each of the three options compared to funding in 2017-18, the following table provides a summary of the impacts:

		Primary		Secondary		Total	
		Increased Funding	Reduced Funding	Increased Funding	Reduced Funding	Increased Funding	Reduced Funding
Minimal change	Number and (%) impacted	143	72	24	7	167	79
		67%	33%	77%	23%	68%	32%
	Average change in funding	£30,000	-£21,000	£257,000	-£90,000	£63,000	-£27,000
NFF	Number and (%) impacted	144	71	22	9	166	80
		67%	33%	71%	29%	67%	33%
	Average change in funding	£41,000	-£21,000	£239,000	-£145,000	£67,000	-£35,000
Transitional	Number and (%) impacted	146	69	23	8	169	77
		68%	32%	74%	26%	69%	31%
	Average change in funding	£32,000	-£21,000	£253,000	-£93,000	£62,000	-£29,000

- 42 Appendices 4a and 4b show the impact of the options in the context of funding and balances for maintained schools.

Consultation

- 43 The Schools Forum met on 19 October 2017, to consider a report outlining the impacts of the NFF announcements on 14 September 2017. Subsequent to this meeting details of the potential impacts of different options on individual schools was circulated to all members of the Schools Forum and placed on the Schools Extranet. Briefings were also sent to the Chairs of Governors of all schools in the County.
- 44 The Schools Forum agreed to hold working groups to discuss the issues and options available in detail and to consider alternatives. Four working group meetings were subsequently held, on 31 October and 2, 15 and 16 November 2017, but with a limited attendance. On 5 December 2017, the Schools Forum considered a report outlining the outcome of the formula working group discussions during November and to consider the “final” proposals that are included in this report. A presentation was also been provided to maintained secondary school head teachers on 15 November 2017 and a briefing given to school business managers on 23 November 2017.
- 45 Overall, feedback from the Schools Forum working groups and individual schools has tended to favour a transitional option.
- 46 There has been some support for the minimal change and NFF options from particular schools, depending on how the proposals affect them:
- (a) for the minimal change option, it was suggested that this would allow time for schools to adjust to the NFF over a number of years, which would allow schools to plan for reductions in funding and allow for staffing reductions to be planned around natural wastage, with a reduction in the cost of redundancy;
 - (b) the NFF option received support on the grounds that the local formula appears to underfund some schools with potentially significant increases in funding for these schools under the NFF option.
- 47 In respect of the argument for using the transitional option to smooth the changes in funding, an alternative view was put forward that change is easier to manage if the changes are implemented once and not over a number of years; the advantage of this is that staffing changes can be completed in a single exercise, which avoids the need to repeat restructurings on an annual basis and can impact on the school’s wider reputation, particularly with parents, if they see regular changes in staffing.
- 48 Concern was also expressed about the impact of these options on different phases:

- (a) A suggestion that the primary lump sum should not be changed in advance of the replacement of local formulas with the NFF, to protect small primary schools for another two years;
 - (b) Concern that secondary schools have historically been under-funded relative to primary schools, and that the high primary lump sum diverts funding from secondary schools and that this has an impact on the education outcomes achieved by pupils at the latter.
- 49 The working group meetings were also provided with illustrations of an option to amend the protection provided to schools through the Minimum Funding Guarantee, which limits reductions in funding per pupil from year-to-year and is allowed in 2018/19 and 2019/20. The meetings were advised that the Council did not recommend varying the protection as the current arrangements were in line with the proposals that would be in place under the NFF and because this would further reduce funding for other schools. No concerns were raised about this by Forum members.
- 50 On 7 November 2017, Children and Young Peoples Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee received a report and presentation on the schools formula funding options and the impact of the NFF. The Committee recognised that the impact on schools varied and that changes in pupil numbers skewed the year on year comparisons. The complexity and challenge of the issue and the difficulty of making changes to the local formula next year were acknowledged, with the Committee recognising that any change there would inevitably be to the benefit of some schools, but to the detriment of other schools.
- 51 The Children and Young Peoples Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee also recognised the fact that no movement towards the NFF would potentially create significant challenges for a number of schools in 2020/21 when the NFF was used by the ESFA to allocate funding to individual schools and also delay the benefit to those that would gain under the NFF proposals. In conclusion, the Committee was supportive of the proposals to use a transitional version of the formula, recognising that this was something which the ESFA was encouraging and that this seemed the fairest solution to what was a difficult issue.
- 52 A more detailed written response was received from the Durham Association of Secondary Head teachers (DASH) on 22 November 2017. The response set out a number of issues:
- (a) More than one version of the formula options had been provided in terms of modelled impact on individual schools.
- This reflects the complexity of the changes and the short timescale for modelling options and producing information for consultation. This was the result of delays in the release of Government guidance;
- (b) Concern about the loss of funding for some schools compared to the commitment by the DfE for additional funding for every school.

This commitment made by the DfE was in respect of the NFF allocations to local authorities, and as noted, this has resulted in an additional £4.1 million in funding for 2018-19. The impact of the options depends upon the characteristics and profile of pupils in individual schools. Significantly, some schools are affected by reductions in pupil numbers and all of the secondary schools whose funding would reduce under one or more of the options has a reducing number of pupils on roll, which is the prime cause of these reductions rather than the relative formulas adopted.

- (c) Concerns that the NFF option would lead to a reduction in secondary funding, and a corresponding increase in primary funding, at a time when secondary schools are seen as a priority for improvements in performance compared to primary schools, which are performing better than secondary schools across the region.

The NFF and transitional options are both based on the NFF announced by the DfE and the changes in funding between phases reflect the differences in the funding allocated to different factors and different phases of education between the NFF and local formulas. It is not considered desirable to make changes to the formula that do not lead towards convergence between the local formula and the NFF.

Across local authorities there is a wide variation in the funding of secondary schools compared to primary schools. All local formulas provide more funding per secondary pupil than per primary pupil, but the extent of the difference varies widely. In the Durham local formula in the current year the ratio is 27% (i.e. 27% more per secondary pupil than per primary pupil) and the ratio across the region varies from 22% to 42%.

- (d) DASH supported the minimal change option, because it would give schools time to plan for reductions in funding and use natural wastage to avoid redundancies and the associated costs, whilst also limiting turbulence. Concerns about this approach are set out in the summary section below.
- (e) DASH noted the size of primary school surplus balances relative to secondary schools and suggested that these reserves could be used to provide funding to schools that would lose out through the formula. They drew comparison between the overall net schools balances held in respect of primary schools versus secondary schools.

This comparison is however skewed as the secondary figure is affected by a small number of schools with large deficits. The average retained surplus balance for a primary is £63,000 and for a secondary is £284,000. In practice, it is unlikely that the Council would be able to recover any significant value of excessive balances as it would require agreement of all schools and it would not be able to target this money through the formula to schools that were seeing formula funding reduce.

Equality Impact Assessment

- 53 An Equality Impact Assessment has been completed and is attached at Appendix 5. In summary, with the exception of age, the formula does not differentiate according to any of the protected characteristics from an Equality Act perspective.
- 54 The differentiation in respect of age is in accordance with the factor values attached to each key stage in the education lifecycle, which is common practice and a key feature of the existing local formula across the country and the NFF, and recognises differences in the provision required by pupils of different ages. There is a small positive impact in relation to disability as the transitional formula will increase the proportion of funding allocated to Low Prior Attainment (LPA), which is one of the DfE's proxy indicators for Special Educational Needs (SEN).
- 55 Compared to the 2017-18 formula allocations, faith schools generally will see smaller increases in funding than non-faith schools. In addition, under the proposed Transitional model, 34% of faith schools are likely to experience a funding reduction compared to 30% of non-faith schools. However, it should be noted that the formula does not differentiate between schools in terms of religion but does take account of additional needs and school size in calculating allocations. A comparison of faith and non-faith schools supports a view that differences between these types of school is a result of differences in the proportion of pupils who are eligible for additional needs funding and school size.
- 56 Where funding reduces from year-to-year schools will continue to be supported to understand the implications, to forecast any budget shortfall and to identify appropriate savings that can be made to balance the budget. Where a staff restructuring is necessary schools will also continue to be supported through this process.

Summary / Conclusions

- 57 This report outlines options for the mainstream primary and secondary school funding formula for 2018-19. Setting this formula is a local authority responsibility and this will be the first year for which the Council will need to consider setting a local formula in the context of revised funding allocations and the National Funding Formula (NFF); the Government has announced that the latter will replace local formulas with effect from 2020-21. This will require primary legislation to implement the powers to direct funding to individual schools.
- 58 The local formula that will be adopted in County Durham in 2018/19 must be submitted to the Education and Skills Funding Agency by mid-January 2018 and it is a statutory requirement that the Council consults with the Schools Forum in advance of making its decision.
- 59 The options that are outlined in this report and which have been subject to consultation are:

- (a) a minimal change from the 2017-18 local formula, updated for changes in pupil numbers and funding;
 - (b) a new formula based on the NFF;
 - (c) a transitional option to reduce divergence between the NFF and the minimal change option by one-third, with a view to a further reduction in divergence in 2019-20.
- 60 The impact on individual schools from the options modelled is included within the appendices to this report, with a summary provided in Table 2 at paragraph 41.
- 61 The minimal change option risks schools suffering significant financial turbulence in 2020-21. This risk is likely to increase if most local authorities decide to either implement the NFF or a transitional version across the next two years. The DfE is sensitive to the impact of significant changes on individual schools and for this reason is encouraging local authorities to move their local formulas towards the NFF requirements across the next two years. There is a risk that if Durham has resisted any change to the local formula then the Council could be accused of failing to manage the change process effectively and of causing additional turbulence for schools when the NFF is implemented.
- 62 The argument that the minimal change option would allow schools more time to plan for the NFF does not take account of the potential impact of other changes in funding, notably from a significant change in pupil numbers, which schools would have to manage during the transitional period, which could lead to greater turbulence and disruption if schools are not already starting to adapt to the implications of the NFF.
- 63 The argument for moving to the NFF straight-away assumes that the existing local formula under-funds some schools and that the NFF will correct this. This is consistent with views expressed by the DfE during earlier consultations on the NFF, but it does not necessarily follow that the NFF is fairer than local formulas just because it is different. The differences between formulas reflect differences between Government policy and previous decisions made locally in response to local priorities, which in Durham take account of the large number of small schools serving relatively deprived communities and the extent of variations in deprivation across the County.
- 64 A single one-off change to the formula to match the NFF would not be appropriate for 2018-19, because the NFF is not due to replace local formulas until 2020-21 and the NFF formula factors could change before then, though there is no indication to suggest they will at this stage. As such any immediate move to implement the NFF in 2018-19 would be considered premature at this stage.
- 65 Feedback from the Schools Forum working groups, from individual schools and from DASH has been mixed. Further proposals to make changes designed to target funding to either primary or secondary schools or to protect KS4 funding would lead to distortions in the local formula compared to the NFF and would

increase the areas of divergence, which would increase the likelihood of turbulence having a significant effect on schools when the NFF replaces local formulas in 2020-21.

- 66 The transitional option proposed in this report and subject to consultation is designed to be implemented over the next two years, with the last transition to the NFF taking place in 2020/21. Commencing this transition in 2018-19 does not remove the flexibility to make further changes to the formula in 2019-20; indeed, changes might be appropriate in the light of any further developments in respect of the NFF and both the detail of the formula and the timing of its implementation could be adjusted further. At present there is a firm intention on the part of the DfE to implement the NFF in 2020-21 in line with the Governments announcements on 14 September, 2017 but this is dependent on time being made available for primary legislation to enable this to be implemented before then.
- 67 On the basis of these considerations the recommended option is that the transitional model is adopted in 2018/19. The formula factor values outlined in Appendix 2 will be finalised upon receipt of the final DSG allocations for 2018/19 and confirmation of final pupil numbers from the ESFA.

Recommendations and Reasons

- 68 Cabinet is asked to:
- (a) note the content of the report;
 - (b) approve the recommendation to adopt a local funding formula for mainstream primary and secondary schools for 2018-19 that is based on a one third transition from the current local formula towards the National Funding Formula.
 - (c) note that the position is reviewed in 12 months' time in advance of agreeing the local formula for 2019-20.

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Appendix 1 - Implications

Finance

The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) is a specific earmarked grant provided by the Government which provides the major source of funding for schools and the provision of support to them. It is notionally split into three 'blocks': Early Years, High Needs and Schools.

Local authorities are currently able to transfer funding between blocks and have some limited flexibility in how this funding is allocated to individual schools. All DSG funding must be spent on schools or support to them.

For 2018-19, funding allocations to the local authority area through the DSG will be based on the NFF, but individual local authorities are still required to set a local formula. In 2019-20 the same arrangement will apply, but with effect from 2020-21, local formulas will be replaced by the NFF, which will determine allocations to individual schools. The Government are encouraging local authorities to move their local formula towards the NFF over the next two years.

The change in the method of DSG allocation is estimated to increase funding to schools in County Durham by £4.19 million in 2018/19. This represents circa 1% of the additional £416 million being made available nationally to increase DSG funding in 2018/19. In addition, changes in pupil numbers and one-off adjustments add a further circa £3.55 million in funding to County Durham schools, making the estimated increase in funding circa £7.74 million in 2018/19.

Local authorities will still be required to set a local formula for mainstream primary and secondary schools for the 2018-19 and 2019-20 financial years. Early indications are that funding allocations will increase, but there is likely to be more scrutiny of the local formula by schools, because they will be able to compare their allocations to what they would have had through the NFF.

The NFF puts more funding into pupil-led factors than school-led factors, which could create longer-term challenges for smaller schools, because the increase in pupil-led funding will be of less benefit to schools with smaller numbers of pupils. The NFF will include minimum funding levels which may reduce the amount that can be allocated through factors such as deprivation.

Staffing

There are likely to be consequential restructuring and potential redundancies in schools where funding is reduced.

Risk

The National Funding Formula increases the proportion of funding allocated on pupil based factors, by reducing the amounts of funding allocated through schools led factors such as lump sums. The NFF also distributes deprivation linked funding differently to the current local formula arrangements, with greater proportions of funding being distributed on the basis of low Prior Attainment. Small schools and

those schools receiving a proportionately higher proportion of deprivation linked funding currently distributed via the existing local formula will face a greater financial challenge as a result of the move towards a National Funding Formula for schools.

The introduction of the NFF in 2020/21 and the transitional arrangements that will apply across the next two years, whereby funding allocations to the area will be driven by the NFF but local formulas to distribute that funding to individual schools must still be adopted poses a number of strategic choices.

Retaining the existing local formula, updated for increased DSG allocations next year, risks schools suffering significant financial turbulence in 2020-21. This risk is likely to increase if most local authorities decide to either implement the NFF or a transitional version across the next two years. The DfE is sensitive to the impact of significant changes on individual schools and for this reason is encouraging local authorities to move their local formulas towards the NFF requirements across the next two years. There is a risk that if Durham has resisted any change to the local formula then the Council could be accused of failing to manage the change process effectively and of causing additional turbulence for schools when the NFF is implemented.

A single one-off change to the formula to match the NFF would not be appropriate for 2018-19, because the NFF is not due to replace local formulas until 2020-21 and the NFF formula factors could change before then, though there is no indication to suggest it will at this stage. As such any immediate move to implement the NFF in 2018-19 would be considered premature at this stage.

The transitional option being proposed is designed to be implemented over the next two years, with the last transition to the NFF taking place in 2020/21. Commencing this transition in 2018-19 does not remove the flexibility to make further changes to the formula in 2019-20; indeed, changes might be appropriate in the light of any further developments in respect of the NFF and both the detail of the formula and the timing of its implementation could be adjusted further. At present there is a firm intention on the part of the DfE to implement the NFF in 2020-21 in line with the Governments announcements on 14 September, 2017 but this is dependent on time being made available for primary legislation to enable this to be implemented before then.

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty

An Equality Impact Assessment has been completed and is attached at Appendix 5 and key impacts are summarised in the body of the report.

Accommodation

None

Crime and Disorder

None

Human Rights

None

Consultation

The Council responded to both stages of the DfE consultation on its National Formula Funding proposals for schools, prior to the Government announcement on 14 September, 2017. Elected members, including the Children and Young People's Overview and Scrutiny Committee, and the Schools Forum received several briefings on the DfE consultation proposals.

Following the Governments announcements that it was implementing its National Formula Funding proposals for schools, Council officers have sought to work with the with elected members, schools and the Schools Forum on the implications and options arising from DfE's published NFF final proposals. The outcome of those consultations is included within the body of the report and the final version of the formula must be submitted to the ESFA in mid-January.

Procurement

None

Disability Issues

None

Legal Implications

Schools are largely funded by Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and the amount of DSG made available for this purpose is largely based presently on historic allocations dating back to the mid-2000s.

The Dedicated Schools Grant is issued by the Department for Education, with the terms of grant given governed by section 16 of the Education Act 2002, which states that it is a ring-fenced specific grant that must be used in support of the schools budget as defined in the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations.

Local authorities are currently responsible for establishing a local formula for distributing the funding to individual schools. This is subject to national regulations and statutory restrictions established by the Education and Skills Funding Agency.

Since 2013/14, local discretion over the funding formulae that can be applied has been significantly restricted, with local decision making limited to the application of a relatively small number of formula factors, most of which are pupil-led, with the rest being either school-led or relating to specific premises related costs.

The funding framework governing schools finance, which replaced Local Management of Schools, is based on the legislative provisions in sections 45-53 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998. Under this legislation, the council is required to publish a Scheme of Financing for Schools.

The scheme sets out the financial relationship between the authority and the maintained schools that it funds, including the respective roles and responsibilities of the authority and schools. Under the scheme, deficits of expenditure against budget share (formula funding and other income due to the school) in any financial year are charged against the school and deducted from the following year's budget share to establish the funding available to the school for the coming year.

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		Minimal change option			NFF option			Transitional option		
		Factor values	Allocation		Factor values	Allocation		Factor values	Allocation	
		£	£		£	£		£	£	
Basic funding per pupil	Primary	2,774	108,100,000	36.25%	2,748	107,085,000	35.91%	2,776	108,167,000	36.27%
	KS3	3,610	54,840,000	18.39%	3,864	58,705,000	19.68%	3,709	56,339,000	18.89%
	KS4	4,953	46,373,000	15.55%	4,388	41,079,000	13.77%	4,783	44,776,000	15.01%
Deprivation	Free School Meals Entitlement (Primary)	-	-	-	440	3,522,000	1.18%	147	1,179,000	0.40%
	Free School Meals Entitlement (Secondary)	2,926	12,379,000	4.15%	440	1,861,000	0.62%	2,106	8,908,000	2.99%
	FSM6 (Primary)	-	-	-	540	6,719,000	2.25%	181	2,247,000	0.75%
	FSM6 (Secondary)	-	-	-	785	6,743,000	2.26%	263	2,255,000	0.76%
	IDACI Band F (Primary)	433	2,220,000	0.74%	200	1,026,000	0.34%	357	1,829,000	0.61%
	IDACI Band E (Primary)	529	3,014,000	1.01%	240	1,367,000	0.46%	435	2,474,000	0.83%
	IDACI Band D (Primary)	626	2,789,000	0.94%	360	1,606,000	0.54%	539	2,404,000	0.81%
	IDACI Band C (Primary)	722	2,210,000	0.74%	390	1,195,000	0.40%	614	1,879,000	0.63%
	IDACI Band B (Primary)	866	2,702,000	0.91%	420	1,311,000	0.44%	720	2,247,000	0.75%
	IDACI Band A (Primary)	1,444	3,129,000	1.05%	575	1,247,000	0.42%	1,159	2,512,000	0.84%
	IDACI Band F (Secondary)	374	1,168,000	0.39%	290	906,000	0.30%	348	1,085,000	0.36%
	IDACI Band E (Secondary)	457	1,618,000	0.54%	390	1,380,000	0.46%	437	1,544,000	0.52%
	IDACI Band D (Secondary)	541	1,425,000	0.48%	515	1,358,000	0.46%	534	1,408,000	0.47%
	IDACI Band C (Secondary)	624	1,148,000	0.38%	560	1,031,000	0.35%	605	1,113,000	0.37%
	IDACI Band B (Secondary)	749	1,390,000	0.47%	600	1,115,000	0.37%	702	1,304,000	0.44%
IDACI Band A (Secondary)	1,248	1,557,000	0.52%	810	1,011,000	0.34%	1,106	1,380,000	0.46%	
EAL	Primary	-	-	-	515	352,000	0.12%	172	118,000	0.04%
	Secondary	-	-	-	1,386	150,000	0.05%	463	50,000	0.02%
LPA	Primary	493	4,090,000	1.37%	1,050	15,589,000	5.23%	681	7,139,000	2.39%
	Secondary	345	1,617,000	0.54%	1,551	7,268,000	2.44%	750	3,513,000	1.18%
Minimum per-pupil funding			-	-		554,000	0.19%		37,000	0.01%
Total for pupil-led factors		-	251,769,000	84.42%		264,180,000	88.58%		255,907,000	85.81%
Lump sum	Primary	160,000	34,400,000	11.53%	110,000	23,650,000	7.93%	143,333	30,817,000	10.33%
	Secondary	175,000	5,425,000	1.82%	110,000	3,410,000	1.14%	153,333	4,753,000	1.59%
Sparsity	Primary	-	-	-	25,000	296,000	0.10%	8,333	99,000	0.03%
	Secondary	-	-	-	65,000	61,000	0.02%	21,667	20,000	0.01%
Total for school-led factors			39,825,000	13.35%		27,417,000	9.19%		35,689,000	11.97%
Rates	Rates - Primary		2,501,000	0.84%		2,501,000	0.84%		2,501,000	0.84%
	Rates - Secondary		2,231,000	0.75%		2,231,000	0.75%		2,231,000	0.75%
Split-site	Split-site - Primary		205,000	0.07%		205,000	0.07%		205,000	0.07%
	Split-site - Secondary		186,000	0.06%		186,000	0.06%		186,000	0.06%
PFI	PFI - Primary		79,000	0.03%		79,000	0.03%		79,000	0.03%
	PFI - Secondary		1,367,000	0.46%		1,367,000	0.46%		1,367,000	0.46%
Exceptional	Joint-use Leisure		60,000	0.02%		60,000	0.02%		60,000	0.02%
Total for premises factors			6,629,000	2.23%		6,629,000	2.23%		6,629,000	2.23%
Total funding			298,223,000	100.00%		298,226,000	100.00%		298,225,000	100.00%
Less delegation			-528,000			-528,000			-528,000	
Formula funding net of de-delegation			297,695,000			297,698,000			297,697,000	

				Change in funding compared to 2017-18		
				Minimal change option	NFF option	Transitional option
				£	£	£
2000	Seaham Ropery Walk Primary	Primary		32,000	81,000	53,000
2001	Middlestone Moor Primary	Primary		44,000	77,000	53,000
2002	Chilton Primary	Primary		12,000	59,000	36,000
2003	North Park Primary	Primary		-36,000	-12,000	-20,000
2004	Seascape Primary	Primary		114,000	133,000	118,000
2005	Pelton Primary	Primary		-27,000	9,000	-4,000
2008	Acre Rigg Academy	Primary	Academy	37,000	57,000	46,000
2009	Victoria Lane Academy	Primary	Academy	14,000	40,000	17,000
2010	Stephenson Way Academy	Primary	Academy	-	41,000	29,000
2015	Browney Academy	Primary	Academy	52,000	54,000	48,000
2016	Rosa Street Primary	Primary	Academy	-72,000	-51,000	-61,000
2017	Shield Row Primary	Primary	Academy	10,000	9,000	9,000
2018	Dene House Primary	Primary	Academy	-3,000	3,000	-5,000
2019	South Hetton Primary	Primary	Academy	26,000	43,000	30,000
2023	New Seaham Academy	Primary	Academy	1,000	26,000	6,000
2043	Seaham Westlea Primary	Primary		30,000	64,000	45,000
2105	Edmondsley Primary	Primary		27,000	21,000	24,000
2107	Lumley Juniors	Primary		19,000	18,000	17,000
2108	Lumley Infant and Nursery	Primary		-12,000	-23,000	-20,000
2114	West Pelton Primary	Primary		9,000	4,000	4,000
2116	Nettlesworth Primary	Primary		20,000	6,000	11,000
2021	The Sacriston Primary	Primary	Academy	-138,000	-119,000	-123,000
2125	Chester-le-Street Red Rose Primary	Primary		33,000	35,000	33,000
2126	Fence Houses Woodlea Primary	Primary		19,000	26,000	18,000
2133	Chester-le-Street Cestria Primary	Primary		40,000	84,000	54,000
2136	Ouston Primary	Primary		-33,000	-8,000	-32,000
2146	Bournmoor Primary	Primary		1,000	-10,000	-6,000
2185	Cotherstone Primary	Primary		-1,000	-3,000	-2,000
2205	Beamish Primary	Primary		2,000	-	-
2208	Collierley Primary	Primary		6,000	-1,000	3,000
2210	Catchgate Primary	Primary		-2,000	28,000	6,000
2212	Annfield Plain Juniors	Primary		1,000	5,000	1,000
2213	Annfield Plain Infants	Primary		34,000	23,000	29,000
2217	East Stanley Primary	Primary		21,000	30,000	22,000
2225	South Stanley Infants	Primary	Academy	-46,000	-43,000	-46,000
2226	South Stanley Juniors	Primary	Academy	36,000	67,000	54,000
2232	Stanley Burnside Primary	Primary		33,000	67,000	47,000

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				Change in funding compared to 2017-18		
				Minimal change option	NFF option	Transitional option
				£	£	£
2233	Bloemfontein Primary	Primary		52,000	55,000	52,000
2234	Burnopfield Primary	Primary		58,000	70,000	57,000
2257	Shotley Bridge Primary	Primary		126,000	162,000	127,000
2259	Leadgate Primary	Primary		27,000	35,000	26,000
2261	Burnhope Primary	Primary		15,000	12,000	11,000
2266	Castleside Primary	Primary		15,000	10,000	12,000
2269	Consett The Grove Primary	Primary		14,000	37,000	20,000
2272	Delves Lane Primary	Primary		17,000	95,000	54,000
2276	Consett Moorside Primary	Primary		-7,000	2,000	-5,000
2277	Consett Juniors	Primary		25,000	51,000	40,000
2278	Consett Infant and Nursery Unit	Primary		-27,000	-11,000	-23,000
2301	Hamsterley Primary	Primary		13,000	7,000	14,000
2302	Hunwick Primary	Primary		-30,000	-45,000	-35,000
2307	Tow Law Millennium Primary	Primary		-13,000	-22,000	-18,000
2308	Crook Primary	Primary		10,000	41,000	27,000
2310	Crook Hartside Primary	Primary		25,000	38,000	28,000
2311	Peases West Primary	Primary		13,000	6,000	9,000
2313	Stanley (Crook) Primary	Primary		40,000	29,000	34,000
2316	Sunnybrow Primary	Primary		26,000	8,000	18,000
2318	Howden-le-Wear Primary	Primary		42,000	29,000	37,000
2319	Frosterley Primary	Primary		-6,000	-9,000	-8,000
2321	Rookhope Primary	Primary		7,000	11,000	8,000
2322	St. John's Chapel Primary	Primary		-10,000	-14,000	-11,000
2324	Wearhead Primary	Primary		-10,000	-19,000	-14,000
2326	Willington Primary	Primary		54,000	64,000	54,000
2328	Witton-le-Wear Primary	Primary		-15,000	-26,000	-23,000
2329	Wolsingham Primary	Primary		4,000	3,000	2,000
2330	Oakley Cross Primary	Primary		39,000	48,000	41,000
2351	Byers Green Primary	Primary		-17,000	-29,000	-22,000
2357	Bluebell Meadow Primary	Primary		-185,000	-135,000	-166,000
2361	Kirk Merrington Primary	Primary		32,000	22,000	27,000
2362	Cassop Primary	Primary		54,000	42,000	47,000
2368	Ferryhill Station Primary	Primary		-9,000	-5,000	-8,000
2370	West Cornforth Primary	Primary		75,000	69,000	73,000
2372	Coxhoe Primary	Primary		63,000	83,000	69,000
2374	Kelloe Primary	Primary		-22,000	-32,000	-27,000
2379	Tudhoe Colliery Primary	Primary	Academy	40,000	49,000	40,000
2385	Dean Bank Primary and Nursery	Primary		51,000	54,000	50,000

				Change in funding compared to 2017-18		
				Minimal change option	NFF option	Transitional option
				£	£	£
2388	Bowburn Juniors	Primary		19,000	42,000	30,000
2389	Bowburn Infant and Nursery	Primary		-23,000	-22,000	-24,000
2394	Spennymoor Ox Close Primary	Primary		57,000	59,000	57,000
2397	Cleves Cross Primary	Primary	Academy	4,000	-1,000	1,000
2399	Fishburn Primary	Primary		-15,000	10,000	-11,000
2400	Broom Cottages Primary and Nursery	Primary		16,000	52,000	37,000
2401	Bp Auckland Etherley Lane Primary	Primary		71,000	109,000	82,000
2409	Ramshaw Primary	Primary		24,000	14,000	22,000
2410	Forest-of-Teesdale Primary	Primary		-15,000	-22,000	-17,000
2411	Aycliffe Village Primary	Primary		41,000	22,000	33,000
2413	Butterknowle Primary	Primary		-18,000	-25,000	-20,000
2417	Escomb Primary	Primary		23,000	-	13,000
2419	St. Helens Auckland Primary	Primary		-11,000	-12,000	-12,000
2423	Thornhill Primary	Primary		51,000	33,000	49,000
2426	Toft Hill Primary	Primary		24,000	36,000	26,000
2428	Woodland Primary	Primary		-14,000	-17,000	-15,000
2430	Middleton-in -Teesdale Primary	Primary		12,000	5,000	9,000
2433	Cockton Hill Juniors	Primary		14,000	22,000	13,000
2434	Cockton Hill Infants	Primary		-14,000	-35,000	-23,000
2438	Timothy Hackworth Primary	Primary		119,000	135,000	118,000
2440	Cockfield Primary	Primary		20,000	15,000	17,000
2442	Barnard Castle Montalbo Primary	Primary		39,000	36,000	37,000
2453	New Brancepeth Primary	Primary		-10,000	-11,000	-11,000
2455	Langley Moor Primary	Primary		-18,000	-3,000	-14,000
2462	Witton Gilbert Primary	Primary		46,000	56,000	46,000
2470	Pittington Primary	Primary		-13,000	-34,000	-23,000
2472	Ludworth Primary	Primary		-10,000	-17,000	-15,000
2473	Sherburn Primary	Primary		8,000	14,000	8,000
2475	West Rainton Primary	Primary		-9,000	-22,000	-14,000
2477	Bearpark Primary	Primary		47,000	49,000	45,000
2481	Neville's Cross Primary	Primary		-5,000	11,000	-1,000
2488	Newton Hall Infants	Primary		-22,000	-42,000	-30,000
2497	Esh Winning Primary	Primary		-12,000	15,000	-1,000
2498	Belmont Cheveley Park Primary	Primary		61,000	87,000	68,000
2499	Laurel Avenue Community Primary	Primary		-2,000	-3,000	-4,000
2509	Hesleden Primary	Primary		-11,000	-13,000	-12,000
2516	Deaf Hill Primary	Primary		-42,000	-33,000	-40,000
2523	Thornley Primary	Primary		18,000	33,000	21,000

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				Change in funding compared to 2017-18		
				Minimal change option	NFF option	Transitional option
				£	£	£
2526	Wheatley Hill Community Primary	Primary		66,000	72,000	68,000
2528	Wingate Juniors	Primary		3,000	-3,000	1,000
2531	Wingate Infants	Primary		69,000	57,000	62,000
2532	Horden Cotsford Juniors	Primary		-24,000	-52,000	-36,000
2534	Horden Cotsford Infants	Primary		27,000	18,000	16,000
2536	Shotton Primary	Primary		-22,000	19,000	7,000
2540	Acre Rigg Infants	Primary		-1,000	-14,000	-7,000
2563	Sedgefield Primary	Primary		17,000	13,000	15,000
2593	Sedgefield Hardwick Primary	Primary		22,000	31,000	25,000
2704	Copeland Road Primary	Primary		21,000	10,000	13,000
2705	St. Andrew's Primary	Primary		4,000	7,000	3,000
2706	Byerley Park Primary	Primary		14,000	8,000	10,000
2708	Horndale Infants	Primary		-35,000	-45,000	-39,000
2729	Langley Park Primary	Primary		-19,000	1,000	-13,000
2733	Yohden Primary	Primary		30,000	-2,000	18,000
2734	Howletch Lane Primary	Primary		43,000	64,000	48,000
2737	Blackhall Primary	Primary		31,000	67,000	51,000
2742	Vane Road Primary	Primary		-18,000	28,000	7,000
2743	Sugar Hill Primary	Primary		44,000	99,000	76,000
2744	Pelton Roseberry Primary	Primary		82,000	106,000	88,000
2745	Bullion Lane Primary	Primary		-5,000	37,000	6,000
2746	Easington Colliery Primary	Primary		93,000	166,000	137,000
2747	Durham Gilesgate Primary	Primary		6,000	34,000	22,000
2748	Finchale Primary	Primary		41,000	54,000	44,000
2749	Benfieldside Primary	Primary		1,000	32,000	23,000
2750	King Street Primary	Primary		-9,000	11,000	-4,000
2751	Framwellgate Moor Primary	Primary		46,000	75,000	65,000
2943	Chester-le-Street Newker Primary	Primary		-21,000	26,000	-
3031	Chester-le-Street CE Primary	Primary		-76,000	-59,000	-67,000
3063	Ebchester CE Primary	Primary		-12,000	-22,000	-20,000
3085	St. Stephen's CE Primary	Primary		28,000	27,000	28,000
3087	Stanhope Barrington CE Primary	Primary		14,000	11,000	12,000
3121	Green Lane CE Primary	Primary		-17,000	-12,000	-15,000
3123	St. Anne's CE Primary	Primary		4,000	-21,000	-6,000
3130	Evenwood CE Primary	Primary		-16,000	-18,000	-17,000
3131	Gainford CE Primary	Primary		4,000	5,000	4,000
3134	Ingleton CE Primary	Primary		-5,000	-10,000	-8,000
3141	Staindrop CE Primary	Primary		22,000	30,000	24,000

				Change in funding compared to 2017-18		
				Minimal change option	NFF option	Transitional option
				£	£	£
3161	Belmont CE Primary	Primary		22,000	42,000	27,000
3165	St. Oswald's CE Primary & Nursery	Primary		13,000	1,000	7,000
3167	Shincliffe CE Primary	Primary		13,000	6,000	10,000
3168	St. Margaret's CE Primary	Primary		32,000	158,000	73,000
3182	Easington CE Primary	Primary		29,000	18,000	18,000
3183	Hutton Henry CE Primary	Primary		35,000	45,000	39,000
3213	Lanchester EP Primary	Primary		13,000	24,000	15,000
3300	St. Cuthbert's RC, New Seaham	Primary		11,000	-2,000	6,000
3301	St. Mary Magdalen RC Primary	Primary		63,000	99,000	72,000
3303	Bowes Hutchinson CE Primary	Primary		-41,000	-47,000	-43,000
3343	St. Cuthbert's RC, Chester-le-Street	Primary		18,000	9,000	15,000
3344	St. Bede's RC Primary, Sacriston	Primary		-	-8,000	-5,000
3346	St. Benet's RC Primary	Primary		-12,000	-35,000	-23,000
3381	St. Joseph's RC Primary, Stanley	Primary		15,000	-11,000	1,000
3382	St. Patrick's RC Primary, Dipton	Primary		16,000	-5,000	5,000
3384	St. Mary's RC Primary, South Moor	Primary		27,000	37,000	28,000
3401	St. Mary's RC Primary, Blackhill	Primary		26,000	43,000	30,000
3403	St. Pius X RC Primary	Primary		9,000	-2,000	2,000
3404	St. Patrick's RC Primary, Consett	Primary		-13,000	30,000	8,000
3406	Esh CE Primary	Primary		7,000	-1,000	-1,000
3407	St. Michael's RC Primary, Esh Laude	Primary		25,000	5,000	17,000
3409	Our Lady & St. Joseph's RC Primary	Primary		-5,000	-6,000	-7,000
3411	Bishop Ian Ramsey CE Primary	Primary		21,000	24,000	21,000
3413	All Saints' RC Primary	Primary		31,000	26,000	31,000
3421	St. Cuthbert's RC Primary, Crook	Primary		9,000	11,000	8,000
3425	Our Lady & St. Thomas RC Primary	Primary		-11,000	-24,000	-19,000
3441	St. Michael's CE, Bishop Middleham	Primary		27,000	18,000	23,000
3442	St. Williams RC Primary, Trimdon	Primary		17,000	4,000	7,000
3444	St. Charles' RC Primary, Tudhoe	Primary		18,000	1,000	11,000
3461	St. Mary's RC Primary, Barnard Castle	Primary		8,000	2,000	2,000
3462	St. Wilfrid's RC Primary	Primary		-	-7,000	-4,000
3465	St. Chad's RC Primary	Primary		16,000	6,000	5,000
3469	St. Joseph's RC Primary, Coundon	Primary		-26,000	-40,000	-32,000
3470	St. Mary's RC Primary, N/A	Primary		28,000	55,000	37,000
3471	St. Joseph's RC Primary, N/A	Primary		-21,000	-17,000	-22,000
3472	St. Francis CE Juniors	Primary		63,000	65,000	63,000
3481	St. Patrick's RC Primary, Langley Moor	Primary		9,000	2,000	2,000
3483	Our Lady Queen of Martyrs' RC Primary	Primary		5,000	-1,000	-1,000

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				Change in funding compared to 2017-18		
				Minimal change option	NFF option	Transitional option
				£	£	£
3485	St. Hild's College CE Primary	Primary		17,000	45,000	26,000
3486	St. Godric's RC Primary, Durham	Primary		9,000	3,000	7,000
3488	St. Joseph's RC Primary, Ushaw Moor	Primary		1,000	-5,000	-5,000
3489	St. Joseph's RC Primary, Durham	Primary		-1,000	12,000	2,000
3491	Blue Coat CE Juniors	Primary		50,000	48,000	50,000
3492	St. Thomas More RC Primary	Primary		-15,000	-28,000	-25,000
3501	St. Joseph's RC Primary, Murton	Primary		50,000	38,000	43,000
3502	St. Godric's RC Primary, Thornley	Primary		-22,000	-29,000	-27,000
3504	Our Lady of Lourdes RC Primary	Primary		10,000	-4,000	4,000
3505	St. Mary's RC Primary, Wingate	Primary		-16,000	-24,000	-21,000
3506	St. Joseph's RC Primary, Blackhall	Primary		-9,000	-16,000	-14,000
3507	Our Lady Star of the Sea RC Primary	Primary		30,000	19,000	18,000
3510	Our Lady of the Rosary RC Primary	Primary		75,000	101,000	82,000
3511	Blessed John Duckett RC Primary	Primary		-16,000	-21,000	-18,000
3513	St. John's CE Primary Shildon	Primary		60,000	55,000	60,000
3516	Prince Bishops Primary School	Primary		14,000	-6,000	6,000
3517	Ribbon Academy	Primary	Academy	-23,000	44,000	22,000
3518	Woodham Burn Community Primary	Primary		44,000	72,000	59,000
3519	Silver Tree Primary School	Primary		11,000	41,000	24,000
3520	Seaview Primary School, Deneside	Primary		46,000	72,000	47,000
3522	Tanfield Lea Community Primary	Primary		46,000	89,000	59,000
3523	Woodhouse Community Primary	Primary		34,000	41,000	34,000
3524	Seaham Trinity Primary School	Primary		11,000	72,000	42,000
3525	Brandon Primary School	Primary		-33,000	2,000	-9,000
3526	Greenland Community Primary School	Primary	Academy	107,000	167,000	140,000
3527	Shotton Hall Primary School	Primary		38,000	50,000	36,000
4000	North Durham Academy	Secondary	Academy	-100,000	-224,000	-123,000
4001	Consett Academy	Secondary	Academy	153,000	141,000	170,000
4003	Apollo Studio (closed)	Secondary	Academy	-603,000	-603,000	-603,000
4006	UTC South Durham	Secondary	Academy	492,000	487,000	466,000
4007	Teesdale School	Secondary	Academy	27,000	53,000	44,000
4008	Staindrop School	Secondary	Academy	49,000	-53,000	25,000
4019	Seaham High School	Secondary		644,000	553,000	585,000
4047	Park View School	Secondary	Academy	178,000	115,000	177,000
4052	Fyndoune Community College	Secondary		-80,000	-82,000	-80,000
4054	The Hermitage Academy	Secondary	Academy	382,000	279,000	365,000
4099	Tanfield School	Secondary		471,000	424,000	461,000
4128	Parkside Sports College	Secondary	Academy	327,000	158,000	270,000

				Change in funding compared to 2017-18		
				Minimal change option	NFF option	Transitional option
				£	£	£
4139	Wolsingham School	Secondary		135,000	110,000	136,000
4150	Ferryhill Business & Enterprise College	Secondary		369,000	297,000	333,000
4154	Whitworth Park School	Secondary		-51,000	-86,000	-47,000
4162	Bishop Barrington School	Secondary		103,000	1,000	62,000
4175	Woodham Academy	Secondary	Academy	-21,000	-81,000	-27,000
4176	Greenfield Community College	Secondary		-113,000	-240,000	-136,000
4178	King James 1 Academy	Secondary	Academy	380,000	278,000	321,000
4185	Belmont Community School	Secondary		12,000	-97,000	-11,000
4190	Framwellgate School Durham	Secondary	Academy	152,000	230,000	154,000
4192	Durham Community Business College	Secondary		-140,000	-183,000	-160,000
4200	Durham Johnston Comprehensive	Secondary		196,000	388,000	214,000
4214	Dene Community School	Secondary		205,000	95,000	142,000
4215	The Academy at Shotton Hall	Secondary	Academy	411,000	325,000	406,000
4218	Wellfield School	Secondary		319,000	325,000	326,000
4231	Sedgefield Community College	Secondary		449,000	360,000	437,000
4280	Easington Academy	Secondary	Academy	156,000	90,000	149,000
4681	St John's School & Sixth Form College	Secondary	Academy	172,000	93,000	167,000
4691	St. Leonard's Catholic School	Secondary	Academy	162,000	293,000	189,000
4693	St. Bede's RC, Peterlee	Secondary		-125,000	-255,000	-159,000
4694	St Bede's RC & Sixth Form College	Secondary	Academy	218,000	165,000	221,000
			Primary total	2,806,000	4,381,000	3,265,000
			Secondary total	4,929,000	3,356,000	4,474,000
			Overall total	7,735,000	7,737,000	7,739,000

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				17-18 funding	Gross income budgeted 2017-18	Funding plus income	Overall change in funding from 17-18 with minimal change option		Overall change in funding from 17-18 with NFF option		Overall change in funding from 17-18 with transitional option		Forecast balance at 31 March 2018 (negative = deficit)	Use of balances (negative = reduction)
				£	£	£	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	£
2000	Seaham Ropery Walk	Primary	Maintained	1,070,000	242,000	1,312,000	32,000	2.4%	81,000	6.2%	53,000	4.0%	54,000	-78,000
2001	Middlestone Moor	Primary	Maintained	987,000	217,000	1,204,000	44,000	3.7%	77,000	6.4%	53,000	4.4%	21,000	-98,000
2002	Chilton	Primary	Maintained	1,040,000	394,000	1,434,000	12,000	0.8%	59,000	4.1%	36,000	2.5%	26,000	-13,000
2003	North Park	Primary	Maintained	873,000	238,000	1,111,000	-36,000	-3.2%	-12,000	-1.1%	-20,000	-1.8%	32,000	-24,000
2004	Seascape	Primary	Maintained	1,185,000	561,000	1,746,000	114,000	6.5%	133,000	7.6%	118,000	6.8%	51,000	-66,000
2005	Pelton	Primary	Maintained	1,136,000	335,000	1,471,000	-27,000	-1.8%	9,000	0.6%	-4,000	-0.3%	71,000	-30,000
2043	Seaham Westlea	Primary	Maintained	962,000	333,000	1,295,000	30,000	2.3%	64,000	4.9%	45,000	3.5%	36,000	-35,000
2105	Edmondsley	Primary	Maintained	676,000	211,000	887,000	27,000	3.0%	21,000	2.4%	24,000	2.7%	86,000	24,000
2107	Lumley Juniors	Primary	Maintained	642,000	138,000	780,000	19,000	2.4%	18,000	2.3%	17,000	2.2%	36,000	-
2108	Lumley Infant	Primary	Maintained	574,000	219,000	793,000	-12,000	-1.5%	-23,000	-2.9%	-20,000	-2.5%	9,000	1,000
2114	West Pelton	Primary	Maintained	386,000	69,000	455,000	9,000	2.0%	4,000	0.9%	4,000	0.9%	43,000	-19,000
2116	Nettlesworth	Primary	Maintained	440,000	87,000	527,000	20,000	3.8%	6,000	1.1%	11,000	2.1%	36,000	1,000
2125	Chester-le-Street Red Rose	Primary	Maintained	944,000	149,000	1,093,000	33,000	3.0%	35,000	3.2%	33,000	3.0%	39,000	-56,000
2126	Fence Houses Woodlea	Primary	Maintained	806,000	173,000	979,000	19,000	1.9%	26,000	2.7%	18,000	1.8%	117,000	-
2133	Chester-le-Street Cestria	Primary	Maintained	1,410,000	225,000	1,635,000	40,000	2.4%	84,000	5.1%	54,000	3.3%	64,000	-115,000
2136	Ouston	Primary	Maintained	1,000,000	166,000	1,166,000	-33,000	-2.8%	-8,000	-0.7%	-32,000	-2.7%	121,000	-47,000
2146	Bournmoor	Primary	Maintained	550,000	119,000	669,000	1,000	0.1%	-10,000	-1.5%	-6,000	-0.9%	34,000	-16,000
2185	Cotherstone	Primary	Maintained	313,000	57,000	370,000	-1,000	-0.3%	-3,000	-0.8%	-2,000	-0.5%	20,000	-8,000
2205	Beamish	Primary	Maintained	410,000	159,000	569,000	2,000	0.4%	-	-	-	-	91,000	-34,000
2208	Collierley	Primary	Maintained	645,000	247,000	892,000	6,000	0.7%	-1,000	-0.1%	3,000	0.3%	45,000	-63,000
2210	Catchgate	Primary	Maintained	1,057,000	608,000	1,665,000	-2,000	-0.1%	28,000	1.7%	6,000	0.4%	190,000	-118,000
2212	Annfield Plain Juniors	Primary	Maintained	590,000	106,000	696,000	1,000	0.1%	5,000	0.7%	1,000	0.1%	18,000	-11,000
2213	Annfield Plain Infants	Primary	Maintained	519,000	110,000	629,000	34,000	5.4%	23,000	3.7%	29,000	4.6%	96,000	-50,000
2217	East Stanley	Primary	Maintained	932,000	148,000	1,080,000	21,000	1.9%	30,000	2.8%	22,000	2.0%	47,000	-76,000
2232	Stanley Burnside	Primary	Maintained	868,000	296,000	1,164,000	33,000	2.8%	67,000	5.8%	47,000	4.0%	202,000	-11,000
2233	Bloemfontein	Primary	Maintained	667,000	127,000	794,000	52,000	6.5%	55,000	6.9%	52,000	6.5%	-3,000	-17,000
2234	Burnopfield	Primary	Maintained	1,230,000	307,000	1,537,000	58,000	3.8%	70,000	4.6%	57,000	3.7%	58,000	9,000
2257	Shotley Bridge	Primary	Maintained	1,244,000	179,000	1,423,000	126,000	8.9%	162,000	11.4%	127,000	8.9%	143,000	-43,000
2259	Leadgate	Primary	Maintained	796,000	247,000	1,043,000	27,000	2.6%	35,000	3.4%	26,000	2.5%	28,000	-19,000
2261	Burnhope	Primary	Maintained	399,000	126,000	525,000	15,000	2.9%	12,000	2.3%	11,000	2.1%	28,000	-20,000
2266	Castleside	Primary	Maintained	553,000	102,000	655,000	15,000	2.3%	10,000	1.5%	12,000	1.8%	67,000	-8,000

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				17-18 funding	Gross income budgeted 2017-18	Funding plus income	Overall change in funding from 17-18 with minimal change option		Overall change in funding from 17-18 with NFF option		Overall change in funding from 17-18 with transitional option		Forecast balance at 31 March 2018 (negative = deficit)	Use of balances (negative = reduction)
				£			£		£		£		£	£
2269	Consett The Grove	Primary	Maintained	693,000	283,000	976,000	14,000	1.4%	37,000	3.8%	20,000	2.0%	44,000	-7,000
2272	Delves Lane	Primary	Maintained	1,159,000	376,000	1,535,000	17,000	1.1%	95,000	6.2%	54,000	3.5%	65,000	35,000
2276	Consett Moorside	Primary	Maintained	543,000	233,000	776,000	-7,000	-0.9%	2,000	0.3%	-5,000	-0.6%	49,000	-9,000
2277	Consett Juniors	Primary	Maintained	713,000	173,000	886,000	25,000	2.8%	51,000	5.8%	40,000	4.5%	36,000	-38,000
2278	Consett Infant	Primary	Maintained	643,000	199,000	842,000	-27,000	-3.2%	-11,000	-1.3%	-23,000	-2.7%	2,000	-51,000
2301	Hamsterley	Primary	Maintained	271,000	25,000	296,000	13,000	4.4%	7,000	2.4%	14,000	4.7%	15,000	-1,000
2302	Hunwick	Primary	Maintained	684,000	136,000	820,000	-30,000	-3.7%	-45,000	-5.5%	-35,000	-4.3%	1,000	-20,000
2307	Tow Law Millennium	Primary	Maintained	486,000	111,000	597,000	-13,000	-2.2%	-22,000	-3.7%	-18,000	-3.0%	53,000	-23,000
2308	Crook	Primary	Maintained	1,492,000	682,000	2,174,000	10,000	0.5%	41,000	1.9%	27,000	1.2%	2,000	54,000
2310	Crook Hartside	Primary	Maintained	869,000	301,000	1,170,000	25,000	2.1%	38,000	3.2%	28,000	2.4%	15,000	-45,000
2311	Peases West	Primary	Maintained	471,000	208,000	679,000	13,000	1.9%	6,000	0.9%	9,000	1.3%	3,000	25,000
2313	Stanley (Crook)	Primary	Maintained	570,000	82,000	652,000	40,000	6.1%	29,000	4.4%	34,000	5.2%	91,000	-60,000
2316	Sunnybrow	Primary	Maintained	453,000	87,000	540,000	26,000	4.8%	8,000	1.5%	18,000	3.3%	246,000	-30,000
2318	Howden-le-Wear	Primary	Maintained	513,000	102,000	615,000	42,000	6.8%	29,000	4.7%	37,000	6.0%	5,000	2,000
2319	Frosterley	Primary	Maintained	281,000	96,000	377,000	-6,000	-1.6%	-9,000	-2.4%	-8,000	-2.1%	9,000	-39,000
2321	Rookhope	Primary	Maintained	199,000	17,000	216,000	7,000	3.2%	11,000	5.1%	8,000	3.7%	72,000	-16,000
2322	St. John's Chapel	Primary	Maintained	232,000	32,000	264,000	-10,000	-3.8%	-14,000	-5.3%	-11,000	-4.2%	8,000	-2,000
2324	Wearhead	Primary	Maintained	247,000	51,000	298,000	-10,000	-3.4%	-19,000	-6.4%	-14,000	-4.7%	64,000	-11,000
2326	Willington	Primary	Maintained	893,000	310,000	1,203,000	54,000	4.5%	64,000	5.3%	54,000	4.5%	100,000	-59,000
2328	Witton-le-Wear	Primary	Maintained	442,000	68,000	510,000	-15,000	-2.9%	-26,000	-5.1%	-23,000	-4.5%	13,000	-11,000
2329	Wolsingham	Primary	Maintained	743,000	195,000	938,000	4,000	0.4%	3,000	0.3%	2,000	0.2%	97,000	-19,000
2330	Oakley Cross	Primary	Maintained	641,000	239,000	880,000	39,000	4.4%	48,000	5.5%	41,000	4.7%	106,000	-83,000
2351	Byers Green	Primary	Maintained	481,000	88,000	569,000	-17,000	-3.0%	-29,000	-5.1%	-22,000	-3.9%	145,000	-24,000
2357	Bluebell Meadow	Primary	Maintained	1,421,000	491,000	1,912,000	-185,000	-9.7%	-135,000	-7.1%	-166,000	-8.7%	246,000	-43,000
2361	Kirk Merrington	Primary	Maintained	540,000	71,000	611,000	32,000	5.2%	22,000	3.6%	27,000	4.4%	53,000	-48,000
2362	Cassop	Primary	Maintained	583,000	88,000	671,000	54,000	8.0%	42,000	6.3%	47,000	7.0%	118,000	-
2368	Ferryhill Station	Primary	Maintained	460,000	136,000	596,000	-9,000	-1.5%	-5,000	-0.8%	-8,000	-1.3%	25,000	-26,000
2370	West Cornforth	Primary	Maintained	793,000	190,000	983,000	75,000	7.6%	69,000	7.0%	73,000	7.4%	135,000	9,000
2372	Coxhoe	Primary	Maintained	1,032,000	237,000	1,269,000	63,000	5.0%	83,000	6.5%	69,000	5.4%	3,000	-20,000
2374	Kelloe	Primary	Maintained	479,000	189,000	668,000	-22,000	-3.3%	-32,000	-4.8%	-27,000	-4.0%	80,000	-33,000
2385	Dean Bank	Primary	Maintained	765,000	222,000	987,000	51,000	5.2%	54,000	5.5%	50,000	5.1%	110,000	42,000
2388	Bowburn Juniors	Primary	Maintained	720,000	150,000	870,000	19,000	2.2%	42,000	4.8%	30,000	3.4%	116,000	-71,000
2389	Bowburn Infant	Primary	Maintained	652,000	249,000	901,000	-23,000	-2.6%	-22,000	-2.4%	-24,000	-2.7%	8,000	-26,000

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				17-18 funding	Gross income budgeted 2017-18	Funding plus income	Overall change in funding from 17-18 with minimal change option		Overall change in funding from 17-18 with NFF option		Overall change in funding from 17-18 with transitional option		Forecast balance at 31 March 2018 (negative = deficit)	Use of balances (negative = reduction)
				£			£		£		£		£	£
2394	Spennymoor Ox Close	Primary	Maintained	1,035,000	193,000	1,228,000	57,000	4.6%	59,000	4.8%	57,000	4.6%	54,000	-6,000
2399	Fishburn	Primary	Maintained	647,000	252,000	899,000	-15,000	-1.7%	10,000	1.1%	-11,000	-1.2%	72,000	-47,000
2400	Broom Cottages	Primary	Maintained	1,111,000	459,000	1,570,000	16,000	1.0%	52,000	3.3%	37,000	2.4%	48,000	-11,000
2401	Bp Auckland Etherley Lane	Primary	Maintained	1,143,000	220,000	1,363,000	71,000	5.2%	109,000	8.0%	82,000	6.0%	17,000	-30,000
2409	Ramshaw	Primary	Maintained	356,000	45,000	401,000	24,000	6.0%	14,000	3.5%	22,000	5.5%	2,000	-57,000
2410	Forest-of-Teesdale	Primary	Maintained	212,000	14,000	226,000	-15,000	-6.6%	-22,000	-9.7%	-17,000	-7.5%	114,000	-28,000
2411	Aycliffe Village	Primary	Maintained	623,000	129,000	752,000	41,000	5.5%	22,000	2.9%	33,000	4.4%	11,000	-3,000
2413	Butterknowle	Primary	Maintained	281,000	79,000	360,000	-18,000	-5.0%	-25,000	-6.9%	-20,000	-5.6%	52,000	-2,000
2417	Escomb	Primary	Maintained	826,000	144,000	970,000	23,000	2.4%	-	-	13,000	1.3%	74,000	-10,000
2419	St. Helens Auckland	Primary	Maintained	719,000	306,000	1,025,000	-11,000	-1.1%	-12,000	-1.2%	-12,000	-1.2%	-	4,000
2423	Thornhill	Primary	Maintained	849,000	224,000	1,073,000	51,000	4.8%	33,000	3.1%	49,000	4.6%	170,000	54,000
2426	Toft Hill	Primary	Maintained	712,000	146,000	858,000	24,000	2.8%	36,000	4.2%	26,000	3.0%	12,000	-21,000
2428	Woodland	Primary	Maintained	285,000	69,000	354,000	-14,000	-4.0%	-17,000	-4.8%	-15,000	-4.2%	58,000	-9,000
2430	Middleton-in -Teesdale	Primary	Maintained	500,000	114,000	614,000	12,000	2.0%	5,000	0.8%	9,000	1.5%	4,000	-43,000
2433	Cockton Hill Juniors	Primary	Maintained	897,000	183,000	1,080,000	14,000	1.3%	22,000	2.0%	13,000	1.2%	136,000	-43,000
2434	Cockton Hill Infants	Primary	Maintained	737,000	192,000	929,000	-14,000	-1.5%	-35,000	-3.8%	-23,000	-2.5%	146,000	44,000
2438	Timothy Hackworth	Primary	Maintained	1,451,000	544,000	1,995,000	119,000	6.0%	135,000	6.8%	118,000	5.9%	-21,000	-83,000
2440	Cockfield	Primary	Maintained	505,000	216,000	721,000	20,000	2.8%	15,000	2.1%	17,000	2.4%	25,000	-23,000
2442	Barnard Castle Montalbo	Primary	Maintained	546,000	172,000	718,000	39,000	5.4%	36,000	5.0%	37,000	5.2%	13,000	-2,000
2453	New Brancepeth	Primary	Maintained	471,000	236,000	707,000	-10,000	-1.4%	-11,000	-1.6%	-11,000	-1.6%	62,000	-10,000
2455	Langley Moor	Primary	Maintained	808,000	128,000	936,000	-18,000	-1.9%	-3,000	-0.3%	-14,000	-1.5%	111,000	-25,000
2462	Witton Gilbert	Primary	Maintained	725,000	233,000	958,000	46,000	4.8%	56,000	5.8%	46,000	4.8%	6,000	-9,000
2470	Pittington	Primary	Maintained	750,000	179,000	929,000	-13,000	-1.4%	-34,000	-3.7%	-23,000	-2.5%	61,000	-
2472	Ludworth	Primary	Maintained	449,000	144,000	593,000	-10,000	-1.7%	-17,000	-2.9%	-15,000	-2.5%	2,000	-15,000
2473	Sherburn	Primary	Maintained	742,000	139,000	881,000	8,000	0.9%	14,000	1.6%	8,000	0.9%	63,000	-188,000
2475	West Rainton	Primary	Maintained	602,000	198,000	800,000	-9,000	-1.1%	-22,000	-2.8%	-14,000	-1.8%	50,000	-35,000
2477	Bearpark	Primary	Maintained	485,000	157,000	642,000	47,000	7.3%	49,000	7.6%	45,000	7.0%	134,000	-
2481	Neville's Cross	Primary	Maintained	979,000	168,000	1,147,000	-5,000	-0.4%	11,000	1.0%	-1,000	-0.1%	80,000	-20,000
2488	Newton Hall Infants	Primary	Maintained	668,000	96,000	764,000	-22,000	-2.9%	-42,000	-5.5%	-30,000	-3.9%	-	-6,000
2497	Esh Winning	Primary	Maintained	889,000	395,000	1,284,000	-12,000	-0.9%	15,000	1.2%	-1,000	-0.1%	8,000	-33,000
2498	Belmont Cheveley Park	Primary	Maintained	704,000	222,000	926,000	61,000	6.6%	87,000	9.4%	68,000	7.3%	25,000	-25,000
2499	Laurel Avenue Community	Primary	Maintained	473,000	187,000	660,000	-2,000	-0.3%	-3,000	-0.5%	-4,000	-0.6%	31,000	-64,000
2509	Hesleden	Primary	Maintained	525,000	134,000	659,000	-11,000	-1.7%	-13,000	-2.0%	-12,000	-1.8%	18,000	-26,000

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				£			£		£		£		£	£
2516	Deaf Hill	Primary	Maintained	683,000	211,000	894,000	-42,000	-4.7%	-33,000	-3.7%	-40,000	-4.5%	72,000	7,000
2523	Thornley	Primary	Maintained	779,000	284,000	1,063,000	18,000	1.7%	33,000	3.1%	21,000	2.0%	90,000	10,000
2526	Wheatley Hill Community	Primary	Maintained	729,000	303,000	1,032,000	66,000	6.4%	72,000	7.0%	68,000	6.6%	40,000	-77,000
2528	Wingate Juniors	Primary	Maintained	751,000	156,000	907,000	3,000	0.3%	-3,000	-0.3%	1,000	0.1%	16,000	-7,000
2531	Wingate Infants	Primary	Maintained	635,000	238,000	873,000	69,000	7.9%	57,000	6.5%	62,000	7.1%	1,000	-9,000
2532	Horden Cotsford Juniors	Primary	Maintained	607,000	144,000	751,000	-24,000	-3.2%	-52,000	-6.9%	-36,000	-4.8%	1,000	-12,000
2534	Horden Cotsford Infants	Primary	Maintained	397,000	64,000	461,000	27,000	5.9%	18,000	3.9%	16,000	3.5%	20,000	-34,000
2536	Shotton	Primary	Maintained	1,307,000	539,000	1,846,000	-22,000	-1.2%	19,000	1.0%	7,000	0.4%	79,000	-121,000
2540	Acre Rigg Infants	Primary	Maintained	894,000	450,000	1,344,000	-1,000	-0.1%	-14,000	-1.0%	-7,000	-0.5%	60,000	34,000
2563	Sedgefield	Primary	Maintained	703,000	181,000	884,000	17,000	1.9%	13,000	1.5%	15,000	1.7%	7,000	-35,000
2593	Sedgefield Hardwick	Primary	Maintained	763,000	267,000	1,030,000	22,000	2.1%	31,000	3.0%	25,000	2.4%	2,000	4,000
2704	Copeland Road	Primary	Maintained	666,000	100,000	766,000	21,000	2.7%	10,000	1.3%	13,000	1.7%	45,000	-50,000
2705	St. Andrew's	Primary	Maintained	509,000	216,000	725,000	4,000	0.6%	7,000	1.0%	3,000	0.4%	50,000	-48,000
2706	Byerley Park	Primary	Maintained	823,000	132,000	955,000	14,000	1.5%	8,000	0.8%	10,000	1.0%	92,000	-46,000
2708	Horndale Infants	Primary	Maintained	523,000	214,000	737,000	-35,000	-4.7%	-45,000	-6.1%	-39,000	-5.3%	12,000	-7,000
2729	Langley Park	Primary	Maintained	692,000	350,000	1,042,000	-19,000	-1.8%	1,000	0.1%	-13,000	-1.2%	8,000	8,000
2733	Yohden	Primary	Maintained	781,000	141,000	922,000	30,000	3.3%	-2,000	-0.2%	18,000	2.0%	64,000	-21,000
2734	Howlatch Lane	Primary	Maintained	1,451,000	491,000	1,942,000	43,000	2.2%	64,000	3.3%	48,000	2.5%	70,000	-140,000
2737	Blackhall	Primary	Maintained	898,000	397,000	1,295,000	31,000	2.4%	67,000	5.2%	51,000	3.9%	21,000	8,000
2742	Vane Road	Primary	Maintained	1,383,000	258,000	1,641,000	-18,000	-1.1%	28,000	1.7%	7,000	0.4%	152,000	-3,000
2743	Sugar Hill	Primary	Maintained	1,418,000	410,000	1,828,000	44,000	2.4%	99,000	5.4%	76,000	4.2%	159,000	-47,000
2744	Pelton Roseberry	Primary	Maintained	666,000	288,000	954,000	82,000	8.6%	106,000	11.1%	88,000	9.2%	39,000	-102,000
2745	Bullion Lane	Primary	Maintained	1,164,000	491,000	1,655,000	-5,000	-0.3%	37,000	2.2%	6,000	0.4%	142,000	40,000
2746	Easington Colliery	Primary	Maintained	1,961,000	573,000	2,534,000	93,000	3.7%	166,000	6.6%	137,000	5.4%	246,000	-123,000
2747	Durham Gilesgate	Primary	Maintained	777,000	343,000	1,120,000	6,000	0.5%	34,000	3.0%	22,000	2.0%	16,000	-36,000
2748	Finchale	Primary	Maintained	752,000	94,000	846,000	41,000	4.8%	54,000	6.4%	44,000	5.2%	71,000	-100,000
2749	Benfieldside	Primary	Maintained	931,000	306,000	1,237,000	1,000	0.1%	32,000	2.6%	23,000	1.9%	26,000	-77,000
2750	King Street	Primary	Maintained	896,000	200,000	1,096,000	-9,000	-0.8%	11,000	1.0%	-4,000	-0.4%	97,000	-66,000
2751	Framwellgate Moor	Primary	Maintained	767,000	449,000	1,216,000	46,000	3.8%	75,000	6.2%	65,000	5.3%	82,000	-72,000
2943	Chester-le-Street Newker	Primary	Maintained	1,452,000	469,000	1,921,000	-21,000	-1.1%	26,000	1.4%	-	-	108,000	-56,000
3031	Chester-le-Street CE	Primary	Maintained	1,252,000	300,000	1,552,000	-76,000	-4.9%	-59,000	-3.8%	-67,000	-4.3%	-	-200,000
3063	Ebchester CE	Primary	Maintained	424,000	61,000	485,000	-12,000	-2.5%	-22,000	-4.5%	-20,000	-4.1%	47,000	-6,000
3085	St. Stephen's CE	Primary	Maintained	856,000	237,000	1,093,000	28,000	2.6%	27,000	2.5%	28,000	2.6%	2,000	5,000

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				£			£		£		£		£	£
3087	Stanhope Barrington CE	Primary	Maintained	491,000	131,000	622,000	14,000	2.3%	11,000	1.8%	12,000	1.9%	14,000	-30,000
3121	Green Lane CE	Primary	Maintained	837,000	295,000	1,132,000	-17,000	-1.5%	-12,000	-1.1%	-15,000	-1.3%	2,000	26,000
3123	St. Anne's CE	Primary	Maintained	846,000	188,000	1,034,000	4,000	0.4%	-21,000	-2.0%	-6,000	-0.6%	25,000	2,000
3130	Evenwood CE	Primary	Maintained	446,000	141,000	587,000	-16,000	-2.7%	-18,000	-3.1%	-17,000	-2.9%	38,000	-30,000
3131	Gainford CE	Primary	Maintained	373,000	164,000	537,000	4,000	0.7%	5,000	0.9%	4,000	0.7%	4,000	-55,000
3134	Ingleton CE	Primary	Maintained	366,000	120,000	486,000	-5,000	-1.0%	-10,000	-2.1%	-8,000	-1.6%	24,000	-26,000
3141	Staindrop CE	Primary	Maintained	649,000	189,000	838,000	22,000	2.6%	30,000	3.6%	24,000	2.9%	35,000	-17,000
3161	Belmont CE	Primary	Maintained	924,000	266,000	1,190,000	22,000	1.8%	42,000	3.5%	27,000	2.3%	16,000	-68,000
3165	St. Oswald's CE	Primary	Maintained	515,000	192,000	707,000	13,000	1.8%	1,000	0.1%	7,000	1.0%	87,000	-37,000
3167	Shincliffe CE	Primary	Maintained	783,000	97,000	880,000	13,000	1.5%	6,000	0.7%	10,000	1.1%	7,000	-27,000
3168	St. Margaret's CE	Primary	Maintained	1,340,000	219,000	1,559,000	32,000	2.1%	158,000	10.1%	73,000	4.7%	128,000	-30,000
3182	Easington CE	Primary	Maintained	489,000	80,000	569,000	29,000	5.1%	18,000	3.2%	18,000	3.2%	3,000	-18,000
3183	Hutton Henry CE	Primary	Maintained	334,000	37,000	371,000	35,000	9.4%	45,000	12.1%	39,000	10.5%	71,000	-22,000
3213	Lanchester EP	Primary	Maintained	1,168,000	441,000	1,609,000	13,000	0.8%	24,000	1.5%	15,000	0.9%	15,000	8,000
3300	St. Cuthbert's RC New Seaham	Primary	Maintained	790,000	140,000	930,000	11,000	1.2%	-2,000	-0.2%	6,000	0.6%	14,000	-20,000
3301	St. Mary Magdalen RC	Primary	Maintained	996,000	172,000	1,168,000	63,000	5.4%	99,000	8.5%	72,000	6.2%	68,000	-38,000
3303	Bowes Hutchinson CE	Primary	Maintained	343,000	54,000	397,000	-41,000	-10.3%	-47,000	-11.8%	-43,000	-10.8%	47,000	19,000
3343	St. Cuthbert's RC Ch-le-St	Primary	Maintained	761,000	119,000	880,000	18,000	2.0%	9,000	1.0%	15,000	1.7%	-	-21,000
3344	St. Bede's RC, Sacriston	Primary	Maintained	451,000	102,000	553,000	-	-	-8,000	-1.4%	-5,000	-0.9%	30,000	-20,000
3346	St. Benet's RC	Primary	Maintained	796,000	238,000	1,034,000	-12,000	-1.2%	-35,000	-3.4%	-23,000	-2.2%	6,000	-55,000
3381	St. Joseph's RC, Stanley	Primary	Maintained	854,000	136,000	990,000	15,000	1.5%	-11,000	-1.1%	1,000	0.1%	112,000	-39,000
3382	St. Patrick's RC, Dipton	Primary	Maintained	702,000	119,000	821,000	16,000	1.9%	-5,000	-0.6%	5,000	0.6%	43,000	-88,000
3384	St. Mary's RC, South Moor	Primary	Maintained	635,000	115,000	750,000	27,000	3.6%	37,000	4.9%	28,000	3.7%	95,000	-31,000
3401	St. Mary's RC, Blackhill	Primary	Maintained	758,000	131,000	889,000	26,000	2.9%	43,000	4.8%	30,000	3.4%	22,000	6,000
3403	St. Pius X RC	Primary	Maintained	471,000	179,000	650,000	9,000	1.4%	-2,000	-0.3%	2,000	0.3%	40,000	-34,000
3404	St. Patrick's RC, Consett	Primary	Maintained	1,311,000	270,000	1,581,000	-13,000	-0.8%	30,000	1.9%	8,000	0.5%	38,000	-27,000
3406	Esh CE	Primary	Maintained	440,000	77,000	517,000	7,000	1.4%	-1,000	-0.2%	-1,000	-0.2%	12,000	-10,000
3407	St. Michael's RC, Esh Laude	Primary	Maintained	690,000	132,000	822,000	25,000	3.0%	5,000	0.6%	17,000	2.1%	113,000	-5,000
3409	Our Lady & St. Joseph's RC	Primary	Maintained	555,000	105,000	660,000	-5,000	-0.8%	-6,000	-0.9%	-7,000	-1.1%	74,000	-25,000
3411	Bishop Ian Ramsey CE	Primary	Maintained	764,000	152,000	916,000	21,000	2.3%	24,000	2.6%	21,000	2.3%	26,000	-2,000
3413	All Saints' RC	Primary	Maintained	666,000	126,000	792,000	31,000	3.9%	26,000	3.3%	31,000	3.9%	103,000	-16,000
3421	St. Cuthbert's RC, Crook	Primary	Maintained	793,000	268,000	1,061,000	9,000	0.8%	11,000	1.0%	8,000	0.8%	18,000	-
3425	Our Lady & St. Thomas RC	Primary	Maintained	531,000	88,000	619,000	-11,000	-1.8%	-24,000	-3.9%	-19,000	-3.1%	15,000	-12,000

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3441	St. Michael's CE B'p Middle'm	Primary	Maintained	475,000	139,000	614,000	27,000	4.4%	18,000	2.9%	23,000	3.7%	10,000	-9,000
3442	St. Williams RC, Trimdon	Primary	Maintained	527,000	74,000	601,000	17,000	2.8%	4,000	0.7%	7,000	1.2%	52,000	1,000
3444	St. Charles' RC, Tudhoe	Primary	Maintained	826,000	131,000	957,000	18,000	1.9%	1,000	0.1%	11,000	1.1%	62,000	-34,000
3461	St. Mary's RC Barnard Castle	Primary	Maintained	439,000	95,000	534,000	8,000	1.5%	2,000	0.4%	2,000	0.4%	37,000	-28,000
3462	St. Wilfrid's RC	Primary	Maintained	874,000	293,000	1,167,000	-	-	-7,000	-0.6%	-4,000	-0.3%	5,000	-63,000
3465	St. Chad's RC	Primary	Maintained	437,000	52,000	489,000	16,000	3.3%	6,000	1.2%	5,000	1.0%	34,000	-6,000
3469	St. Joseph's RC, Coundon	Primary	Maintained	580,000	89,000	669,000	-26,000	-3.9%	-40,000	-6.0%	-32,000	-4.8%	23,000	-13,000
3470	St. Mary's RC, N/A	Primary	Maintained	757,000	162,000	919,000	28,000	3.0%	55,000	6.0%	37,000	4.0%	63,000	-97,000
3471	St. Joseph's RC, N/A	Primary	Maintained	598,000	128,000	726,000	-21,000	-2.9%	-17,000	-2.3%	-22,000	-3.0%	6,000	-24,000
3472	St. Francis CE Juniors	Primary	Maintained	555,000	163,000	718,000	63,000	8.8%	65,000	9.1%	63,000	8.8%	109,000	10,000
3481	St. Patrick's RC Langley Moor	Primary	Maintained	446,000	63,000	509,000	9,000	1.8%	2,000	0.4%	2,000	0.4%	1,000	-22,000
3483	Our Lady Queen of Martyrs' RC	Primary	Maintained	449,000	69,000	518,000	5,000	1.0%	-1,000	-0.2%	-1,000	-0.2%	-	-35,000
3485	St. Hild's College CE	Primary	Maintained	763,000	260,000	1,023,000	17,000	1.7%	45,000	4.4%	26,000	2.5%	138,000	-19,000
3486	St. Godric's RC, Durham	Primary	Maintained	758,000	103,000	861,000	9,000	1.0%	3,000	0.3%	7,000	0.8%	64,000	-58,000
3488	St. Joseph's RC Ushaw Moor	Primary	Maintained	481,000	83,000	564,000	1,000	0.2%	-5,000	-0.9%	-5,000	-0.9%	80,000	-30,000
3489	St. Joseph's RC, Durham	Primary	Maintained	621,000	120,000	741,000	-1,000	-0.1%	12,000	1.6%	2,000	0.3%	11,000	-9,000
3491	Blue Coat CE Juniors	Primary	Maintained	800,000	140,000	940,000	50,000	5.3%	48,000	5.1%	50,000	5.3%	130,000	-18,000
3492	St. Thomas More RC	Primary	Maintained	449,000	47,000	496,000	-15,000	-3.0%	-28,000	-5.6%	-25,000	-5.0%	3,000	-9,000
3501	St. Joseph's RC, Murton	Primary	Maintained	557,000	81,000	638,000	50,000	7.8%	38,000	6.0%	43,000	6.7%	53,000	-12,000
3502	St. Godric's RC, Thornley	Primary	Maintained	539,000	81,000	620,000	-22,000	-3.5%	-29,000	-4.7%	-27,000	-4.4%	20,000	4,000
3504	Our Lady of Lourdes RC	Primary	Maintained	642,000	156,000	798,000	10,000	1.3%	-4,000	-0.5%	4,000	0.5%	8,000	-49,000
3505	St. Mary's RC, Wingate	Primary	Maintained	333,000	97,000	430,000	-16,000	-3.7%	-24,000	-5.6%	-21,000	-4.9%	8,000	-12,000
3506	St. Joseph's RC, Blackhall	Primary	Maintained	387,000	129,000	516,000	-9,000	-1.7%	-16,000	-3.1%	-14,000	-2.7%	4,000	44,000
3507	Our Lady Star of the Sea RC	Primary	Maintained	519,000	89,000	608,000	30,000	4.9%	19,000	3.1%	18,000	3.0%	98,000	-30,000
3510	Our Lady of the Rosary RC	Primary	Maintained	1,060,000	410,000	1,470,000	75,000	5.1%	101,000	6.9%	82,000	5.6%	6,000	-44,000
3511	Blessed John Duckett RC	Primary	Maintained	395,000	116,000	511,000	-16,000	-3.1%	-21,000	-4.1%	-18,000	-3.5%	41,000	-33,000
3513	St. John's CE Shildon	Primary	Maintained	910,000	459,000	1,369,000	60,000	4.4%	55,000	4.0%	60,000	4.4%	12,000	-24,000
3516	Prince Bishops School	Primary	Maintained	916,000	373,000	1,289,000	14,000	1.1%	-6,000	-0.5%	6,000	0.5%	17,000	-2,000
3518	Woodham Burn School	Primary	Maintained	905,000	378,000	1,283,000	44,000	3.4%	72,000	5.6%	59,000	4.6%	4,000	10,000
3519	Silver Tree School	Primary	Maintained	779,000	193,000	972,000	11,000	1.1%	41,000	4.2%	24,000	2.5%	-	48,000
3520	Seaview School, Deneside	Primary	Maintained	1,257,000	486,000	1,743,000	46,000	2.6%	72,000	4.1%	47,000	2.7%	77,000	-50,000
3522	Tanfield Lea School	Primary	Maintained	1,110,000	320,000	1,430,000	46,000	3.2%	89,000	6.2%	59,000	4.1%	282,000	-64,000
3523	Woodhouse School	Primary	Maintained	964,000	408,000	1,372,000	34,000	2.5%	41,000	3.0%	34,000	2.5%	96,000	-58,000

Cabinet, 13 December 2017, Mainstream primary and secondary funding formula 2018-19 Appendix 4a

				17-18 funding	Gross income budgeted 2017-18	Funding plus income	Overall change in funding from 17-18 with minimal change option		Overall change in funding from 17-18 with NFF option		Overall change in funding from 17-18 with transitional option		Forecast balance at 31 March 2018 (negative = deficit)	Use of balances (negative = reduction)
				£			£		£		£		£	£
3524	Seaham Trinity School	Primary	Maintained	1,528,000	472,000	2,000,000	11,000	0.6%	72,000	3.6%	42,000	2.1%	164,000	-30,000
3525	Brandon School	Primary	Maintained	1,108,000	507,000	1,615,000	-33,000	-2.0%	2,000	0.1%	-9,000	-0.6%	32,000	-38,000
3527	Shotton Hall School	Primary	Maintained	1,404,000	370,000	1,774,000	38,000	2.1%	50,000	2.8%	36,000	2.0%	72,000	-
4019	Seaham High School	Secondary	Maintained	4,969,000	433,000	5,402,000	644,000	11.9%	553,000	10.2%	585,000	10.8%	304,000	49,000
4052	Fyndoune Community College	Secondary	Maintained	2,033,000	337,000	2,370,000	-80,000	-3.4%	-82,000	-3.5%	-80,000	-3.4%	1,000	-62,000
4099	Tanfield School	Secondary	Maintained	2,862,000	317,000	3,179,000	471,000	14.8%	424,000	13.3%	461,000	14.5%	-448,000	-323,000
4139	Wolsingham School	Secondary	Maintained	2,592,000	996,000	3,588,000	135,000	3.8%	110,000	3.1%	136,000	3.8%	-1,229,000	-375,000
4150	Ferryhill Bus. & Ent. Coll.	Secondary	Maintained	3,362,000	486,000	3,848,000	369,000	9.6%	297,000	7.7%	333,000	8.7%	323,000	-146,000
4154	Whitworth Park School	Secondary	Maintained	4,494,000	1,002,000	5,496,000	-51,000	-0.9%	-86,000	-1.6%	-47,000	-0.9%	461,000	-462,000
4162	Bishop Barrington School	Secondary	Maintained	4,094,000	668,000	4,762,000	103,000	2.2%	1,000	0.0%	62,000	1.3%	1,000	187,000
4176	Greenfield Community Coll.	Secondary	Maintained	5,506,000	894,000	6,400,000	-113,000	-1.8%	-240,000	-3.8%	-136,000	-2.1%	132,000	-426,000
4185	Belmont Community School	Secondary	Maintained	4,000,000	492,000	4,492,000	12,000	0.3%	-97,000	-2.2%	-11,000	-0.2%	156,000	-230,000
4192	Durham Comm. Business Coll.	Secondary	Maintained	2,063,000	337,000	2,400,000	-140,000	-5.8%	-183,000	-7.6%	-160,000	-6.7%	1,000	-62,000
4200	Durham Johnston	Secondary	Maintained	6,045,000	2,405,000	8,450,000	196,000	2.3%	388,000	4.6%	214,000	2.5%	52,000	5,000
4214	Dene Community School	Secondary	Maintained	3,674,000	418,000	4,092,000	205,000	5.0%	95,000	2.3%	142,000	3.5%	164,000	-8,000
4218	Wellfield School	Secondary	Maintained	3,294,000	451,000	3,745,000	319,000	8.5%	325,000	8.7%	326,000	8.7%	-3,285,000	-547,000
4231	Sedgefield Community College	Secondary	Maintained	5,338,000	428,000	5,766,000	449,000	7.8%	360,000	6.2%	437,000	7.6%	225,000	47,000
4693	St. Bede's RC Peterlee	Secondary	Maintained	2,909,000	876,000	3,785,000	-125,000	-3.3%	-255,000	-6.7%	-159,000	-4.2%	-75,000	-600,000

Cabinet, 13 December 2017, Mainstream primary and secondary funding formula 2018-19 Appendix 4b

<i>Minimal change</i>		Average balance	Range			Number and (%) impacted		Average change in funding
		£	£		£			£
Primary Schools	Increased Funding	57,000	-21,000	to	282,000	133	67%	30,000
	Reduced Funding	49,000	-	to	246,000	66	33%	-19,000
Secondary Schools	Increased Funding	-374,000	-3,285,000	to	323,000	10	67%	290,000
	Reduced Funding	104,000	-75,000	to	461,000	5	33%	-102,000

<i>NFF</i>		Average balance	Range			Number and (%) impacted		Average change in funding
		£	£		£			£
Primary Schools	Increased Funding	61,000	-21,000	to	282,000	132	66%	40,000
	Reduced Funding	41,000	-	to	246,000	67	34%	-20,000
Secondary Schools	Increased Funding	-433,000	-3,285,000	to	323,000	9	60%	284,000
	Reduced Funding	113,000	-75,000	to	461,000	6	40%	-157,000

<i>Transitional</i>		Average balance	Range			Number and (%) impacted		Average change in funding
		£	£		£			£
Primary Schools	Increased Funding	60,000	-21,000	to	282,000	134	67%	32,000
	Reduced Funding	42,000	-	to	246,000	65	33%	-19,000
Secondary Schools	Increased Funding	-433,000	-3,285,000	to	323,000	9	60%	300,000
	Reduced Funding	113,000	-75,000	to	461,000	6	40%	-99,000

Durham County Council Equality Impact Assessment

NB: The Public Sector Equality Duty (Equality Act 2010) requires Durham County Council to have 'due regard' to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people from different groups. Assessing impact on equality and recording this is one of the key ways in which we can show due regard.

Section One: Description and Screening

Service/Team or Section	Financial Services, School Funding Team
Lead Officer	David Shirer
Title	Mainstream primary and secondary formula 2018-19
MTFP Reference (if relevant)	
Cabinet Date (if relevant)	13 December 2017
Start Date	1 April 2018
Review Date	

Subject of the Impact Assessment

Please give a brief description of the policy, proposal or practice as appropriate (a copy of the subject can be attached or insert a web-link):

The Council is required to set a formula to distribute funding to mainstream primary and secondary schools, including academies. The formula for next year will be the first to be directly affected by the National Funding Formula (NFF), which is expected to be fully implemented in 2020-21 and will replace local formulas. The Council has considered three options – a minimal change from the 2017-18 formula, a version as close as possible to the NFF, and a transitional version, which recognises the need to reduce differences between the local formula and the NFF, in order to avoid excessive funding turbulence in 2019-20, whilst also not making commitments so far in advance of confirmation of the date of the replacement of local formulas and the final version of the NFF.

A national EIA for the NFF is available through the gov.uk website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-funding-formula-for-schools-and-high-needs>

This is relevant, because the option that is recommended for the formula is the transitional option, which is partly based on the NFF.

The change in the method of funding is estimated to increase funding by £49m in 18/19. In addition, changes to pupil numbers and one-off adjustments add a further £3.55m. The NFF puts more funding into pupil-led factors than school-led factors which could create longer term challenges for smaller schools which is relevant to the County due to its semi-rural nature. The NFF significantly increases funding for low prior attainment and reduces the allocation/proportions of funding via a lump sum. Not all schools will see an overall increase in funding, some will benefit and some will not.

Who are the main stakeholders? (e.g. general public, staff, members, specific clients/service users):

Pupils, their families and school-based staff. Also affected are the Council, which is responsible for maintaining schools, academy trusts and Roman Catholic and Church of England diocese, in respect of voluntary controlled and voluntary aided schools.

Screening

Is there any actual or potential negative or positive impact on the following protected characteristics?

Protected Characteristic	Negative Impact Indicate: Y = Yes, N = No, ? = unsure	Positive Impact Indicate: Y = Yes, N = No, ? = unsure
Age	?	N
Disability	?	Y
Marriage and civil partnership (workplace only)	N	N
Pregnancy and maternity	N	N
Race (ethnicity)	N	?
Religion or Belief	Y	N
Sex (gender)	?	N
Sexual orientation	N	N
Transgender	N	N

Please provide **brief** details of any potential to cause adverse impact. Record full details and analysis in the following section of this assessment.

The impact on schools is varied and for those that loose out financially there are potential negative impacts for both pupils and staff. In relation to staff there may be greater potential impact in terms of age (older) and gender (women).

How will this policy/proposal/practice promote our commitment to our legal responsibilities under the public sector equality duty to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation,
- advance equality of opportunity, and
- foster good relations between people from different groups?

The formula includes factors which act as proxy measures for pupils who are likely to need additional support to achieve the expected level of attainment, which will contribute to increasing equality of opportunity.

The formula does not differentiate between pupils from different groups and allocates funding on the basis of factors that are likely to be relevant to their educational needs.

Evidence

What evidence do you have to support your findings?

Please **outline** your data sets and/or proposed evidence sources, highlight any gaps and say whether or not you propose to carry out consultation. Record greater detail and analysis in the following section of this assessment.

NFF EIA (see link above). Report to Cabinet on 13.12.17 details the factors considered in determining the transitional formula recommended to Cabinet to approve. The report appendices contain detail on how each school in the County will be financially impacted by all three implementation options. This EIA is based on the recommended transitional model.

Consultation

Feedback from the Schools Forum working groups (Oct/Nov 2017) has been mixed but overall has tended to favour a transitional option.

On 7th Nov 17, Children's and Young People's Overview and Scrutiny committee received a report and presentation on the schools funding formula options and the impact of NFF. The committee recognised that the impact on schools varied and that change would inevitably be to the benefit of some schools, but to the detriment of other schools. They also recognised that no moment towards the NFF would potentially create significant challenges for a number of schools in 2020/21. In conclusion the committee was supportive of the proposals to use a transitional model recognising this was something the Education and Skills Funding Agency was encouraging and this seemed the fairest solution to a difficult issue.

Screening Summary

On the basis of this screening is there:	Confirm which refers (Y/N)
Evidence of actual or potential impact on some/all of the protected characteristics which will proceed to full assessment?	Y
No evidence of actual or potential impact on some/all of the protected characteristics?	N

Sign Off

Lead officer sign off: David Shirer	Date: November 2017
Service equality representative sign off: Research and Equality Manager	Date: 22.11.17

If carrying out a full assessment please proceed to section two.

If not proceeding to full assessment please return completed screenings to your service equality representative and forward a copy to equalities@durham.gov.uk

If you are unsure of potential impact please contact the corporate research and equalities team for further advice at equalities@durham.gov.uk

Section Two: Data analysis and assessment of impact

Please provide details on impacts for people with different protected characteristics relevant to your screening findings. You need to decide if there is or likely to be a differential impact for some. Highlight the positives e.g. benefits for certain groups, advancing equality, as well as the negatives e.g. barriers for and/or exclusion of particular groups. Record the evidence you have used to support or explain your conclusions. Devise and record mitigating actions where necessary.

Protected Characteristic: Age		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Record of evidence to support or explain your conclusions on impact.	What further action or mitigation is required?
<p>Public authorities do not have to comply with the Public Sector Equality Duty in relation to age for the provision of education and services to pupils in schools.</p> <p>In relation to potential impact on staff for schools experiencing funding reductions there could be implications for older staff. Following agreed HR procedures will ensure fair treatment.</p>	<p>Basic funding per pupil increases from primary (reception to Year 6) to KS3 (Years 7 to 9) to KS4 (Years 10 to 11). This is in line with normal practice in most authorities and the NFF and recognises the increasing cost per pupil as they get older: <i>As pupils progress through key stages, the breadth and complexity of the curriculum increases, requiring more subject experts, specialist teaching facilities and examination fees expenditure.</i> (NFF EIA, paragraph 19, DfE).</p> <p>Although basic pupil funding is increasing, overall school funding will decrease for some schools and this is explored further in this impact assessment.</p>	<p>Where funding reduces from year-to-year schools are supported to understand the implications, to forecast any budget shortfall and to identify appropriate savings that can be made to balance the budget. Where a staff re-structuring is necessary schools are supported through this process.</p>

Protected Characteristic: Disability		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
<p>Limited positive impact</p> <p>The transitional formula will increase the proportion of funding allocated to Low Prior Attainment (LPA), which is one of the DfE's proxy indicators for Special Educational Needs (SEN).</p> <p>Increasing the proportion of funding provided through LPA should increase the correlation between the number of pupils with disabilities and the notional SEN budget, which should improve the efficiency of the allocation of targeted support in reaching schools with the most pupils with disabilities.</p> <p>In relation to potential impact on staff for schools experiencing funding reductions there could be implications for disabled staff and reasonable adjustments will be made where required.</p>	<p>Most funding to meet the needs of children with disabilities is provided separately to this formula.</p> <p>The proportion of LPA allocated funding will increase from 1.9% in the 2017-18 formula to 3.6% in the transitional formula. Schools contribute the first £6,000 of the cost of SEN provision and receive targeted support to offset these costs if the contributions for High Needs SEN pupils (those whose provision costs more than £6,000) exceeds the school's notional SEN budget. The SEN budget is a notional share of formula funding, based on a target of £350/pupil in each phase (primary/secondary) and includes all of the LPA funding with the balance from deprivation funding.</p>	As above

Protected Characteristic: Marriage and civil partnership (workplace only)		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
N/A		

Protected Characteristic: Pregnancy and maternity		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
In relation to the potential impact on staff for schools experiencing funding reductions there could be implications for any pregnant staff or those taking maternity leave. Following agreed HR procedures will ensure fair treatment.	This is not relevant to school funding allocation.	

Protected Characteristic: Race (ethnicity)		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
Limited positive impact The transitional formula will include a factor in respect of pupils with English as an Additional Language providing slightly more resources to schools for such pupils. The transitional formula does not include a mobility factor, which is potentially relevant to Gypsy/Roma pupils and pupils of Irish traveller heritage.	Support is provided centrally for schools in respect of these pupils, but this change will mean that the formula will allocate relatively more resources to schools with relatively more pupils recorded as having had English as an Additional Language in the past three years. No funding is included in the funding allocation to Durham in respect of mobility, because it has not been used in the past and the data can be unreliable, because of issues to do with the recording of data in respect of pupils' previous schools after academy conversion. In the NFF 0.6% of funding is allocated through the mobility factor and the impact if used in the transitional formula would be limited.	As above Support for Gypsy/Roma pupils and pupils of Irish traveller heritage is available through centrally funded service provided by the Council, which responds to specific needs, as opposed to a formula allocation based on lagged data.

Protected Characteristic: Religion or belief																																								
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation			What further action or mitigation is required?																																				
<p>The formula is applied to Roman Catholic primary and secondary schools and Church of England primary schools (there are no Church of England secondary schools). The formula does not differentiate between schools according to whether they are faith schools or not.</p> <p>Compared to the 2017-18 formula allocations, faith schools generally will see smaller increases in funding than non-faith schools. In addition, under the proposed Transitional model 34% of faith schools are likely to experience a funding reduction compared to 30% of non-faith schools.</p> <p>However, it should be noted that the formula does not differentiate between schools in terms of religion but does take account of additional needs and school size in calculating allocations. A comparison of faith and non-faith schools supports a view that differences between these types of school is a result of differences in the proportion of pupils who are eligible for additional needs (Low Prior Attainment, deprivation</p>	<p>The proportion of pupils who are eligible for funding through additional needs factors is higher for non-faith schools in all categories except English as an additional language which is predominately why faith schools will see a smaller increase in funding per pupil.</p> <p>The number of schools affected by a decrease in funding varies according to which model is adopted. Under the NFF option 42% of faith schools see a funding decrease compared to 28% of non-faith schools. Under the minimal change model 28% of faith schools are affected compared to 32% of non-faith schools. The transitional option affects 34% of faith schools compare to 30% of non-faith schools. (see table below).</p>			As above																																				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th colspan="2">% schools affected (Primary and Secondary)</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <th>Model</th> <th>School</th> <th>Funding Increase</th> <th>Funding Decrease</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Minimal change</td> <td>Non-faith schools</td> <td>122 (68%)</td> <td>57 (32%)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Faith schools</td> <td>48 (72%)</td> <td>19 (28%)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">NFF option</td> <td>Non-faith schools</td> <td>129 (72%)</td> <td>50 (28%)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Faith schools</td> <td>39 (58%)</td> <td>28 (42%)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Transitional option</td> <td>Non-faith schools</td> <td>126 (70%)</td> <td>53 (30%)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Faith schools</td> <td>44 (66%)</td> <td>23 (34%)</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						% schools affected (Primary and Secondary)			Model	School	Funding Increase	Funding Decrease		Minimal change	Non-faith schools	122 (68%)	57 (32%)		Faith schools	48 (72%)	19 (28%)		NFF option	Non-faith schools	129 (72%)	50 (28%)		Faith schools	39 (58%)	28 (42%)		Transitional option	Non-faith schools	126 (70%)	53 (30%)		Faith schools	44 (66%)	23 (34%)
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and English as an Additional Language) funding and school size, for example primary faith schools tend to be smaller than non-faith primary schools.		
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Protected Characteristic: Sex (gender)		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
In relation to potential impact on staff for schools experiencing funding reductions there could be disproportionate impact on female staff especially within primary education. Following agreed HR procedures will ensure fair treatment.	<p>The formula does not differentiate between pupils on this basis and there are no single-sex schools affected by the formula.</p> <p>Higher proportions of female staff are employed within the primary school sector.</p>	As above

Protected Characteristic: Sexual orientation		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
None	The formula does not differentiate between pupils on this basis.	None

Protected Characteristic: Transgender		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
None	The formula does not differentiate between pupils on this basis.	None

Section Three: Conclusion and Review

Summary

Please provide a brief summary of your findings stating the main impacts, both positive and negative, across the protected characteristics.

The differentiation in respect of age is in accordance with the factor values attached to each key stage in the education lifecycle, which is common practice and a key feature of the existing local formula across the country and the NFF, and recognises differences in the provision required by pupils of different ages. There is a small positive impact in relation to disability as the transitional formula will increase the proportion of funding allocated to Low Prior Attainment (LPA), which is one of the DfE's proxy indicators for Special Educational Needs (SEN).

Compared to the 2017-18 formula allocations, faith schools generally will see smaller increases in funding than non-faith schools. In addition, under the proposed Transitional model 34% of faith schools are likely to experience a funding reduction compared to 30% of non-faith schools. However, it should be noted that the formula does not differentiate between schools in terms of religion but does take account of additional needs and school size in calculating allocations. A comparison of faith and non-faith schools supports a view that differences between these types of school is a result of differences in the proportion of pupils who are eligible for additional needs funding and school size.

Where funding reduces from year-to-year schools will continue to be supported to understand the implications, to forecast any budget shortfall and to identify appropriate savings that can be made to balance the budget. Where a staff restructuring is necessary schools will also continue to be supported through this process.

Will this promote positive relationships between different communities? If so how?

Action Plan

Action	Responsibility	Timescales for implementation	In which plan will the action appear?
Where funding reduces from year-to-year schools are supported to understand the implications, to forecast any budget shortfall and to identify appropriate savings that can be made to balance the budget. Where a staff restructuring is necessary schools are supported through this process.	Education service	Ongoing	

Support for Gypsy/Roma pupils and pupils of Irish traveller heritage is available through centrally funded service provided by the Council, which responds to specific needs, as opposed to a formula allocation based on lagged data.	CYPS Education Inclusion Team	Support in place	
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Review

Are there any additional assessments that need to be undertaken? (Y/N)	Analysis of gender declared on school censuses
When will this assessment be reviewed? Please also insert this date at the front of the template	December 2017

Sign Off

Lead officer sign off: David Shirer	Date: 22.11.17
Service equality representative sign off: Research and Equality Manager	Date: 22.11.17

Please return the completed form to your service equality representative and forward a copy to equalities@durham.gov.uk

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Cabinet

13 December 2017



**Enterprise Zone: Business Rate Growth
Income Pooling Agreement**

Report of Corporate Management Team

John Hewitt, Corporate Director of Resources

**Ian Thompson, Corporate Director of Regeneration and Local
Services**

Councillor Alan Napier, Portfolio Holder for Finance

**Councillor Carl Marshall, Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Economic
Regeneration**

Purpose of the Report

- 1 To seek approval to enter into the overarching Enterprise Zone Pooled Business Rate Income Agreement with the North East LEP and its accountable body NECA.

Background

- 2 There are 20 Enterprise Zone (EZ) sites approved in the North East Local Enterprise Zone (North East LEP) area, with at least one site in each local authority area, as listed in Appendix 2. Ten Round 1 sites became operational in April 2013; nine Round 2 sites became operational in April 2017; and one will become operational in April 2018. The Council has one enterprise zone based at Jade Park Seaham (formerly Hawthorn).
- 3 The granting of Enterprise Zone status to these employment sites by the Government, means that businesses who occupy the sites can receive benefits of either discounted business rates or enterprise capital allowances for a limited period and within European state aid rules. The Government also allows 100% of Business Rate Growth Income (BRGI) to be kept to fund infrastructure and intervention costs needed to develop the sites over a 25 year period. Enterprise Zone bids have to be submitted to, and supported by, the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) to attract 100% business rates retention and other capital allowance incentives. Retained business rates are paid to the North East LEP as opposed to being retained by the local councils across the north east.
- 4 In most cases, infrastructure costs occur at the start of the period and this will require borrowing to fund the works. The North East LEP will approve the capital and financing costs to be funded from pooled Business Rates Growth

Income (BRGI) and determine the use of any BRGI surplus after costs have been met.

Current Position

- 5 Each of the seven Local Authorities in the North East LEP area have been asked to enter into an overarching agreement in order to provide a transparent and consistent approach for:
 - (a) the treatment of pooled BRGI across the North East LEP area;
 - (b) the financing of site intervention costs;
 - (c) the funding of eligible revenue costs;
 - (d) the operation of a performance incentive arrangement aimed at accelerating development, and maximising BRGI;
 - (e) the treatment of any net surplus after all costs have been funded;
 - (f) the treatment of any borrowing costs that cannot be funded from the BRGI pool in the unlikely event of a shortfall in total pooled income resulting in a net deficit.

- 6 This report seeks approval to enter into an overarching BRGI Pooling Agreement with the North East Combined Authority (NECA) in its current role as the accountable body of the North East Local Enterprise Partnership (North East LEP). This BRGI Pooling Agreement sets out the BRGI pooling arrangements for Enterprise Zones in the NELEP area over the 25 year BRGI period for each site, with a final date of the agreement running to 31 March 2043. It is anticipated that this overarching agreement will enable the individual funding agreements required to implement each approval of funding to be simplified and thereby accelerate the process of approval and subsequent development of the sites.

Use of any EZ Surplus and Incentivising Performance to Accelerate Development

- 7 The North East LEP will determine how any net surplus on the Enterprise Zone account is to be allocated. In consideration of the use of the North East LEPs NEIF and LGF funds and to help provide a secure medium term plan position for the LEP Core team, the North East LEP Board agreed in 2015 that if necessary up to £500k a year could be used to support the costs of the team. This would be subject to approval on a rolling three year basis provide that a net surplus on the Enterprise Zone account was still projected to occur.

- 8 In May 2017 the North East LEP Board considered and approved a proposal that Councils be eligible to use a ring-fenced element of their surplus as a performance reward incentive - as a result of achieving jobs and higher levels of BRGI on their sites. This would give a clear financial incentive to councils

to accelerate development and income generation in their own Enterprise Zones. They would be able to apply this ring-fenced surplus to finance significant economic projects (that are in line with guidance to be issued by the LEP) that help with the achievement of the Strategic Economic Plan objectives.

- 9 The incentive would allow Local Authorities to determine the use of 50% of any income in excess of a Baseline Income Target and 25% of income generated between 80% and 100% of a Baseline Income Target. This would include a 10% incentive to deliver the agreed outputs (e.g. jobs and developed floor space) in the Enterprise Zone areas. The Baseline Income Target will be set out in the individual funding agreements and will be based upon a prudent estimate of income from each site after deducting a 10% contingency from Round 1 site BRGI already being received and a 15% contingency from BRGI from potential new buildings on the sites.

The need for an Overarching Legal Agreement

- 10 The current approach of completing a detailed legal agreement for each site funding application has resulted in several agreements which vary in their terms, content and format and have taken considerable time and effort from the North East LEP and each council to complete. There is now a need to complete another 15 funding agreements for Round 1 and 2 sites. An overarching Business Rate Pooling Agreement, with simpler site-specific funding agreements would help provide a level of consistency and equity across all councils and should help accelerate the completion of the new funding agreements and help accelerate development.
- 11 The Enterprise Zone funding principles and arrangements have been developed since 2012 and have been subject to change over the last few years for a variety of reason. There is now a need for transparency, consistency; and greater certainty about the treatment of income and expenditure and the financing of infrastructure works and the treatment of any surplus in the short, medium and long term for up to 25 years into the future.
- 12 With the potential for councils to be carrying out significant prudential borrowing over the next few years in order to fund infrastructure works, it is necessary to be clear exactly how the borrowing is to be funded and exactly where the risk of repaying the borrowing falls in the event of income from a particular site being less than that needed to cover the costs relating to that site. The proposed approach to manage and minimise this borrowing risk is to extend the principle of pooling income across all Round 1 and 2 Enterprise Zone sites to cover borrowing costs.
- 13 A formal agreement is needed between the North East LEP; its accountable body NECA and each of the local authorities that can be operated over the whole life of the agreement by council officers over the next 25 years and is capable of dealing with any changes to the parties to the agreement over time through novation and residual body arrangements.

Key Elements of the Agreement

- 14 The Business Rates Pooling Agreement covers the following key elements:
- (a) Clarification of the arrangement for the payment of pooled Business Rate Income each year to the North East LEP or its accountable body, including the calculation of income to be paid and the timing of the payment in May after the year end;
 - (b) The process for the approval of new interventions;
 - (c) The treatment of existing funding arrangements for Round 1 sites;
 - (d) The treatment of borrowing and the funding of borrowing costs;
 - (e) Arrangement for utilising the pooled BRGI;
 - (f) The treatment of any BRGI deficit, which will fall to be met proportionately by those councils that have not generated their expected income and have a deficit on their own account, in the event of any net deficit remaining over the whole period;
 - (g) Reporting arrangements;
 - (h) Standard terms to be included in the funding agreements that will sit below the pooled BRFGI agreement.

Recommendations and Reasons

- 15 It is recommended that Cabinet:
- (a) agrees to enter into the overarching Enterprise Zone Pooled Business Rate Income Agreement with the North East LEP and its accountable body NECA;
 - (b) delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Resources in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Finance to complete the necessary legal documentation.

Background Papers

Enterprise Zone Reports to the LEP and NECA Boards.

The draft Legal agreement.

Contact: Jeff Garfoot Tel: 03000 261946

Appendix 1: Implications

Finance –

The business rates from the EZ will be paid over to the LEP. The income generated will cover the cost of any prudential borrowing the council is required to carry out. The council may benefit from any incentive recovery from the EZ business rates or from any long term LEP surplus on the Round 1 and Round 2 EZ's. This arrangement enables 100% of business rates to be retained to fund infrastructure costs for round 1 and 2 sites.

Staffing –

No impact

Risk - The Business Rates Pooling Agreement aims to minimise the risks associated with the ability to fund the borrowing costs on individual sites through a pooling of income from all Round 1 and 2 Enterprise sites.

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty -

There are no equalities and diversity implications directly arising from this report

Accommodation –

No impact

Crime and Disorder -

There are no crime and disorder implications directly arising from this report.

Human Rights -

There are no human rights implications directly arising from this report.

Consultation -

The seven constituent local Councils of the North East LEP were consulted about the opportunity to identify enterprise zones in their area and the recent proposed changes. No additional community and business engagement is expected to be necessary.

Procurement –

No Impact

Disability Issues –

No impact

Legal Implications –

The proposed Agreement will establish arrangements for the use of Business Rates Growth Income and will simplify the documentation required to cover future funding agreements.

Appendix 2 – Enterprise Zone Sites

Round 1 Enterprise Zone Sites

Local Authority	Enterprise Zone Site	Existing Funding Agreement to be replaced	New Funding Agreement
Newcastle	North Bank of Tyne	Yes	Yes
North Tyneside	North Bank of Tyne : Swans North Bank of Tyne : Port of Tyne site	Yes	Possibly Yes
Northumberland	Bates Commissioners Quay Dunn Cow East Sleekburn	Yes Yes Yes	Yes
Sunderland	A19 Corridor sites 1,2 and 3	Yes	

Round 2 Enterprise Zone Sites

Local Authority	Enterprise Zone Site	New Funding Agreement
Durham	Jade (originally Hawthorn)	Yes
Gateshead	Follingsby	Yes
Newcastle	North Bank of Tyne – Extension Newcastle International Airport	Yes Yes
Northumberland	Ashwood, Ashington Fairmoor, Morpeth Ramparts, Berwick	Yes Yes Yes
South Tyneside	Holborn Riverside – Phase 1 Holborn Riverside – Phase 1 IAMP (jointly with Sunderland)	Yes Yes Yes
Sunderland	Port of Sunderland IAMP (jointly with South Tyneside)	Yes Yes

Cabinet

13 December 2017



Update on the delivery of the Medium Term Financial Plan 7

Report of Corporate Management Team

Lorraine O'Donnell, Director of Transformation and Partnerships
Councillor Simon Henig, Leader of the Council and all Cabinet collectively

Purpose of the Report

- 1 This report provides an update on the progress made at the end of September 2017 on the delivery of the 2017/18 Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP7).

Background

- 2 MTFP7 was agreed in February 2017 and established a savings target for 2017/18 of just over £23 million. This together with future expected savings brings the overall savings target for the Council to around £250 million.

Progress to date

- 3 By the end of September 2017 over 87% of the savings target for MTFP7 had already been met with almost £20.6 million of savings having been achieved. This reflects the ongoing robust approach to the management and delivery of the savings ensuring these are delivered as early as possible.
- 4 That said we do recognise that on occasions plans need to change which could delay when savings are made, but through the regular monitoring of our MTFP we are able to smooth out delivery of saving using cash limits, ensuring we do not miss our overall savings targets.
- 5 Savings in this period have come from existing proposals including:
 - The review of youth support
 - Changes to garden waste charging
 - Reducing non-staffing budgets
 - Service restructures
 - The street lighting energy reduction programme.

Consultation

- 6 As members are aware consultation with the public and other stakeholders remains an important element in the MTFP programme. Whilst there were no consultations planned for this period for specific MTFP proposals, we have as members are aware been carrying out a wide ranging public consultation on our overall approach to the MTFP and to gauge views on future savings proposals.

HR implications

- 7 With each of our MTFPs there are implications for our staff and during this period we progressed a further 16 ER/VR applications and made an additional three employees redundant.

Whilst the figures appear low for the 87% achievement in savings, the majority of the HR activity required for MTFP7 savings proposals occurred in the previous financial year.

- 8 Since 2011 a total of 1,379 ER/VR applications have been accepted, 648 posts deleted and 570 staff have been made redundant (CR).
- 9 Data relating to staff leaving through voluntary redundancy, early retirement and ER/VR during this quarter showed that 65.5% were female and 34.5% were male, 18% of leavers had not disclosed their ethnicity, 80% were white British and 2% were BAME. Regarding disability status 5.5% said they had a disability, 18% had no disability and 76.5% did not disclose their disability status.
- 10 The profile of those leaving through compulsory redundancies showed that 59% were female and 41% were male, 41% had not disclosed their ethnicity and the remaining 59% were white British. There was no disclosed disability.
- 11 The Council continues to support employees affected by the MTFP savings plans and the total number of staff who have been redeployed is 442 since the process started.
- 12 At the end of September 2017 we had 157 open expressions of interest for ER/VR.

Equality Impact Assessments

- 13 Equality impact assessments (EIA) form a key part of the ongoing MTFP process. A number of initial screenings for new savings and updated EIAs for ongoing savings were provided to Cabinet ahead of the budget setting decision in February 2017. They are updated during the year to take account of consultation responses and additional evidence; the updates also include information on any mitigating actions.
- 14 The impact assessments and action plans are considered during decision making processes, for example, updated EIAs are provided where Cabinet receive a report ahead of consultation and where a further report is received with any final recommendations.

Recommendations and reasons

- 15 The Council remains in a relatively strong position to meet the ongoing financial challenges although these are becoming more and more challenging. The robust management process supporting the MTFP ensures we continue to remain ahead of the savings target requirements.
- 16 For MTFP7 the Council has already delivered almost £20.6 million of the savings required (87%), and in total has now delivered over £206 million in savings since 2011.
- 17 Cabinet is recommended to:
 - (a) note the contents of this report and progress made in delivering MTFP7.

Contact: Roger Goodes Tel: 03000 268050

Appendix 1: Implications

Finance – The delivery of the MTFP involves cumulative saving of approximately £250million over the period from 2011 to 2022 of which over £206 million has been delivered to date. This figure now also includes savings delivered in Public Health.

Staffing – Where the proposals affect staff, full consultation is undertaken and the trade unions consulted. Wherever possible, staff reductions are done through voluntary means. In addition, there has been a proactive management of vacancies to lessen the impact on staff and the Council has a redeployment process which continues to find alternative employment for a number of staff.

Risk – The delivery of the MTFP is highlighted as one of the Council's strategic risks and is monitored through the corporate risk management process. In addition, risks for individual proposals are being monitored through the work undertaken to deliver the proposal.

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty – An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) was undertaken for the original 4 year MTFP plan and additional screening was undertaken for proposals which have been identified for subsequent MTFPs, together with any other changes made to the original plan. In addition, for each proposal an EIA is undertaken as part of the decision-making before the proposal is implemented.

Accommodation – As proposals are planned the impact on accommodation is ascertained, with staff being consulted on any moves as part of the process. The loss of over 2,500 posts from the Authority will mean a requirement for less accommodation and the Office Accommodation Team has built this into the Office Accommodation Strategy.

Crime and Disorder – N/A.

Human Rights – N/A.

Consultation – A full consultation with a range of stakeholders was undertaken on the MTFP prior to its agreement and again in 2013. This exercise has been undertaken again in November 2017. In addition, where appropriate for individual proposals, internal and external consultation plans are developed so that consultation informs the decision making process.

Procurement – A number of the proposals involve the changing of existing contracts and this work is being taken forward through the Council's agreed procurement processes.

Disability Issues – Any disability impacts are being picked up through the Equality Impact Assessments undertaken.

Legal Implications – The legal implications of any decisions required are being considered as part of the delivery of the proposals.

Cabinet**13 December 2017****Quarter Two 2017/18
Performance Management Report**

Report of Corporate Management Team
Lorraine O'Donnell, Director of Transformation and Partnerships
Councillor Simon Henig, Leader of the Council

Purpose of the Report

- 1 To present progress against the council's corporate performance framework by Altogether priority theme for the second quarter of the 2017/18 financial year.

Summary

- 2 We continue to make good progress in many key areas despite the ongoing financial pressures placed on the council. The employment rate has continued to improve and remains better than the regional rate. Youth unemployment remains at a low level despite a slight increase observed this quarter and apprenticeship starts for 16 to 17 year olds have increased since last year. In 2016 we attracted more visitors to the area, benefitting the local economy by supporting more jobs and increasing overall visitor spending. In relation to educational attainment, children in County Durham have performed well across three out of four different key stages. Early indications are that demand in relation to children's social care may be plateauing including the number of looked after children and those with a child protection plan (see appendix 5, charts 1 to 4). More children in deprived areas have sustained contact with a children's centre. In relation to adult social care support, our reablement and rehabilitation service is improving with a higher percentage of older people still at home three months after discharge from hospital and fewer older adults admitted on a permanent basis to residential or nursing care. There have been fewer reported incidents of anti-social behaviour and first time entrants to the youth justice system remain low. We continue to divert more of our waste from landfill and our street and environmental cleanliness is generally good. CO2 emissions in County Durham have reduced from 1990 levels and achieved the 2020 reduction target.
- 3 In other areas we see increasing needs or demand, and some performance challenges. Almost two thirds of schools are judged as good or outstanding and more than one third require improvement or are inadequate. The council's education service continues to support further improvement. Children's social care demand continues to be high and further improvement is needed in social worker caseload levels and quality of casework files. In relation to the health of the county, challenges are ongoing with the rate of mothers smoking at time of delivery and breastfeeding prevalence both worse than national

levels. Crime levels show a significant increase, mainly due to changes in recording practice. A substantial increase has been observed in arson incidents, particularly in the east of the county. Fly-tipping incidents have increased this quarter, reflecting the rise seen nationally. Ongoing improvement issues continue in relation to the rate of employee appraisals and sickness absence remains a priority. Processing Freedom of Information and Environmental Information Regulations requests within statutory deadline has deteriorated significantly from last quarter and remains below the national target.

Background

- 4 This year, the Sustainable Community Strategy, setting out the vision for the county, and supporting Council Plan and service plans are due for review. With a strong commitment to progressing the council's transformation programme, driven by a focus on delivering the best possible outcomes within available resources, Cabinet agreed that an outcome based approach to planning is adopted. 2017/18 is a transition year as we review our vision, planning framework and associated performance management arrangements to ensure that they operate efficiently and are fit for purpose in the current climate.

Performance Reporting Arrangements for 2017/18

- 5 Our performance reporting arrangements have been developed around a series of key performance questions aligned to the Altogether framework of six priority themes, and are designed to facilitate greater scrutiny of performance. The set of performance measures provides an indication to help answer these questions for those with corporate governance responsibilities. Development of performance reporting will continue throughout the year in particular to enhance reporting of qualitative aspects of performance as highlighted by the 2016 Ofsted inspection.
- 6 There are other areas of performance that are measured through more detailed monitoring across service groupings and if performance issues arise, these will be escalated for consideration by including them in the corporate report on an exception basis.
- 7 The performance indicators are still reported against two indicator types which comprise of:
 - (a) key target indicators – targets are set for indicators where improvements can be measured regularly and where improvement can be actively influenced by the council and its partners; and
 - (b) key tracker indicators – performance is tracked but no targets are set for indicators which are long-term and/or which the council and its partners only partially influence.
- 8 This report sets out our key performance messages from data released this quarter. A visual summary per Altogether priority theme presents key data

messages from the new performance framework showing the latest position in trends and how we compare with others. A comprehensive table of key performance questions and performance data is presented in Appendix 4. An explanation of symbols used and the groups we use to compare ourselves is in Appendix 2.

- 9 To support the complete indicator set, a guide is available which provides full details of indicator definitions and data sources for the 2017/18 corporate indicator set. This is available to view and can be requested from the Corporate Planning and Performance Team at performance@durham.gov.uk.

Key Performance Messages from Data Released this Quarter

Altogether Wealthier

- 10 We are progressing well across most key wealthier measures. The employment rate has continued to improve and remains better than the regional rate but below the national rate. Youth unemployment shows the number of 18 to 24 year olds claiming out of work benefits has slightly increased from the previous quarter and the same quarter last year but remains at its lowest level since 2014/15. The proportion of 16 to 17 year olds in an apprenticeship in County Durham in June 2017 was higher than last year and the averages for both England and the North East. Apprenticeships sustained for 15 months or more from Durham County Council schemes have increased since last year. The apprenticeship programme through Durham County Council schemes has allocated all the funding available during January 2017. Applications are no longer considered as additional funding has not been secured.
- 11 Successful council intervention on housing development continues with a higher number of both empty properties brought back into use and new homes completed than last year. The number of statutory homelessness preventions has increased since last year due to cases being closed following successful applications for Discretionary Housing Payment and also a higher number of clients accessing the service. Homelessness cases remain low.
- 12 Annual tourism data released this period are positive. The number of visitors as well as employment in tourism and the total contribution to the County Durham economy increased in 2016. The majority of visits were day visits with the largest number of visitors in the Vale of Durham.
- 13 Work to improve access to Durham rail station is now complete and £4.4m new stations funding for Horden rail station has been secured. Planning consent has been granted for car park development at North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland; infrastructure works at NETPark are ongoing to provide a new highway junction and additional land for growing science based businesses.

Altogether Better for Children and Young People

- 14 In line with [Ofsted findings](#), work continues to improve children's services in Durham across four key areas: political and management oversight;

management and staffing capacity; improving the quality of social work practice; and compliance with regulations.

- 15 Performance is considered across three levels:
- (a) How our **early help and universal children's services** help support children in the wider community.
 - (b) How our **assessment and safeguarding services** are supporting children at risk and children in need.
 - (c) Corporate **parenting support** for the 808 children for whom the council is their parent, and 235 care leavers.¹

Universal Services and Early Help

- 16 We continue to perform well across many key areas of universal services and early help. In relation to educational attainment, children in County Durham are performing well across three out of four different key stages. Provisional figures for 2016/17 show children in early years, at key stage 2, and at A level, all either had higher achievement rates or were in line with last year and attainment was higher than regional and national averages. At key stage 4 (former GCSE level), provisional Attainment 8 results² are in line with regional but lower than national averages. Due to the methodology change in data collection, this year's attainment is not comparable with last year's performance.
- 17 New performance figures released in relation to school exclusions show that fewer children in County Durham have experienced at least one fixed term exclusion from school compared to regional and national counterparts. A continued focus is placed on County Durham's secondary schools, as fewer have been judged outstanding or good when compared to last year. This is below regional, and national averages (see appendix 6 for table of secondary schools and grading).
- 18 Slightly more children aged 0 to 2 years in deprived areas (89.4%) are registered with a children's centre and are having sustained contact compared to last year (88%). Children's centres play a vital role in early intervention, reaching those whose needs might otherwise escalate into more serious problems, and delivering crucial preventative support. In relation to child health, under 18 conceptions continue to reduce; they are now at the lowest level since recording began in 1998 but remain significantly higher than in England.
- 19 Key performance issues continuing from last quarter are:
- (a) timeliness of education health and care plans for children with special educational needs and disabilities;

¹ Figures as at Quarter 2 2017/18

² Attainment 8, (replacing former GCSE) focuses on pupils' performance across their best eight qualifications measured on a points award basis, with each grade worth points on an ascending scale.

(b) number of families benefiting from the Stronger Families Programme.

- 20 Progress has been made with education health and care plans (EHCPs) completed within 20 weeks for children with special educational needs and disabilities, however, this still requires improvement. Between January and September 2017, 75% of EHCPs were completed in timescale which is an improvement from 66% completed between January and June 2017 and better than 2016 national and regional levels. However, the national target to achieve 90% has not been met. Data for the second quarter alone (July to September 2017) has seen 85% of EHCPs completed in timescale, demonstrating that the remedial measures put in place last quarter have been effective. This includes recruitment of more staff to aid capacity issues; additional data resource to assist with the implementation of Synergy (IT system); and implementation of an alert system for the 20 week process to aid casework.
- 21 Our family intervention programme has a target to engage with 4,360 families and successfully turn them around³ by March 2020. Up to October 2017, 26.8% (1,167) have already been successfully turned around, however, the profiled target of 41.6% (1,812) has not been met.

Assessment and Safeguarding Services

- 22 A performance issue that emerged last quarter where progress has been made is the timeliness of initial child protection conferences (ICPC)⁴. Data for the second quarter (July to September 2017) has seen 75% of ICPCs taking place within 15 working days of the first strategy meeting. This discrete quarter two performance has achieved target. Actions to address poor performance during quarter one included recruitment of Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) vacancies.
- 23 Improvement has continued in the re-referral rate. The April to September 2017 period shows that 420 of 2,584 children in need referrals occurred within 12 months of the previous referral, which equates to 16.3%. Performance has improved greatly on the same period last year (23.8%) and is lower than national, regional and statistical neighbour comparisons (2015/16).
- 24 There are additional ongoing performance issues that we need to address, better understand or keep under greater scrutiny:
- (a) social worker caseload levels;
 - (b) quality of assessment and casefiles.

³ Turned around is a national term and refers to families who have benefitted from successful interventions which aims to assist individuals in a family to achieve reductions in crime/antisocial behaviour, improve school attendance or move back into employment through the Stronger Families Programme.

⁴ An initial child protection conference (ICPC) must be convened following a Section 47 enquiry to safeguard and promote the welfare of a child who is suspected of, or likely to be, suffering significant harm.

- 25 Progress has been made with one of the performance issues reported last quarter. Caseload levels per social worker have improved from the baseline of February 2016, when the Ofsted inspection took place. Despite increasing demand, remedial measures including recruiting additional social work staff, have resulted in an increase of social workers with 20 cases or less, improving from 41% to 48%. Further progress is required and the council continues to scrutinise staffing including vacancy levels and ratios of cases to social workers to address the issues highlighted in the Ofsted report.
- 26 Reported casefile quality has deteriorated this quarter with 43% of social work team statutory case files assessed as good or above. The quality of casefiles in the Looked After Children (LAC) teams has impacted on this performance. LAC teams were awarded a high level of good grades over the previous two quarters. However, in order to validate the grades awarded to LAC cases, additional scrutiny and moderation has been applied to audits of the LAC teams in this quarter. As a result, there has been a reduction in good grades, as auditors have applied a more consistent level of challenge. Further progress is required to achieve our target for at least 80% of audited cases by March 2018. Work to improve quality is being given a high priority, with continuing senior management focus and challenge.

Looked After Children and Care Leavers

- 27 At September 2017, the council had corporate parenting responsibility for 235 young people (aged 17 to 21) who had left care. This is a particularly vulnerable cohort of young people. The wide range of support the council offers is good, with figures showing more care leavers in County Durham are in suitable accommodation and in employment or training (EET) compared to both North East and national counterparts.
- 28 There were 808 looked after children (LAC) at the end of September 2017 in County Durham. There are early signs that the number of looked after children has plateaued following a steady increase, with numbers over the last four quarters remaining close to 800 (see appendix 5, chart 2). The rate of children looked after per 10,000 (0-17 years) population remains significantly higher than the national average but below the North East and levels have been increasing across the country (see appendix 7).
- 29 A series of lean reviews have been carried out across children's services to ensure that processes are as efficient as possible. Work is focused on identifying children at risk, with particular emphasis on teenagers on the edge of going into care. An initial scoping exercise of the Pause programme⁵ has been undertaken to work with mothers who have experienced, or are at risk of repeat removals of children from their care. The use of external residential placements for LAC (including looked after children in residential care and residential schools) has increased, rising from 13 (1.8% of placements) last year to 26 (3.2% of placements) at 30 September 2017, although the use of these placements has stabilised over the last three quarters.

⁵ Pause programme works with those who have experienced, or are at risk of, repeat removals of children from their care, aiming to break this cycle and give women the opportunity to develop new skills and responses that can help them create a more positive future.

- 30 Good progress has been made in relation to dental checks with County Durham's looked after children (90.3%). This was identified as an issue in the last report but is now better than both the regional and national averages and no longer a performance issue this quarter.
- 31 Educational attainment for looked after children shows 35% achieved the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at key stage 2 for the 2016/17 academic year (provisional), higher than that achieved nationally (25%), regionally (27%), and for statistical neighbours (29%) in the 2015/16 academic year (awaiting 2016/17 comparator data). There were 38 looked after children in the 2016/17 year 6 cohort, of whom 63% had an identified special educational need and disability need. The Virtual School establishes individual targets for each child and for the cohort group. The average Attainment 8 score of looked after children is 25.9.
- 32 Two key performance issues highlighted are identified this quarter and require continued scrutiny:
- (a) adoption from care and foster placements;
 - (b) health assessments of looked after children.
- 33 Between April and June 2017, 13 children were adopted from care (11.9%), compared with 19 children (18.3%) in the same period last year. Performance is lower than the most recent national (14%), regional (14%) and statistical neighbour (16.6%) benchmarking data for 2016/17. The service is focusing on increasing the number of approved foster carers and adopters. Initial enquiries from a recent radio campaign appear to identify that this has been successful, although due to the length of the process actual approved numbers will not be evidenced for 6/9 months. A smaller project to look at regional adopter recruitment, linking with charities such as Barnardo's is ongoing. At 1 September, there were 33 children waiting for adoption and this cohort of children has an increased focus to work to ensure that they are matched to their permanent families as quickly as possible.
- 34 In relation to foster placements, at 30 September 2017, 79.4% of looked after children (LAC) were fostered (640 children). This includes fostering by friends, family, in house foster carers, and independent fostering agencies. This is a decrease in the percentage of LAC who are fostered when comparing to last year's equivalent period (84.7%), although this performance relates to less children (620).
- 35 The health assessments of looked after children, identified as an issue in the previous quarter, continue to be an issue this quarter. Fewer looked after children in County Durham had health assessments (83.8%) compared to quarter one (86.4%) with levels lower than both regional and national averages. This work is a joint responsibility between the local authority and health colleagues and we are working closely together to improve this performance. There are issues relating to recording and with a recent data refresh the performance for quarter two has improved to 89.7%. Work will be completed to ensure that the systems are robust for quarter three. Detailed

analysis is being completed to understand the range of reasons that affect this performance.

Altogether Healthier

- 36 Positive progress has been made across health measures, including 671 smoking quitters between April and June 2017, more than the same period last year and exceeding the contracted target. The use of e-cigarettes has increased as they become more widely available. Smokers who have tried other methods of quitting without success have been encouraged to try e-cigarettes to stop smoking in order to reduce smoking related disease, death and health inequalities.⁶ Although Durham do not currently offer e-cigarettes as part of the stop smoking service, anyone who wants to stop smoking and is using an e-cigarette can access the service and be offered behavioural support. MPs are to carry out an inquiry into e-cigarettes amid concerns there are significant gaps in what is known about them and how they are regulated. A review is also to be carried out of their effectiveness as a stop-smoking tool and the impact of their growing use on health. Previous evidence suggests that e-cigarettes are not undermining the long-term decline in cigarette smoking among adults and youths, and may in fact be contributing to it. An expert review of the evidence in 2015 by Public Health England concluded that e-cigarettes are around 95% safer than smoked tobacco and they can help smokers to quit.⁷ The number of children and young people regularly using electronic cigarettes remains very low⁸, nationally and in County Durham.⁹
- 37 Adult social care support shows our reablement and rehabilitation service is improving with a higher percentage of older people still at home three months after discharge from hospital. More people have achieved their desired outcomes from the adult safeguarding process and fewer adults 65+ have been admitted on a permanent basis to residential or nursing care.
- 38 Three issues to highlight this quarter are:
- (a) breastfeeding prevalence;
 - (b) people receiving an assessment or review every 12 months;
 - (c) mothers smoking at time of delivery.
- 39 An ongoing performance challenge is breastfeeding prevalence. Although performance has improved slightly this quarter, further improvement is still required. The multi-agency breastfeeding action plan for County Durham 2017-2019 presents a holistic approach that includes maternity, public health and local authority children's services. Key partners are being asked to make

⁶ E-cigarettes: an evidence update: Public Health England report 2015

⁷ Siegel M. Metals in EC Vapor are below USP Standards for Metals in Inhalation Medications. 2013 / Burstyn I. Peering through the mist: systematic review of what the chemistry of contaminants in electronic cigarettes tells us about health risks. BMC Public Health 2014;14(1) / Cahn Z, Siegel M. Electronic cigarettes as a harm reduction strategy for tobacco control: a step forward or a repeat of past mistakes? J Public Health Policy 2011;32(1):16–31.

⁸ Statement on electronic cigarettes – Fresh 210916 -ASH Fact Sheet: Use of electronic cigarettes among adults in Great Britain; ASH Fact Sheet: Use of electronic cigarettes among children in Great Britain

⁹ County Durham Student Voice Survey 2017

progress towards their buildings being accredited as breastfeeding friendly venues and work is ongoing to develop a communications plan to promote County Durham as a breastfeeding friendly county, including the promotion of the new Baby Buddy app.

- 40 A further ongoing performance challenge is adults in receipt of social care services receiving an assessment or review every 12 months. Performance remains at 87% and this needs further improvement. Delays to reviews are being looked at in detail to better understand the issues and identify possible solutions for further improvement.
- 41 An ongoing performance issue is the rate of mothers smoking at time of delivery, which has increased and is significantly higher than national and regional rates. Durham Dales, Easington and Sedgefield (DDES) Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) has the highest rate in the North East and is second highest of all CCGs in England. A 15-month incentive scheme began in April 2017 in DDES, funded by NHS England, with shopping vouchers offered to women who quit smoking whilst pregnant. The scheme is being monitored quarterly and early indications for numbers quitting are positive, with 59 pregnant women setting a quit date in quarter one 2017/18, of which 40 (68%) women quit. This is an improvement from the same period last year (61%) and the highest recorded.
- 42 County Durham continues to have one of the lowest rates of delayed transfers of care (DTC) both regionally and nationally. As advised last quarter, the new Better Care Fund guidance introduced a number of new proposals including a target to achieve a 3.5% reduction. It was expected that the new national DTC metrics would be proportionate to the extent of the DTC problem in each Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) area but this was not the case. Those areas, including County Durham, with a below average rate of DTCs, have all been set targets for a 3.5% reduction in DTC rate even though the starting position was significantly below the national average. Therefore, Durham HWB now finds itself in a difficult position in being unable to meet the DTC reductions prescribed. Despite re-submitting a revised DTC trajectory, which provided a realistic profiling reflecting Durham HWB's historically good performance, regrettably this was not accepted by the Better Care Fund National Team. As highlighted last quarter, there will also be a change in the way the data are reported for 2017/18 therefore no data are currently available for quarter two.

Altogether Safer

- 43 Positive progress is evident across some key safer measures. Anti-social behaviour (ASB) continues to decrease, with fewer incidents reported to the council and police. The number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System (aged 10 -17 years) has fallen and remains better than target. There have been fewer child sexual exploitation referrals than last year.
- 44 Four issues to highlight this quarter are:
- (a) crime rate;
 - (b) arson and secondary fires;

- (c) road safety;
- (d) successful completions of drug and alcohol treatment.

- 45 A key issue that continues relates to the level of recorded crime. Crime figures show a significant increase in the number of recorded crimes compared with the same period last year. April to September 2017 has seen a 48% increase from the same period last year with the number of recorded crimes rising from 16,782 to 24,781. Durham's recorded crime rate is 47.7 (per 1,000 population), higher than the rate of 32.3 for the same period last year. 41 of 43 police forces have shown an increase and at August Durham Constabulary had the third highest rate of increase. The majority of the increase in police recorded crime was mainly due to changes in recording practice in order that the police are compliant with the national crime-recording standard. The percentage of alcohol related anti-social behaviour incidents and violent crimes have increased slightly although the number of alcohol related violent crimes have increased by 65% and alcohol related anti-social incidents have decreased by 11.7%. Nationally, figures released from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) show that the number of crimes recorded annually in England and Wales has passed the five million mark for the first time in 10 years, rising by 13% for the 12 months until June 2017. Violent crime rose by 19%, with rises in offences including stalking and harassment.
- 46 As highlighted in the last report, local data have revealed that there has been a significant increase in arson offences in County Durham. April to September 2017 shows a 93% increase from 189 to 365 offences, compared to the same period last year (see appendix 5, chart 7). There has been a particular issue in the east of the county and the police, fire service and council are working together on a number of initiatives including Operation Valdis (police seizure of unregistered, abandoned vehicles) with the aim of reducing deliberate fires across the county.
- 47 A performance issue highlighted this quarter is the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents, which increased by 12% during January to June 2017 compared to the same period last year, although the number of children and fatalities has decreased. The introduction of a new national electronic system for recording road traffic collisions has changed the way casualty severity is ranked, increasing the number reported by an average of 20%. Work is ongoing to gather and act on local issues including problem junctions, speeding issues, parking, congestion etc.
- 48 Although successful completions of those in drug and alcohol treatment are still below target and national averages, significant work has been undertaken in relation to performance of these completions and an improving direction of travel has been evident (see appendix 5, charts 9 to 11). A procurement exercise to appoint a new drug and alcohol treatment provider is ongoing with the new service to be launched from February 2018.
- Altogether Greener**
- 49 We have maintained good levels of street and environmental cleanliness across the county with low levels of litter, detritus and dog fouling. Fly-tipping

incidents have seen a 4% increase on last quarter (298 more incidents) (see appendix 5, chart 5). The greatest increase in incidents has been white goods, which rose 29%, and other household waste, rising 25%. Enforcement action has seen more CCTV cameras deployed and incidents caught on camera as well as an increase in stop and search operations and over £5,000 awarded in fines. Nationally, fly-tipping incidents handled by councils across England rose 7% on last year, the fourth year in a row that incidents increased, with two-thirds of fly-tips being household waste.

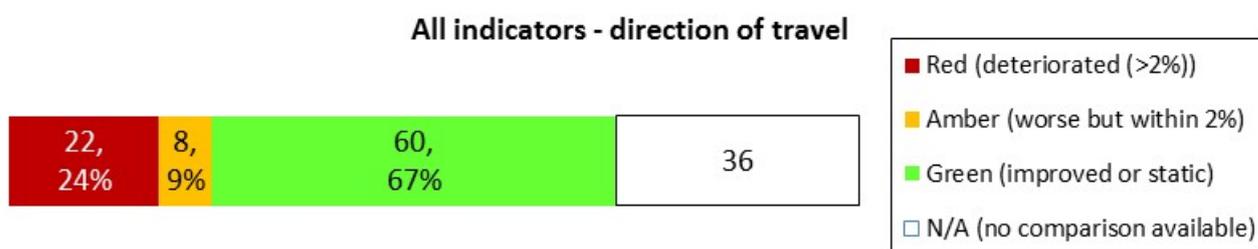
- 50 Our collection and disposal of waste shows we continue to divert more than 95% of our municipal waste from landfill, although our household reuse, recycling and composting rate has remained static since 2015/16 and below the national average. There has been a slight decrease (0.5%) in the number of properties joining the garden waste collection scheme compared to the same period last year although more kilograms of garden waste have been collected per household.
- 51 CO2 emissions in County Durham have reduced from 1990 levels and already achieved the 2020 reduction target set by government. This includes curbing emissions from heat, buildings, industry, transport, and agriculture. Durham County Council operations have emitted less CO2 during 2016/17 and are on course to achieve the 2020 target reduction. The replacement of streetlights with LED and intensity of grid-supplied electricity produced through renewable natural resources, are major factors in the reduction, also rationalisation of buildings has made an impact.
- Altogether Better Council**
- 52 In relation to customer contact, we continue to see a reduction overall in customers contacting us via telephony and an increase in customers accessing web forms to transact (based on amended data for quarter one to remove customer sign-ups) (see appendix 5, chart 6). There has been a slight increase overall in footfall in our Customer Access Points (CAPs). Although we have previously seen a significant reduction in the overall footfall in our CAPs we are now starting to see this levelling out and we are seeing on average 12,500 customers attending our CAPs each month.
- 53 Universal Credit full service rollout commenced in October and this may have an impact on footfall within our CAPs. This will be closely monitored as implementation of the new benefit progresses. The council is supporting the Department for Work and Pensions in providing assisted digital support to those customers needing help with the online process. Further information on the latest developments of Universal Credit is available within the Welfare Reform and Poverty Issues report presented to [Cabinet](#) on 13 September 2017.
- 54 Overall sickness absence has worsened slightly compared to last quarter, increasing from 10.32 days lost per full time equivalent (excluding schools) in the previous quarter to 10.51 days in quarter two 2017/18. However, the target has been achieved and sickness remains lower than two years ago. The proportion of sickness that is long term (more than 20 days) has

increased from 70% to 73%.

- 55 The percentage of staff who had an appraisal has decreased slightly to 88.6%, and remains below target. Human Resources business leads are reviewing current arrangements for working with service management teams in light of the recent restructuring changes, to ensure appraisals remain a priority for the newly established service groupings moving forward.
- 56 An issue identified this quarter that needs to be addressed and better understood is the percentage of Freedom of Information (FOI) and Environmental Information Regulations (EIR) requests responded to within statutory deadlines. Performance has deteriorated from 73% at quarter one to 65% at quarter two and missed the national target of 90% (see appendix 5, chart 8). Work is ongoing to improve performance with a review of the FOI process underway following unitisation of the service.

Overall Performance of the Council

Key Performance



- 57 In quarter two, 76% (68) of our key performance indicators improved or maintained performance and 24% (22) deteriorated compared to 12 months earlier. 92% (68) of Council Plan actions have been achieved or are on target to be achieved by the deadline. 8% (6) of actions slipped. In the majority of cases work has been rescheduled and timescales reset as reflected in the recommendations at paragraph 59.
- 58 Information and data to support the complete indicator set is provided at Appendix 4. A full copy of the exceptions, deletions, amendments and additions to council and service planning actions is available on request from performance@durham.gov.uk.

Risk Management

- 59 Effective risk management is a vital component of the council's agenda. The council's risk management process sits alongside our change programme and is incorporated into all significant change and improvement projects.
- 60 Appendix 3 summarises key risks in delivering the ambitions for each priority theme and how we are managing them.

Key Data Messages by Altogether Theme

- 61 The next section provides a summary per Altogether theme of key data messages. The format of the Altogether themes provides a snap shot overview aimed to ensure that key performance messages are easy to

identify¹⁰. The Altogether themes are supplemented by information and data relating to the complete indicator set, provided at Appendix 4.

¹⁰ Images designed by Freepik from Flaticon, Homelessness Outreach Service by Hawaii Open Data US, Camera Tourist Man by Michael Gaman, Traveler by corpus delicti, Restaurant by Hardini Dwi Lestari, Tree by Ilho Byun, Museum by Fernanda Bravo, Shopping Bag by Knockout Prezo, Hotel by Delwar Hossain, Bus by Sandy Priyasa from the thenounproject.com, County Durham map by Visit County Durham.

Altogether Wealthier

Job prospects

Employment (Jul 2016 - Jun 2017)

71.6% working age population defined as in employment in County Durham (232,300 people). More than same quarter last year (67.5%) but below England and Wales (74.4%)

Young people	Durham	England	North East
18-24 year olds who are out of work and claiming either Universal Credit or Jobseeker's Allowance (at Sep 2017)	4.2% (2,110 people)	2.7%	4.8%
16-17 year olds in an apprenticeship (at Jun 2017)	9.5%	6.7%	9.3%

Helping people back into work

186 jobs created/safeguarded as a result of Business Durham activity (Jul—Sep 2017)

813 apprenticeships through Durham County Council schemes sustained for 15 months or more (at Jun 2017), which equates to 75.8% of all apprenticeship starts through these schemes

Housing and regeneration

113 empty properties brought back into use as a result of local authority intervention (Apr– Sep 2017). More than target (60) & last year (56)

758 net new homes completed (Apr– Sep 2017). Significantly more than last year (602)

441 clients for whom homelessness was prevented (Jul - Sep 2017). More than last year (307)

More clients accessed the service



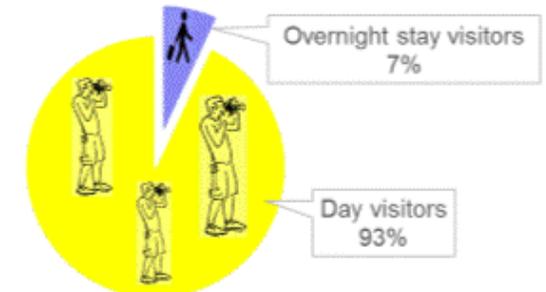
A number of successful applications for Discretionary Housing Payment

Homelessness cases remain low

Tourism (2016)

19.3m visitors
3% up on 2015

221 tourism businesses in Visit County Durham Partnership Scheme



	Food & drink	Other	Attractions	Shopping	Accommodation	Transport
£806m spend 3.6% up on 2015	37%	25%	14%	10%	7%	7%
11,158 jobs 2% up on 2015	38%	20%	17%	9%	13%	3%



'How do Durham visitors rate their experience'

Making progress

- Things to do
- Visitor information points
- Local produce
- Accommodation
- Car parking

Improvement

- Distinctive shopping experience
- Nightlife
- Public transport
- Cleanliness of public toilets

Doing well

- Attractions
- Eating out
- Road signposts
- Cleanliness

Altogether Better for Children and Young People

Early Help and Universal Services

Achieving Aspiration

Educational Attainment (Provisional)	Durham 2016/17 (2015/16)	North East	National
Early years achieving good level of development	72% (69%)	68.4%*	69.3%*
Key Stage 2 Reading, Writing Maths achieving expected standard	65% (59%)	64%	61%
Average attainment 8 Key Stage 4 (GCSE)	44.6 (NA)**	44.3	46.1
A Level average point score	31.8 (31.89)	30.6	30.85

*15/16 ac yr **due to methodology change

At least one fixed term **exclusion from school**

1.77%	-0.23%	2.01%	2.11%
Durham	Durham since 15/16 ac yr	N. E. 15/16	England 15/16

Schools judged outstanding or good

91% Primary	65%* Secondary
--------------------	-----------------------

*11 out of 31 schools judged as Requires Improvement or Inadequate (2 more than last year and 1 more than last quarter). 6 LA maintained schools and 5 academies (As of Aug 2017).

85% of Education Health and Care Plans processed in 20 weeks (Jul-Sep 2017) for children or young people with a special educational need or disability. This is more than regional (73.4%) and national (58.6%) averages, but target of 90% has not been achieved.

Health

Under 18 Conception rate (Jul 2015 — Jun 2016)

24.3 per 1,000 female population (198 conceptions), fewer than last year (26.4 and 222 conceptions) and lowest since 1998, but still significantly more than England (19.8).

Teenage Pregnancy

Relationship Education Targeted Intervention

Early Help support

Sustained contact with Children's Centre

89.4% of Durham 0-2 year olds in the top 30% IMD* having sustained contact, more than last year (88%) (Jul 2016/ Jun 2017)

*Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010

1,167 families have been successfully turned around* at Oct 2017 (26.8% of phase 2 overall total of 4,360 families by March 2020), above both the regional (15.7%) and national average (13.2%), but not achieved the target of 41.6% (1447 families).

Stronger Families Programme

*Turned around is a national terms and refers to families who have benefitted from successful interventions which aims to assist individuals in a family to achieve reductions in crime/antisocial behaviour, improve school attendance or move back into employment through the Stronger Families Programme .

Altogether Better for Children and Young People

Assessment and Safeguarding

Safeguarding

(Apr - Sep 2016)

(Apr - Sep 2017)

Child's Journey

2,584 Children in need referrals (CiN), more than last year (2,354)

2,347 Single Assessments, more than last year (1,952)

501 Children with a child protection plan (CPP) (As of Sep 2017) more than last year (406)
CPP rate = 50 per 10,000 lower than North East average (59.6) but higher than England average (43.1)

Our response

Statutory referrals processed in one working day

71.5%

CiN referrals occurred within 12 months of previous referral

84.5%

23.8%

Single assessments completed in 45 days

16.3%

82%

79.1%

Number of Children by Level of Need

Level 4 (Statutory cases) LAC, CPP Level 3 Level 3/2

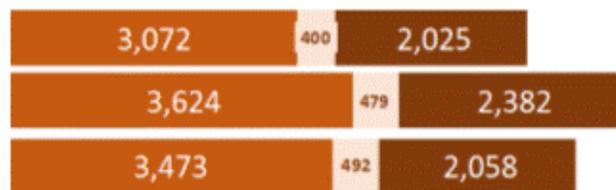
Case open to Children in Need Families First One Point Service
 higher lower

Level of Need

As of Sep 2016 (5,497)

As of Jun 2017 (6,485)

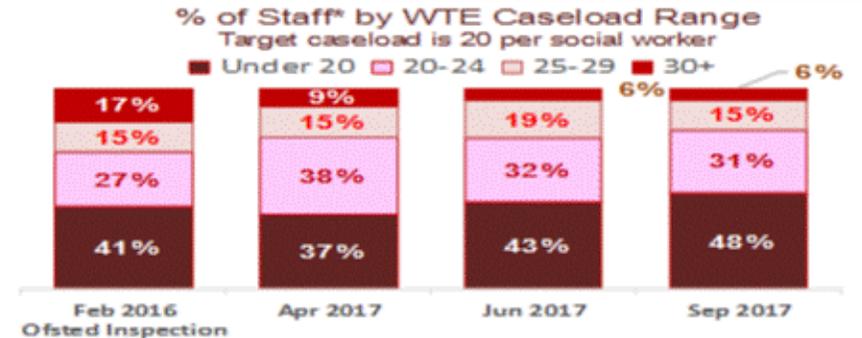
As of Sep 2017 (6,023)



Social Work Practice

Social Worker Caseload (Feb 2016—Sep 2017)

- ◆ A target caseload is 20 per social worker (but depend on nature of cases)
- ◆ Caseload levels have improved



*All Agency Staff and Students assumed to be 1.0 WTE. Team Managers, Social Work Consultants, ASYE's, and Students Social Workers have been excluded from the WTE of Staff and any cases they hold have also been excluded.

Statutory casefile quality: Good or above

Performance dropped this quarter. Target of 80% not met



4 in 10
Mar 2016
Just after Ofsted



5 in 10
Q4, 2016/17



6 in 10
Q1, 2017/18



4 in 10
Q2, 2017/18

Our response to Initial Child Protection Conference



An initial child protection conference should be held within 15 working days after a safeguarding strategy meeting (Section 47 enquiry) or a child with a CPP moves into the area.

Altogether Better for Children and Young People

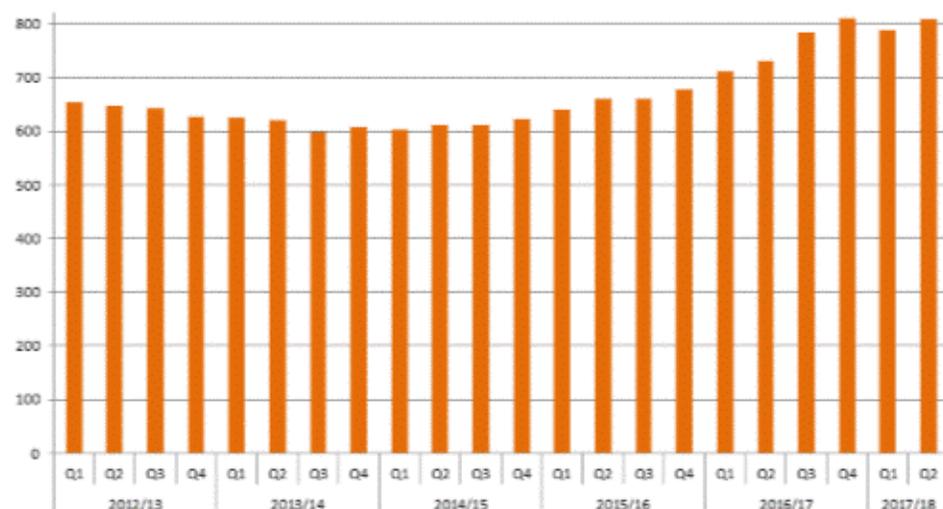
Looked after Children

Safeguarding (30 Sep 2017)



- **808** children currently looked after (LAC). The number of LAC over the last four quarters has plateaued, remaining close to 800.
- **10.6%** increase in LAC rate from 72.9 per 10,000 children (Sep 2016) to 80.6. In the last quarters the rates were within the range 78.3 to 80.6.
- **235** care leavers are also receiving support

Number of looked after children



Social Work Practice

- ◆ **640** LAC (79.4%) who are in a foster placement, compared to 620 (84.7%) last year—As at Sep 2017
- ◆ **26** LAC (3.2%) have external residential placements, compared to 13 (1.8%) last year—As at Sep 2017
- ◆ **13** children (11.9%) adopted of those leaving care (Apr - Jun 2017), compared to 19 (18.3% - Apr - Jun 2016)
- ◆ **33** children are waiting for adoption (Sep 2017).

Achieving Aspiration

Educational Attainment (provisional) of Looked after Children

Achieving expected standard in Reading, Writing, Maths



Durham
35%

N.E.
27%

National
25%

Average Attainment 8 Score (GCSE)

Durham
25.9

N.E.
N.A.

National
N.A.

Care leavers aged 17-21

	Durham	North East	England
In suitable accommodation	92.3%	86%	84%
	(Apr-Sep 2017)	(2015/16 ac yr)	(2015/16 ac yr)
Employment or training (EET)	66%	50%	52%
	(Apr-Sep 2017)	(2015/16 ac yr)	(2015/16 ac yr)

Health of looked after children

	Durham	North East	England
A dental health check	90.3%	85.1%	84.1%
	(Apr-Sep 2017)	(2015/16)	(2015/16)
Health assessments	83.8%	90.2%	90%
	(Apr-Sep 2017)	(2015/16)	(2015/16)

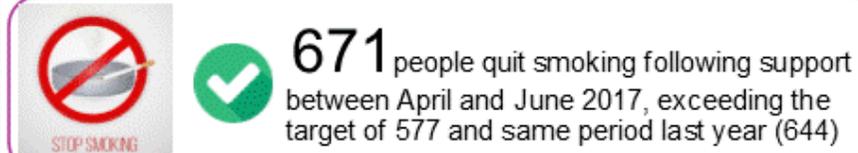
Altogether Healthier

Health of our residents

Mothers smoking at time of delivery April - June 2017



Smoking quitters - 2016/17



Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks from birth - Jul - Sep 2017



Adult social care support

Reablement Service - people still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital Jan - June 2017



Better than same period last year (89% compared to 86%)

87.3% of people received an assessment/review within the last 12 months, in the year ended September 2017, remaining static over the last 3 periods. This needs further improvement.

% of people who achieved their desired outcomes from the adult safeguarding process

96.3% (Apr - Sep 2017)

94.9% (Apr - Sep 2016)

Adults 65 + admitted to care on a permanent basis - Jan - Sep 2017

Per 100,000 population



322.5 Jan - Sep 2017



Lower than the same period in 2016



367.8 Jan - Sep 2016



345 admissions in 2017 compared to 387 in 2016

Altogether Safer

Crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB)

Apr - Sep 2017:



15.1% reduction in police reported and 2% reduction in council reported anti-social behaviour incidents since same period last year



61 First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System, less than the Q2 profiled target of 125 and a decrease from Q2 last year



Crime has increased by 47.7% compared to the same period in 2016/17. This is partially due to changes in recording.



Nationally, 41 of 43 police forces have also shown an increase in crime and 40 of 43 showed an increase in theft offences



Theft offences have increased by 21% compared to the same period in 2016/17.



Arson offences in Durham have increased 93% (189 to 365) compared to the same period in 2016/17.



58.2% - People's perceptions of Police and council dealing with concerns of ASB and crime. Higher than most similar group average of 56.1% (Jul 16 - Jun 17)

Reducing misuse of drugs and alcohol

Successful completions for alcohol and drugs - March 2016 - February 2017 (with representations to Aug 2017)

	Successful completions	Target
Alcohol	29.3% (320 people)	38.7%
Opiates	6.5% (98 people)	8.3%
Non-opiates	30.2% (204 people)	46.3%

Tackling abuse of vulnerable people



166 child sexual exploitation referrals between Oct 2016 - Sep 2017. Lower than the 192 reported in the same period last year.

Safe environment - Road Safety

Period	Total KSI	Children	Fatalities
Comparison	+12%	-22%	-38%
Jan - June 2017	94	7	8
Jan - June 2016	84	9	13

% of violent crime that is alcohol related Apr - Sep 2017



% Police reported ASB incidents that are alcohol related Apr - Sep



Altogether Greener

Clean and attractive environment

Environmental cleanliness

Good levels of environmental cleanliness continue in County Durham (Apr to Jul 2017)

 **3.6%** litter, a reduction from last reported (5.8%)

 **12.1%** detritus, an increase from last reported (9.8%)

 **1%** dog fouling. The level continues to remain low.

Fly-tipping

Oct 2016 - Sep 2017

4% increase in fly-tipping incidents recorded compared to last quarter

7,805 incidents recorded, 298 more than last quarter (7,507)

150 incidents on average per week (21 on average each day)

29% increase in white goods compared to same period last year

Actions to date: 2017/18

Cameras deployed to 29 locations	18 incidents caught on CCTV
115 stop and search operations	11 duty of care warning letters 8 fixed penalty notices issued
860 further investigations	6 prosecutions £5,783 awarded in fines, compensation, costs and surcharges

Collection and disposal of waste

Refuse and recycling

Aug 2016 - Jul 2017

 **96.3%** municipal waste diverted from landfill, in line with target (95%)

 **39.9%** household waste re-used, recycled or composted. The level has remained static since 2015/16 and below national average

 **69,933** properties had joined the 2017 recycle garden waste scheme at Aug 2017, 381 less than at Aug 2016

 **167 kgs** garden waste collected per household at Aug 2017, compared to 160kgs collected at Aug 2016

Carbon emissions



14% less CO2 was emitted during 2016/17 as a result of Durham County Council's operations and we are on course to achieve our 2020 target reduction of 40%.

The replacement of streetlights with LED and intensity of grid-supplied electricity produced through renewable natural resources, are major factors in the reduction, also rationalisation of buildings has made an impact.

49.9% reduction in CO2 emissions in County Durham.

The target of achieving a 40% reduction (against 2008/09 baseline) by 2020 has already been achieved.

This includes curbing emissions from heat, buildings, industry, transport, and agriculture.

Altogether Better Council

Our services to customers and the public

Customer Services - October 2016 — September 2017:



34 seconds to answer a call on average and **4%** calls abandoned



We continue to see a reduction overall in customers contacting us via telephony and an increase in customers accessing web forms to transact (based on amended data for quarter 1 to remove customer sign-ups).



There has been a slight increase overall in footfall in our customer access points (CAPs). Following previous reductions this is levelling out and we are seeing on average 12,500 customers each month.



TELEPHONE
949,280



E-MAIL
63,784



WEB FORMS
72,220



FACE-TO-FACE
152,130



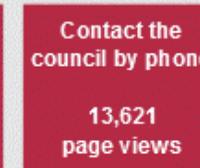
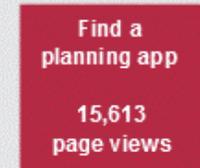
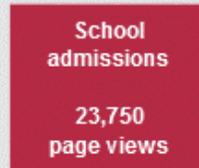
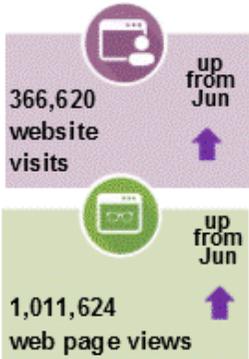
SOCIAL MEDIA
1,402



DOT from previous quarter % change

Website Stats - September 2017:

Top 5 pages (the most visited pages)



most popular news item: 2,433 page views - new summer opening hours for household waste recycling centres

Preferred method of technology used to contact the Council



Freedom of Information (FOI) and Environmental Information Regulations (EIR) requests—July—September 2017



65% of responses were sent to applicants within 20 working days (target 90%)

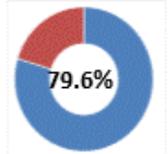
Review of FOI process taking place following unification of the process

Looking after our people

Employee Wellbeing: (October 2016 – September 2017 excluding schools)



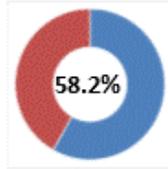
Overall sickness absence per full time equivalent has worsened slightly since last quarter (10.32 to 10.51 days)



More employees having 5 working days or less sickness than last year (78.1%)



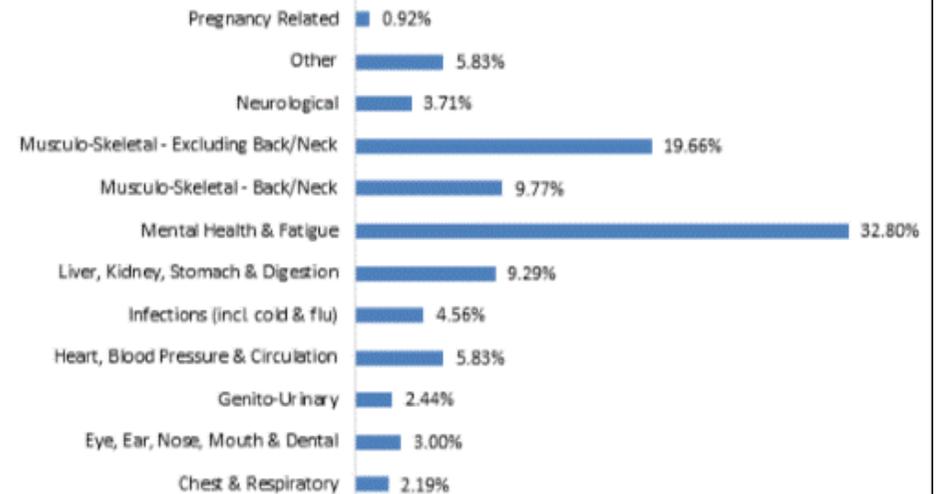
Target of 11.2 days achieved and sickness remains lower than two years ago



More posts with no sickness absence than last year (56.7%)

% of sickness absence (excluding schools)		
short/medium/long term sickness	Apr—Jun 2017	Jul—Sep 2017
Short Term = 0 - 7.5 days	14.7%	13.1%
Medium Term = 7.5 - 20 days	15.0%	13.7%
Long Term = 20 days +	70.3%	73.2%

% type sickness occurring



% of staff performance appraisals completed (October 2016—September 2017 excluding schools)



88.6% appraisals completed - slightly worse than previous quarter (89.0%) and remaining below target (92%)

Managing our resources for residents and customers

Finance: (April – September 2017)



Council Tax Collected



56.79% council tax collected (target 56.92%)



5,419 additional customers chose option to extend payment plan over 11/12 months rather than statutory 10 months (19,021 overall—6.9% of council tax payers)



Business Rates Collected



59.64% business rates collected (target 58.42%)



238 additional ratepayers chose option to extend payment plan over 11/12 months rather than statutory 10 months (2,204 overall—12.6% of current rate payers)

Recommendations and reasons

62 Cabinet is recommended to:

- (a) consider and comment on the council's performance at quarter two;
- (b) agree the changes to the Council Plan outlined below:

Altogether Wealthier

- (i) Providing a new link road at Dragonville Industrial Estate in Durham City has been delayed from March 2018 to October 2018 while awaiting confirmation of land.
- (ii) The timescale for informing and supporting regional/national policy development across the North East Combined Authority and Local Enterprise Partnership has been revised in line with the re-profiling of the activity in relation to the development of policy to focus on specific projects/activity. The timescale has been re-profiled from September 2017 to March 2019.

Altogether Better Council

- (iii) The review of public conveniences to ascertain the distribution and standard of provision to inform future countywide proposals has been delayed from September 2017 to December 2017 due to wider consultation being required which has taken longer than anticipated.
- (iv) As part of the archive project within the accommodation programme to provide a 21st Century Archives and Record Office, Stage 1 funding applications were due to be submitted to the Heritage Lottery Fund by December 2017. This has been delayed to March 2018 awaiting Cabinet decision.
- (v) Following on from the Government's workplace pension reform, eligible employees were due to be re-enrolled onto the Pensions Scheme by October 2017 to ensure compliance with the auto-re-enrolment requirements set out by the Pensions Regulator. Due to a recent change in the regulations this action has been deferred until January 2019. A letter will be sent to those affected in the near future.
- (vi) A new Digital Strategy for the council will incorporate Customer First principles and replace the Customer First Strategy which was originally due to be reviewed by July 2017. The revised target completion date for this work is April 2018.

Contact: Jenny Haworth Tel: 03000 268071

- Appendix 1: Implications
- Appendix 2: Report Key
- Appendix 3: Risk Management
- Appendix 4: Summary of key performance indicators
- Appendix 5: Volume measures
- Appendix 6: Secondary Schools Require Improvement and Inadequate

Appendix 1: Implications

Finance - Latest performance information is being used to inform corporate, service and financial planning.

Staffing - Performance against a number of relevant corporate health Performance Indicators (PIs) has been included to monitor staffing issues.

Risk - Reporting of significant risks and their interaction with performance is integrated into the quarterly monitoring report.

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty - Corporate health PIs are monitored as part of the performance monitoring process.

Accommodation - Not applicable

Crime and Disorder - A number of PIs and key actions relating to crime and disorder are continually monitored in partnership with Durham Constabulary.

Human Rights - Not applicable

Consultation - Not applicable

Procurement - Not applicable

Disability Issues - Employees with a disability are monitored as part of the performance monitoring process.

Legal Implications - Not applicable

Appendix 2: Report key

Performance Indicators:

Direction of travel/benchmarking

Same or better than comparable period/comparator group

GREEN

Worse than comparable period / comparator group (within 2% tolerance)

AMBER

Worse than comparable period / comparator group (greater than 2%)

RED

Performance against target

Meeting/Exceeding target

Getting there - performance approaching target (within 2%)

Performance >2% behind target

- ✓ Performance is good or better than comparable period/benchmark
- ✗ Performance is poor or worse than comparable period/benchmark
- ↔ Performance has remained static or is in line with comparable period/benchmark

National Benchmarking

We compare our performance to all English authorities. The number of authorities varies according to the performance indicator and functions of councils, for example educational attainment is compared to county and unitary councils however waste disposal is compared to district and unitary councils.

North East Benchmarking

The North East figure is the average performance from the authorities within the North East region, i.e. County Durham, Darlington, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Newcastle upon Tyne, North Tyneside, Northumberland, Redcar and Cleveland, Stockton-On-Tees, South Tyneside, Sunderland. The number of authorities also varies according to the performance indicator and functions of councils.

Nearest Neighbour Benchmarking:

The nearest neighbour model was developed by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), one of the professional accountancy bodies in the UK. CIPFA has produced a list of 15 local authorities which Durham is statistically close to when you look at a number of characteristics. The 15 authorities that are in the nearest statistical neighbours group for Durham using the CIPFA model are: Barnsley, Wakefield, Doncaster, Rotherham, Wigan, Kirklees, St Helens, Calderdale, Dudley, Northumberland, Tameside, Sheffield, Gateshead, Stockton-On-Tees and Stoke-on-Trent.

We also use other neighbour groups to compare our performance. More detail of these can be requested from the Corporate Planning and Performance Team at performance@durham.gov.uk.

Appendix 3: Risk Management

Risk Management

1. The strategic risks identified as potential barriers to successfully achieving our objectives are listed against each Altogether theme. These risks have been identified using the following criteria:
 - (a) Net impact is critical, and the net likelihood is highly probable, probable or possible.
 - (b) Net impact is major, and the net likelihood is highly probable or probable.
 - (c) Net impact is moderate, and the net likelihood is highly probable.
2. As at 30 September 2017, there were 23 risks on the corporate strategic risk register, the same as at 30 June 2017. During quarter two, one risk was added and one was removed. The following matrix categorises the strategic risks according to their net risk evaluation as at 30 September 2017. To highlight changes in each category during the last quarter, the number of risks as at 30 June 2017 is shown in brackets.

Corporate Risk Heat Map

Impact					
Critical	1 (1)	0 (1)	4 (4)		1 (1)
Major		4 (3)	3 (3)		
Moderate			9 (9)	1 (1)	
Minor					
Insignificant					
Likelihood	Remote	Unlikely	Possible	Probable	Highly Probable

Key risks 

3. One risk was removed from the corporate strategic risk register because in September 2017 the council achieved the necessary accreditation from Central Government. If we were to fail to comply with Central Government's Public Services Network Code of Connection and PCI criteria for our computer applications, this would put some of our core business processes at risk, such as Revenues and Benefits, which rely on secure transfer of personal data. (RES)
4. One risk was added: Potential breach of the EU General Data Protection Regulations. (T&P)
5. At a corporate strategic level, key risks to the council, with their respective net risk evaluations shown in brackets, are:
 - (a) **Altogether Wealthier:** There are no key risks in delivering the objectives of this theme.

- (b) **Altogether Better for Children and Young People:** Failure to protect a child from death or serious harm (where service failure is a factor or issue). Management consider it possible that this risk could occur which, in addition to the severe impacts on children, will result in serious damage to the council's reputation and to relationships with its safeguarding partners. To mitigate the risk, actions are taken forward from Serious Case Reviews and reported to the Local Safeguarding Children Board. Lessons learned are fed into training for front line staff and regular staff supervision takes place. This risk is long term and procedures are reviewed regularly (Critical / Possible).
- (c) **Altogether Healthier:** There are no key risks in delivering the objectives of this theme.
- (d) **Altogether Safer:** Service failure of Adult Safeguarding leads to death or serious harm to a service user. Management consider it possible that this risk could occur which, in addition to the severe impacts on service users, will result in serious damage to the council's reputation and to relationships with its safeguarding partners. As the statutory body, the multi-agency Safeguarding Adults Board has a business plan in place for taking forward actions to safeguard vulnerable adults including a comprehensive training programme for staff and regular supervision takes place. This risk is long term and procedures are reviewed regularly (Critical / Possible).
- (e) **Altogether Greener:** There are no key risks in delivering the objectives of this theme.
- (f) **Altogether Better Council:**
- i. If there was to be slippage in the delivery of the agreed Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) savings projects, this will require further savings to be made from other areas, which may result in further service reductions and job losses. Management consider it possible that this risk could occur, which will result in a funding shortfall, damaged reputation and reduced levels of service delivery. To mitigate the risk, a programme management approach for key projects has been established and embedded across the council. Monitoring by Corporate Management Team and Cabinet provides assurance over the implementation of the agreed MTFP savings projects. It should be recognised that this will be a significant risk for at least the next four years (Critical / Possible).
 - ii. Ongoing Government funding cuts which now extend to at least 2019/20 will continue to have an increasing major impact on all council services. Management consider it highly probable that this risk could occur, and to mitigate the risk, sound financial forecasting is in place based on thorough examination of the Government's "red book" plans. This will also be a significant risk for at least the next four years (Critical / Highly Probable).
 - iii. Major Interruption to IT Service Delivery. Corporate Management Team has approved a project to provide improved ICT resilience for the council's main data centre. It is anticipated that the improvement works, which will significantly reduce the risks from electrical and mechanical failures, will be completed by March 2018 (Critical / Possible).

Appendix 4: Summary of Key Performance Indicators

Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure	Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure	Period covered		
Altogether Wealthier												
1. Do residents have good job prospects?												
1	RED PI40	Proportion of the working age population defined as in employment	71.6	Jul 2016-Jun 2017	Tracker	67.5	GREEN	74.4	RED	70.2*	GREEN	Jul 2016 - Jun 2017
2	RED PI88	Per capita household disposable income (£) [1] [2]	15,496	2015	Tracker	15,246	GREEN	19,447	RED	16197*	RED	2015
3	RED PI62	Number of apprenticeships started through Durham County Council schemes [3]	222	2016/17	200	74	GREEN					
4	RED PI105	Number of apprenticeships from Durham County Council schemes sustained at least 15 months	813	As at Sep 2017	Tracker	663	GREEN					
5	RED PI92	Number of gross potential jobs created or safeguarded as a result of Business Durham activity [4]	186	Jul - Sep 2017	NA	500	NA					
6	CYP S1	Percentage of 16 to 17 year olds in an apprenticeship	9.5	As at Jun 2017	Tracker	8.3	GREEN	6.7	GREEN	9.3*	GREEN	As at Jun 2017

Page 90	Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure		Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure		Period covered
	7	RED PI7a	Number of 18 to 24 year olds who are out of work and claiming either Universal Credit or Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)	2,110	As at Sep 2017	Tracker	2,075	AMBER					
	8	RED PI8b	Proportion of all Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants that have claimed for one year or more	34.20	As at Sep 2017	Tracker	31.50	NA [5]					
2. Do residents have access to decent and affordable housing?													
	9	RED PI30	Number of empty properties brought back into use as a result of local authority intervention	113	Apr - Sep 2017	60	56	GREEN					
	10	RED PI10b	Number of net homes completed	758	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	602	GREEN					
	11	RED PI36a	Number of clients who have accessed the Housing Solutions Service and for whom homelessness has been prevented	441	Jul - Sep 2017	Tracker	307	GREEN					
	12	RED PI10ai	Number of affordable homes delivered [4]	198	2016/17	200	262	RED					

Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure	Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure	Period covered		
3. Is County Durham a good place to do business?												
13	RED PI87	Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita in County Durham (£) [1] [2]	15,210	2014	Tracker	15,202	GREEN	25,624	RED	18413*	RED	2014
14	RED PI89	Number of registered businesses in County Durham	16,585	2015/16	Tracker	16,400	GREEN					
4. Is it easy to travel around the county?												
15	NS 06a	Percentage of A roads where maintenance is recommended (scanner survey)	3	2016/17	Tracker	4	GREEN	3	GREEN	3*	GREEN	2015/16
16	NS 06bc	Percentage of B and C roads where maintenance is recommended (scanner survey)	3	2016/17	Tracker	4	GREEN	6	GREEN	6*	GREEN	2015/16
17	NS 06d	Percentage of unclassified roads where maintenance is recommended (scanner survey)	20	2015/16	Tracker	19	RED	17	RED	14*	RED	2015/16
18	NS07	Highways maintenance backlog (£millions)	191.7	2016	Tracker	181	NA					
5. How well does tourism and cultural events contribute to our local economy?												
19	REDPI100	Number of visitors to County Durham (million)	19.3	2016	Tracker	18.7	GREEN					
20	REDPI101	Number of jobs supported by the visitor economy	11,158	2016	Tracker	10,961	GREEN					

Page Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure		Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure		Period covered
21	REDPI102	Amount (£ million) generated by the visitor economy	806	2016	Tracker	778	GREEN					

Altogether Better for Children and Young People

1. Are children, young people and families in receipt of universal services appropriately supported?

22	CYPS 24	Average attainment 8 score/score for LA (all pupils at the end of key stage 4 in state-funded mainstream and special schools and academies - replacing GCSE attainment)	44.6	2016/17 ac yr (provisional)	Tracker	NA	NA	46.1	RED	44.3*	GREEN	2016/17 ac yr (provisional)
23	CYPS 27	Average point score per A level entry of state-funded school students	31.8	2016/17 ac yr (provisional)	Tracker	31.9	AMBER	30.9	GREEN	30.6*	GREEN	2016/17 ac yr (provisional)
24	CYPS 28	Percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths (at KS2)	65.0	2016/17 ac yr (provisional)	Tracker	59.0	GREEN	61.0	GREEN	64*	GREEN	2016/17 ac yr (provisional)
25	CYPS 2	Percentage of 16 to 17 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) [6]	4.9	Apr - Jun 2017	Tracker	4.7	RED			4*	RED	

Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure	Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure	Period covered		
26	CYPS 25	Gap between the average Attainment 8 score of Durham disadvantaged pupils and the average Attainment 8 score of non-disadvantaged pupils nationally (at KS4)	-12.5	2015/16 ac yr (final)	Tracker	New indicator	NA	-12.3	AMBER	-13.3*	GREEN	2015/16 ac yr (final)
27	CYPS 26	Percentage of children in the Early Years Foundation Stage achieving a Good Level of Development	72	2016/17 ac yr (provisional)	64.0	69.0	GREEN	69.3	GREEN	68.4*	GREEN	2015/16 ac yr (final)
28	CYPS 29	Gap between the percentage of Durham disadvantaged pupils and the percentage of non-disadvantaged pupils nationally who achieve the expected standard in reading, writing and maths (at KS2)	-16	2015/16 ac yr (final)	Tracker	New indicator	NA	-22	GREEN	-23*	GREEN	2015/16 ac yr (final)
29	CYPS 30	Ofsted percentage of primary pupils in good or better schools	91	As at Aug 2017	Tracker	92	AMBER	91	GREEN	92*	AMBER	As at Aug 2017
30	CYPS 31	Ofsted percentage of secondary pupils in good or better schools	65	As at Aug 2017	Tracker	77	RED	79	RED	66*	AMBER	As at Aug 2017

Page Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure		Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure		Period covered
31	CYPS 32	Exclusion from school of All Durham children - percentage of children with at least one fixed exclusion	1.77	2016/17 ac yr	Tracker	2.0	GREEN	2.11	GREEN	NA		2015/16 ac yr
32	AHS1	Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 17	24.3	Jul 2015 - Jun 2016	Tracker	26.4	GREEN	19.8	RED	26.3*	GREEN	Jul 2015 - Jun 2016
33	AHS2	Proportion of five year old children free from dental decay	64.9	2014/15	Tracker	New indicator	NA	75.2	RED	72*	RED	2014/15
34	AHS3	Alcohol specific hospital admissions for under 18's (rate per 100,000)	67.5	2013/14 - 2015/16	Tracker	72.8	GREEN	37.4	RED	66.9*	AMBER	2013/14 - 2015/16
35	AHS4	Young people aged 10-24 admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm	489.4	2011/12 - 2013/14	Tracker	504.8	GREEN	367.3	RED	532.2*	GREEN	England 2011/12-2013/14 NE - 2010/11-2012/13
36	AHS5	Percentage of children aged 4 to 5 years classified as overweight or obese	24.3	2015/16 ac yr	Tracker	23.0	RED	22.1	RED	24.6*	GREEN	2015/16 ac yr
37	ASH6	Percentage of children aged 10 to 11 years classified as overweight or obese	37	2015/16 ac yr	Tracker	36.6	AMBER	34.2	RED	37*	GREEN	2015/16 ac yr
38	CYPS 33	Percentage of Education Health and Care Plans completed in the statutory 20 week time period	75.0	Jan - Sep 2017	90.0	89.0	RED	58.6	GREEN	73.4*	GREEN	Jan - Dec 2016

Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure	Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure	Period covered		
2. Are children, young people and families in receipt of Early Help services appropriately supported?												
39	CYPS 22	Percentage of successful interventions (families turned around) via the Stronger Families Programme (Phase 2)	26.8	Sep 2014 - Oct 2017	41.6	7	GREEN	13.2	GREEN	15.7*	GREEN	Sep 2014 - Mar 2017
40	CYPS 23	Percentage of children aged 0-2 years in the top 30% IMD registered with a Children's Centre and having sustained contact	89.4	Jul 2016 - Jun 2017	60	88	GREEN					
3. Are children and young people in receipt of social work services appropriately supported and safeguarded?												
41	CYPS 14	Percentage of First Contact & EDT enquiries processed within 1 working day	84.5	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	71.5	GREEN					
42	CYPS 15	Percentage of statutory children in need referrals received which occurred within 12 months of a previous referral	16.3	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	23.8	GREEN	22.3	GREEN	20.6*	GREEN	2015/16
43	CYPS 16	Percentage of statutory single assessments completed within 45 working days	79.1	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	82.0	RED	83.4	RED	82.1*	RED	2015/16

Page Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure		Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure		Period covered
44	CYPS 17	Rate of children subject to a child protection plan per 10,000 population aged under 18	50.0	As at Sep 2017	Tracker	40.5	RED	43.1	RED	59.6*	GREEN	As at Mar 2016
45	CYPS 18a	Rate of children in need (proxy) per 10,000 population aged under 18 (L4 open cases ONLY)	346.3	As at Sep 2017	Tracker	306.5	NA	337.7		441.5*		2015/16
46	CYPS 18b	Level 2/3 cases open to One Point Service - Rate per 10,000 population aged under 18	49.0	As at Sep 2017	Tracker	39.9	NA					
47	CYPS 18c	Level 3 cases open to Families First Teams - Rate per 10,000 population aged under 18	205.2	As at Sep 2017	Tracker	202.0	NA					
48	CYPS 19	Percentage of strategy meetings initiated which led to an initial child protection conference being held within 15 working days	61.0	Apr -Sep 2017	Tracker	73.4	RED	76.7	RED	82.4*	RED	2015/16
49	CYPS 20	Percentage of Social Workers with fewer than 20 case	48.0	As at Sep 2017	Tracker	43.0	GREEN					
50	CYPS 21	Percentage of Case File Audits which are rated as good or better	43.0	Apr - Sep 2017	80.0	New indicator	NA					

Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure	Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure	Period covered		
4. Are we being a good corporate parent for Looked After Children?												
51	CYPS 3	Rate of looked after children per 10,000 population aged under 18	80.6	As at Sep 2017	Tracker	72.9	NA	62	92*	As at Mar 2017		
52	CYPS 4	Percentage of children adopted from care (as % of total children leaving care)	11.9	Apr - Jun 2017	Tracker	18.3	RED	14	RED	14*	RED	2016/17
53	CYPS 5	Percentage of LAC who are in a foster placement	79.4	As at Sep 2017	Tracker	84.7	RED					
54	CYPS 6	Percentage of independent residential placement	3.2	As at Sep 2017	Tracker	1.8	RED					
55	CYPS 7	Percentage of children looked after continuously for 12 months or more who had a dental check	90.3	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	86.7	GREEN	84.1	GREEN	85.1*	GREEN	2015/16
56	CYPS 8	Percentage of children looked after continuously for 12 months or more who have had the required number of health assessments	83.8	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	84.9	AMBER	90	RED	90.2*	RED	2015/16
57	CYPS 9	Emotional and behavioural health of children looked after continuously for 12 months or more (SDQ)	16.0	2016/17	Tracker	14.9	RED	14	RED	14.5*	RED	2015/16

Page Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure		Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure		Period covered
58	CYPS 10	Average Attainment 8 score of Looked After Children	25.9	2016/17 ac yr (provisional)	Tracker	NA	NA	22.8	GREEN	25.9*	GREEN	2015/16 ac yr
59	CYPS 11	Percentage of LAC achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths (at KS2)	35.0	2016/17 ac yr (provisional)	Tracker	44.0	RED	25	GREEN	27*	GREEN	2015/16 ac yr
60	CYPS 12	Percentage of care leavers aged 17-21 in education, employment or training (EET)	66.0	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	62.4	GREEN	52	GREEN	50*	GREEN	2015/16 ac yr
61	CYPS 13	Percentage of care leavers aged 17-21 in suitable accommodation	92.3	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	92.2	GREEN	84	GREEN	86*	GREEN	2015/16 ac yr
Altogether Healthier												
1. Are our services improving the health of our residents?												
62	AHS 12	Percentage of mothers smoking at time of delivery	19.6	Apr - Jun 2017	15.9	16.7	RED	10.8	RED	16.8*	RED	Apr - Jun 2017
63	AHS 13	Four week smoking quitters per 100,000 smoking population	889	Apr - Jun 2017	764	682	GREEN					
64	AHS7	Male life expectancy at birth (years) [2]	78.1	2013-2015	Tracker	78.0	GREEN	79.5	AMBER	77.9*	GREEN	2013-2015
65	AHS8	Female life expectancy at birth (years) [2]	81.2	2013-2015	Tracker	81.3	AMBER	83.1	RED	81.6*	AMBER	2013-2015

Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure		Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure		Period covered
66	AHS9	Healthy life expectancy at birth [Female]	57	2013 - 2015	Tracker	New indicator	NA	64.1	RED	60.1*	RED	2013-2015
67	AHS 10	Healthy life expectancy at birth [Male]	58	2013 - 2015	Tracker	New indicator	NA	63.4	RED	59.6*	RED	2013-2015
68	AHS 14	Excess weight in adults (Proportion of adults classified as overweight or obese)	67.6	2013 - 2015	Tracker	69	GREEN	64.8	RED	68.6*	GREEN	2013-2015
69	AHS 11	Suicide rate (deaths from suicide and injury of undetermined intent) per 100,000 population	15.7	2013 - 2015	Tracker	14.8	RED	10.1	RED	12.4*	RED	2013 - 2015
70	AHS 38	Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks from birth	29.9	Jul - Sep 2017	Tracker	26.1	GREEN	44.3	Not comparable	30.6*	Not comparable	Jan - Mar 2017
71	AHS 40	Estimated smoking prevalence of persons aged 18 and over	17.9	2016	Tracker	19.0	GREEN	15.5	RED	17.2*	RED	2016
72	AHS 41	Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low happiness score	11.5	2015/16	Tracker	New indicator	NA	8.8	RED	10.2*	RED	2015/16
73	NS21	Participation in Sport and Physical Activity: active	62.2	2015/16	Tracker	New indicator	NA	65.4	RED			2015/16
74	NS22	Participation in Sport and Physical Activity: inactive	25.4	2015/16	Tracker	New indicator	NA	22	RED			2015/16

Page 100	Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure	Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure	Period covered	
2. Are people needing adult social care supported to live safe, healthy and independent lives?												
75	AHS 18	Adults aged 65+ per 100,000 population admitted on a permanent basis in the year to residential or nursing care	322.5	Apr - Sep 2017	TBC	367.8	GREEN	628.2	Not comparable	843*	Not comparable	2015/16
76	AHS 20	Proportion of older people who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/ rehabilitation services	88.9	Jan - Jun 2017	TBC	86.0	GREEN	82.7	Not comparable	85.5*	Not comparable	2015/16
77	AHS 16	Percentage of individuals who achieved their desired outcomes from the adult safeguarding process	96.3	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	94.9	GREEN					
78	AH17	Percentage of service users receiving an Assessment or Review within the last 12 months	87.3	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Tracker	84.6	GREEN					
79	AHS 21	Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support	63.6	2016/17	Tracker	New indicator	NA	64.4	Not comparable	67.2*	Not comparable	2015/16
80	AH22	Overall satisfaction of carers with the support and services they receive	43.3	2016/17	Tracker	New indicator	NA	41.2	Not comparable	49.3*	Not comparable	2014/15

Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure		Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure		Period covered
81	AHS 23	The proportion of adult social care service users who report they have enough choice over the care and support services they receive	73.1	2016/17	Tracker	New indicator	NA					
Altogether Safer												
1. How effective are we at tackling crime and disorder?												
82	CYPS 35	First time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10 to 17 (per 100,000 population of 10 to 17 year olds) [2]	142	Apr - Sep 2017	291	186	GREEN	357	Not comparable	413**	Not comparable	2015/16
83	AHS 24	Overall crime rate (per 1,000 population) [2]	47.7	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	32.3	RED	34.73	Not comparable	35.6**	Not comparable	Apr - Aug 17
84	AHS 25	Rate of theft offences (per 1,000 population) [2]	14.0	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	11.6	RED	11.5	Not comparable	13.8**	Not comparable	Apr - Aug 2017
85	AHS 26	Proportion of all offenders (adults and young people) who re-offend in a 12 month period	32	Oct - Dec 2015	Tracker	New indicator	NA	29.6	RED	35.9*	GREEN	Oct - Dec 2015
86	CYPS 36	Proven re-offending by young people (who offend) in a 12 month period (%)	45.8	Oct - Dec 2015	Tracker	New Indicator	NA	41.8	RED	48.6*	GREEN	Oct - Dec 2015

Page 102	Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure	Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure	Period covered	
2. How effective are at tackling Anti-Social Behaviour?												
87	AHS 27	Dealing with concerns of ASB and crime issues by the local council and police [1] [2] [7]	61	Apr 16 - Mar 17	Tracker	60.9	GREEN			58.5**	GREEN	Jan - Dec 2016
88	AHS 28a	Number of police reported incidents of anti-social behaviour [2]	8,327	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	9,812	GREEN					
89	AHS 28b	Number of council reported incidents of anti-social behaviour	5,617	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	5,741	GREEN					
3. How well do we reduce misuse of drugs and alcohol?												
90	AHS 31	Percentage of successful completions of those in alcohol treatment	29.3	Mar 2016 - Feb 2017 with rep to Aug 2017	38.7	24.5	GREEN	38.7	RED	33.2*	RED	Mar 2016 - Feb 2017 with rep to Aug 2017
91	AHS 32	Percentage of successful completions of those in drug treatment - opiates	6.5	Mar 2016 - Feb 2017 with rep to Aug 2017	8.3	5.7	GREEN	6.7	RED	5.4*	GREEN	Mar 2016 - Feb 2017 with rep to Aug 2017

Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure		Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure		Period covered
92	AHS 33	Percentage of successful completions of those in drug treatment - non-opiates	30.2	Mar 2016 - Feb 2017 with rep to Aug 2017	46.3	22.9	GREEN	37.1	RED	29.2*	GREEN	Mar 2016 - Feb 2017 with rep to Aug 2017
93	AHS 29	Percentage of anti-social behaviour incidents that are alcohol related	17.1	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	16.4	RED					
94	AHS 34a	Percentage of secondary school pupils who drink alcohol (Most Weekends / Every weekend / Every Day)	13.0	2017 survey (snapshot Jan - Apr 2017)	Tracker	13.3	GREEN					
95	AHS 34b	Percentage of Secondary School pupils who have taken any illegal drugs, including cannabis or NPS (formerly known as legal highs)	5.9	2017 survey (snapshot Jan - Apr 2017)	Tracker	New indicator	NA					
96	AHS 30	Percentage of violent crime that is alcohol related	25.3	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	24.9	AMBER					
97	AHS 36	Alcohol seizures	469	Apr - Sep 2017	Tracker	771	NA					

Page 104 Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure	Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure	Period covered
4. How well do we tackle abuse of vulnerable people, including domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation and radicalisation?										
98	AHS 35	Building resilience to terrorism (self assessment). Scored on level 1 (low) to 5 (high)	3	2016/17	Tracker	3	GREEN			
99	CYPS 34	Number of child sexual exploitation referrals [2]	166	Oct 16 - Sep 17	Tracker	192	NA			
5. How do we keep our environment safe, including roads and waterways?										
100	RED PI44	Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	94	Jan - Jun 2017	Tracker	84	RED			
		Number of fatalities	8			13			NA	
		Number of seriously injured	86			71			NA	
101	RED PI45	Number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	7	Jan - Jun 2017	Tracker	9	GREEN			
		Number of fatalities	0			0			NA	
		Number of seriously injured	7			9			NA	
Altogether Greener										
1. How clean and tidy is my local environment?										
102	NS14 a	Percentage of relevant land and highways assessed (LEQSPRO survey) as having deposits of litter that fall below an acceptable level	3.56	Apr - Jul 2017	Tracker	5.94	GREEN	10	GREEN	2014/15

Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure		Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure		Period covered
103	NS 14b	Percentage of relevant land and highways assessed (LEQSPRO survey) as having deposits of detritus that fall below an acceptable level	12.12	Apr - Jul 2017	Tracker	9.34	RED	27	GREEN			2014/15
104	NS 14c	Percentage of relevant land and highways assessed as having deposits of dog fouling that fall below an acceptable level	0.67	Apr - Jul 2017	Tracker	0.56	RED	7	GREEN			2014/15
2 Are we reducing carbon emissions and adapting to climate change?												
105	RED PI46	Percentage reduction in CO ₂ emissions in County Durham (by 40% by 2020 and 55% by March 2031)	49.9	2015	Tracker	48.00	GREEN					
106	RED PI48	Percentage change in CO ₂ emissions from local authority operations	-14	2016/17	Tracker	-6.00	GREEN					
3. How effective and sustainable is our collection and disposal of waste?												
107	NS10	Percentage of municipal waste diverted from landfill	96.3	Aug 2016 - Jul 2017		95.0	95.3	GREEN				
108	NS19	Percentage of household waste that is re-used, recycled or composted	39.9	Aug 2016 - Jul 2017	Tracker	39.0	GREEN	43.0	RED	35.3*	GREEN	2015/16

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Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure		Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure		Period covered
109	NS15	Number of fly-tipping incidents	7,805	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Tracker	7,998	GREEN					

Altogether Better Council

1. How well do we look after our people?

110	RES/011	Percentage of performance appraisals completed in current post in rolling year period (excluding schools)	88.61	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	92.00	86.64	GREEN					
111	RES/LPI/012a	Days / shifts lost to sickness absence – all services excluding school staff [8]	10.51	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	11.20	11.14	GREEN	9.0	Not comparable	9.5* 9.8**	Not comparable	No 2016/17 Period Specified
112	RES/052	Percentage of posts with no absence in rolling year (excluding schools)	58.23	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Tracker	56.74	GREEN					
113	RES/019a	% of sickness absence which is short term	13.15	Jul - Sep 2017	Tracker	15.43	NA					
114	RES/019b	% of sickness absence which is medium term	13.66	Jul - Sep 2017	Tracker	15.62	NA					
115	RES/019c	% of sickness absence which is long term	73.18	Jul - Sep 2017	Tracker	68.95	NA					
116	RES/053	Percentage of employees having five days or less sickness per 12 month rolling period	79.6	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Tracker	78.17	NA					

Ref	PI ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Period target	Data 12 months earlier	Performance compared to 12 months earlier	Performance compared to National figure	Performance compared to *North East or **Nearest statistical neighbour figure	Period covered		
2. Are our resources being managed for the best possible outcomes for residents and customers?												
117	RES/002	Percentage of council tax collected in-year	56.79	Apr - Sep 2017	56.92	56.89	AMBER	97.20	Not comparable	95.8*	Not comparable	2016/17
118	RES/003	Percentage of business rates collected in-year	59.64	Apr - Sep 2017	58.42	58.42	GREEN	98.20	Not comparable	98.13*	Not comparable	2016/17
3. How good are our services to customers and the public?												
119	NS26	Average time taken to answer a telephone call (seconds)	34	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Tracker	39	GREEN					
120	NS20	Percentage of abandoned calls	5	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Tracker	6	GREEN					
121	NS 43a	Number of customer contacts - face to face	152,130	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Tracker	199,868	NA					
122	NS 43b	Number of customer contacts -telephone	949,280	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Tracker	998,365	NA					
123	NS 43c	Number of customer contacts - web forms	72,220	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Tracker	75,111	NA					
124	NS 43d	Number of customer contacts - emails	63,784	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Tracker	68,367	NA					
125	NS 43e	Number of customer contacts - social media	1,402	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Tracker	2,807	NA					

[1] Previous period data amended /refreshed

[2] Data 12 months earlier amended/refreshed

[3] funding required to continue the programme has not been secured

[4] Target is an annual target

[5] Since August 2015 out of work claimants who are single with no dependants will be claiming Universal Credit. Information on long term claimants is not available therefore this PI no longer represents all long term out of work claimants.

[6] The high number of school leavers whose status is 'not known' impacts significantly on this indicator

[7] A confidence interval applies to the survey results

[8] LGA Local Government Workforce Survey 2016/17 which is voluntary (National figure is based on 82 local authorities; regional figure is based on three authorities excluding DCC; nearest statistical neighbour is based on 43 single tier and county councils)

Appendix 5: Volume Measures

Chart 1. Children in need referrals within 12 months of previous referral

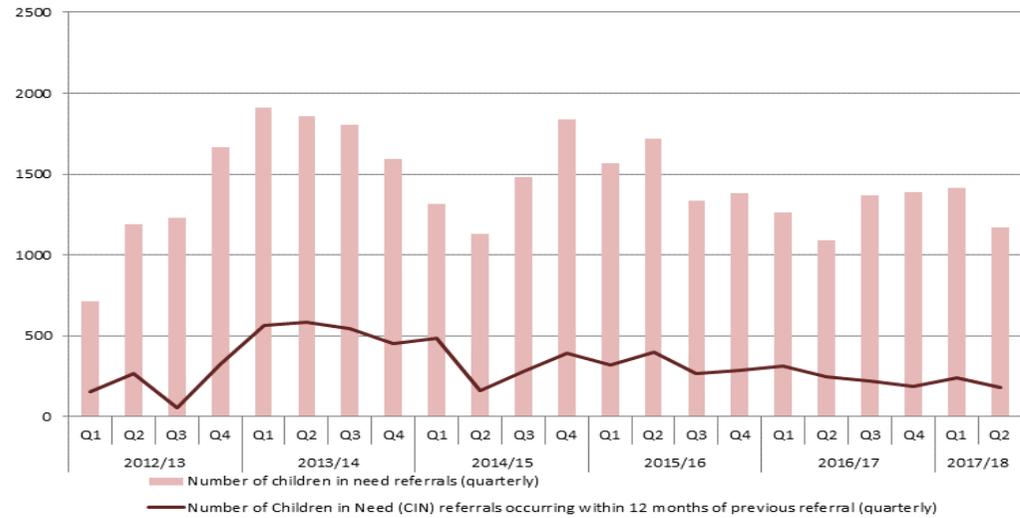


Chart 2. Looked after children cases

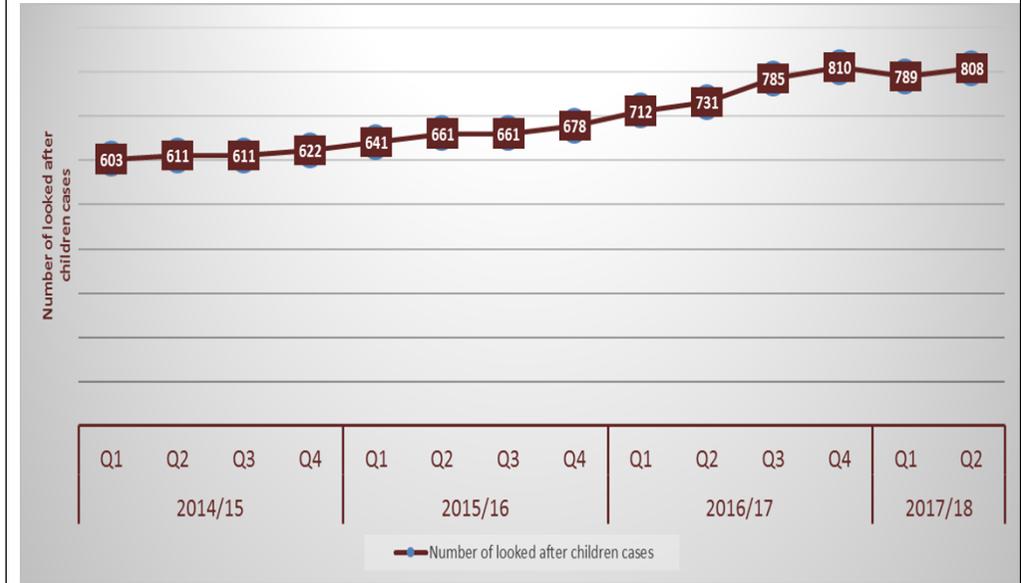


Chart 3. Children with a child protection plan

Rate and number of CPP per 10,000 population under 18

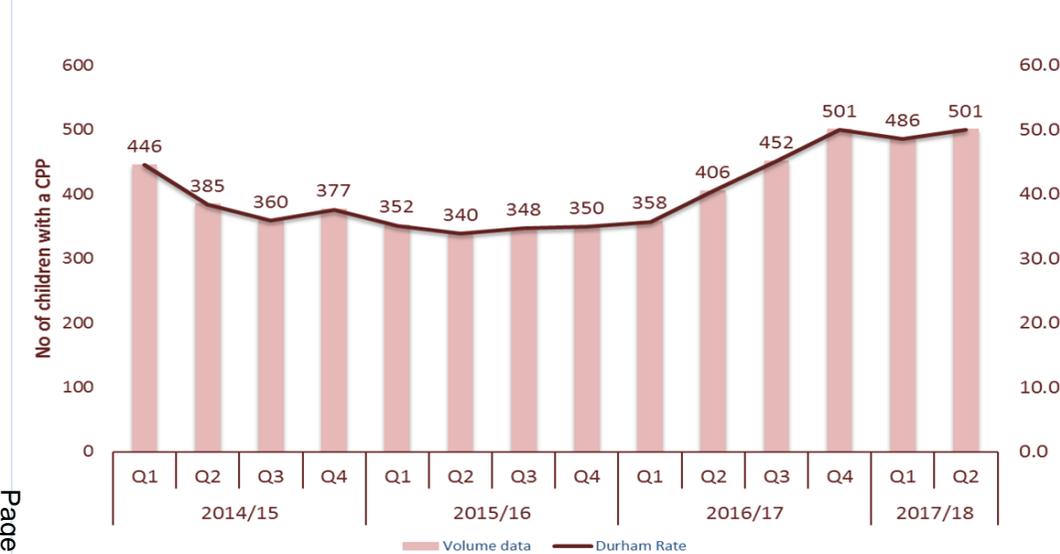


Chart 4. First Contact Volume and Process Rate

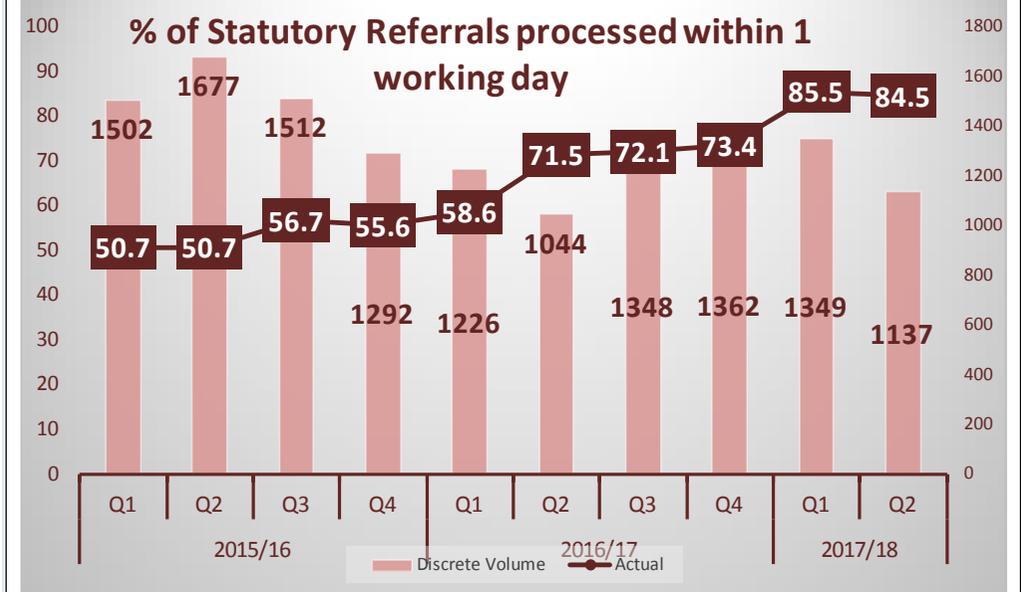


Chart 5. Fly-tipping incidents

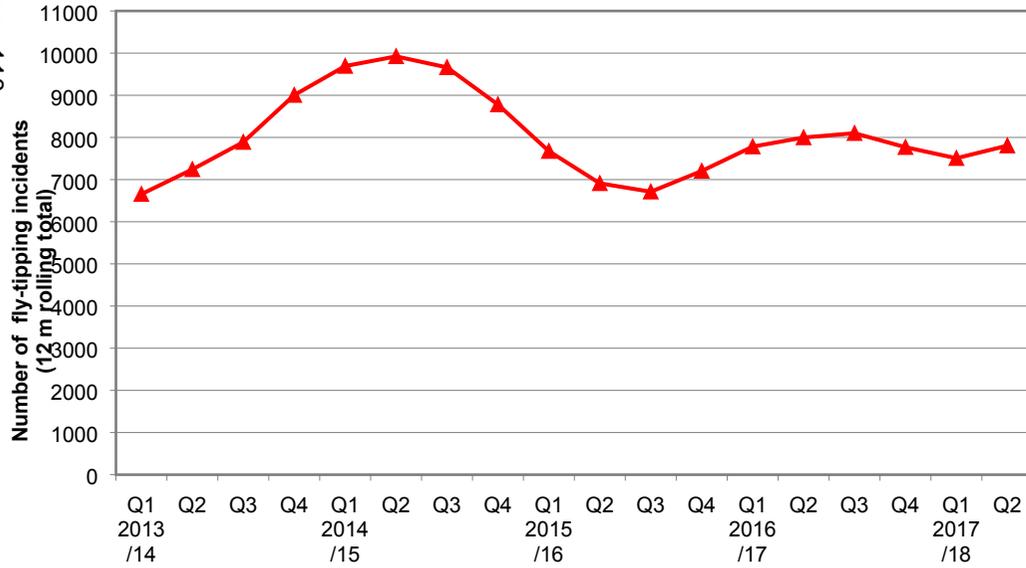


Chart 6. Customer contacts

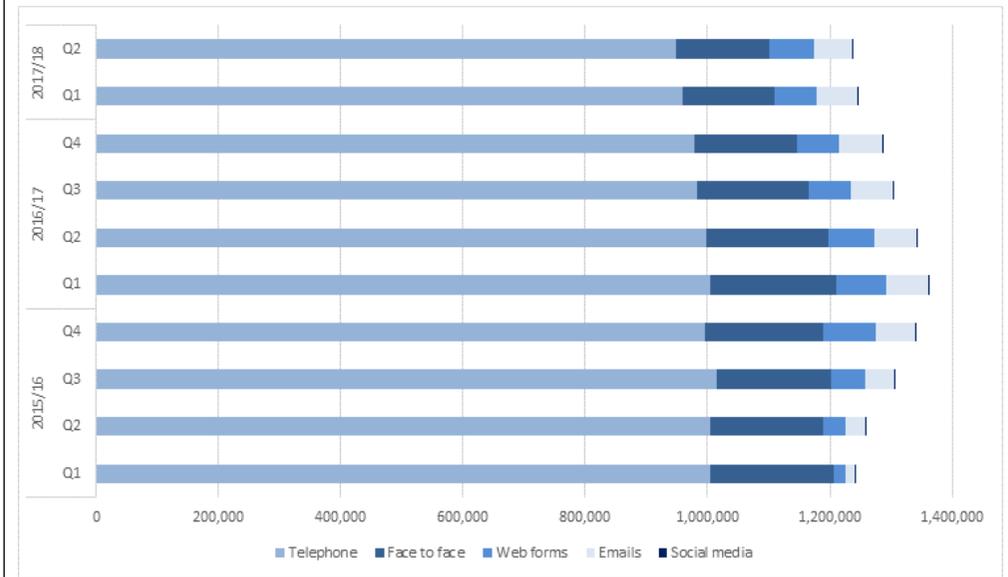


Chart 7. Arson Incidents

**Arson - County Durham CSP
April 2015 to September 2017**

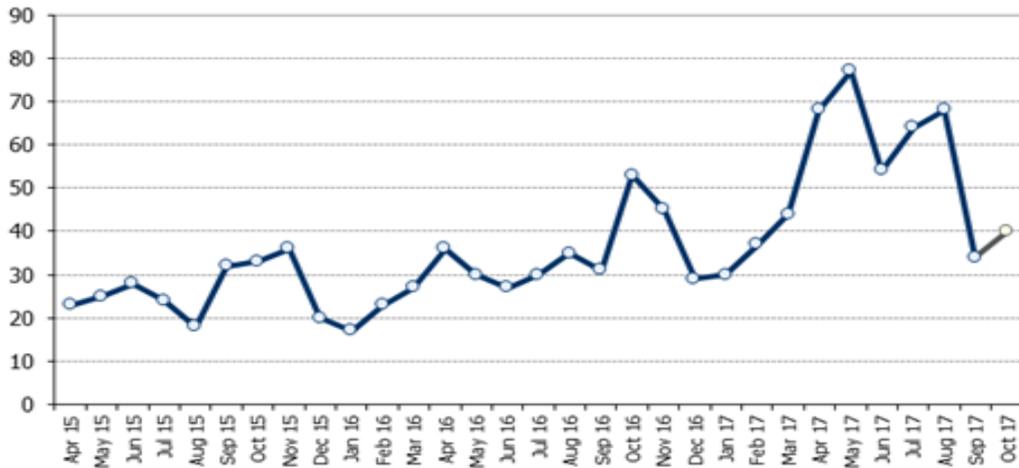


Chart 8. Freedom of Information/Environmental Information Regulations requests

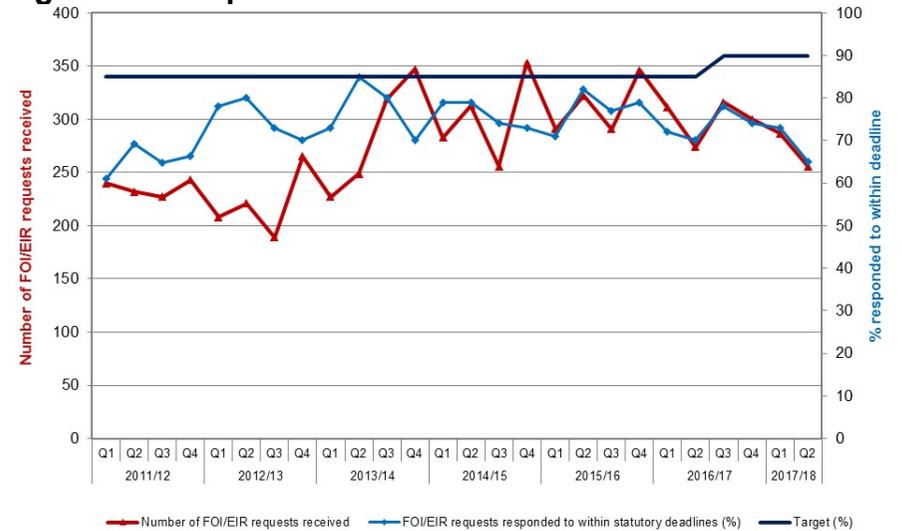


Chart 9.

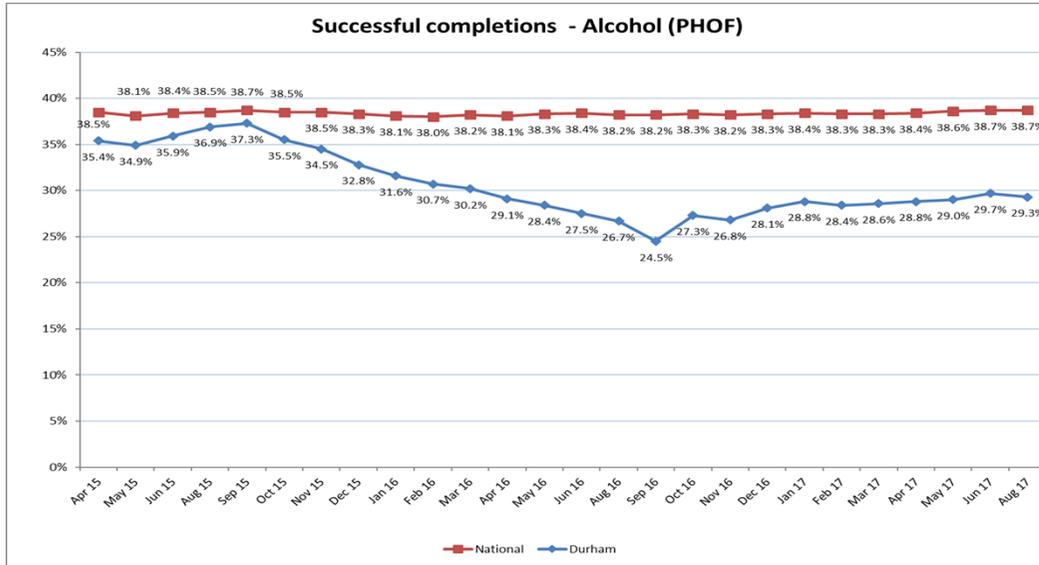


Chart 10.

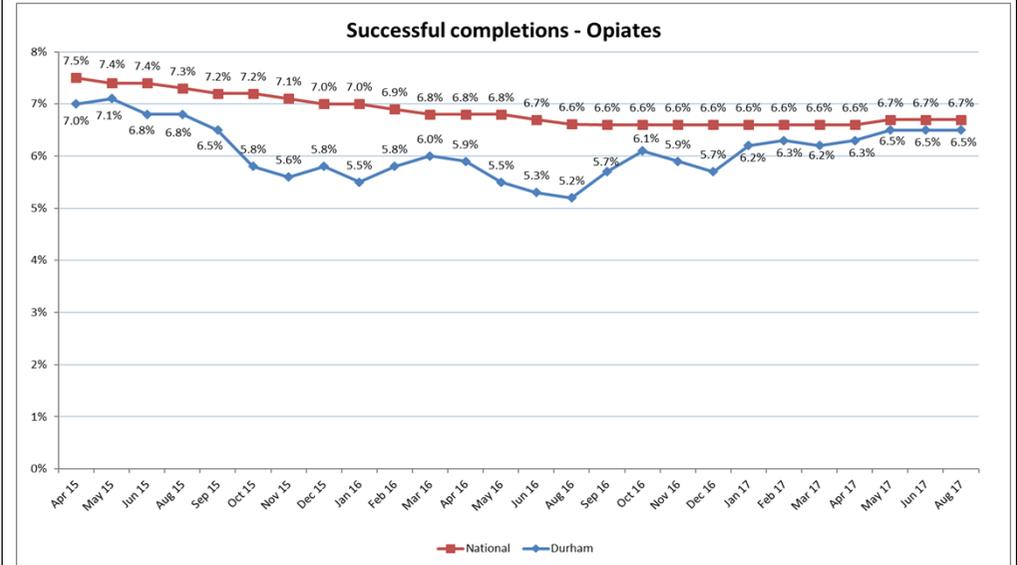
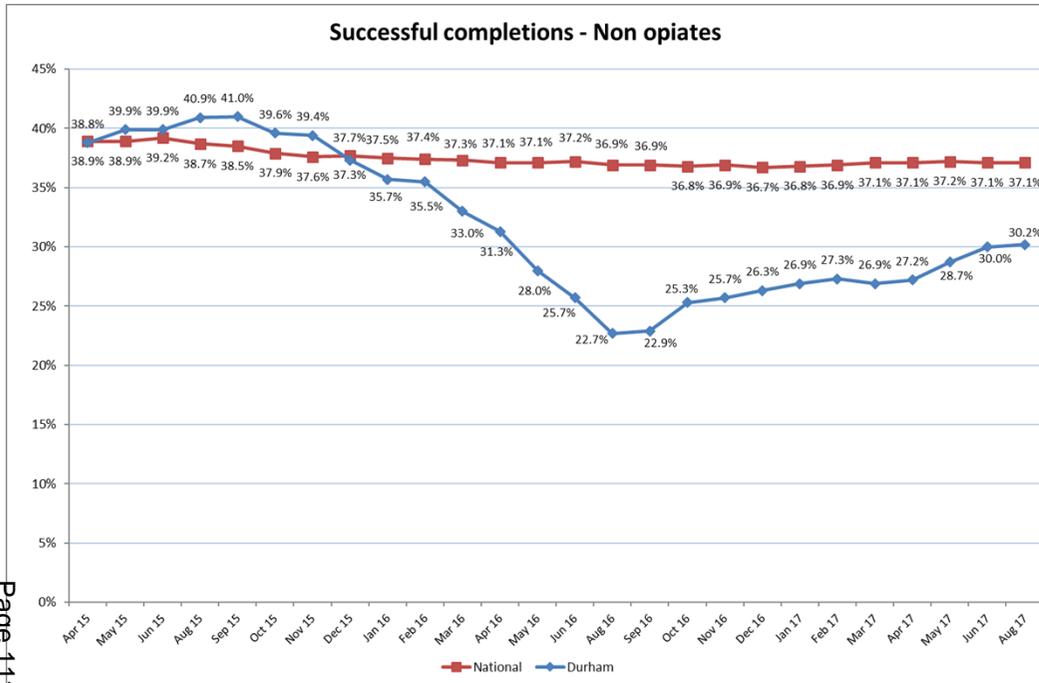
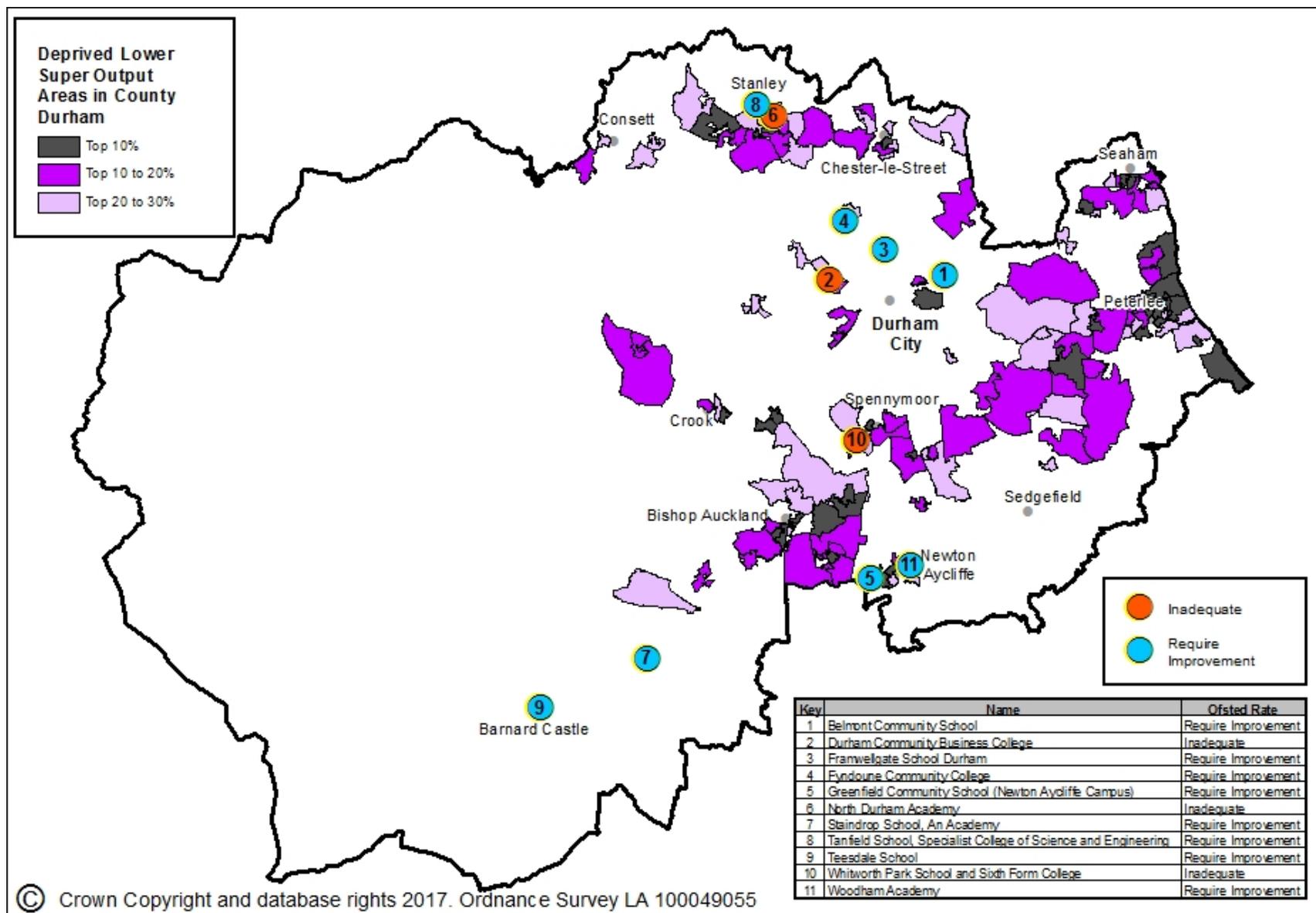


Chart 11.

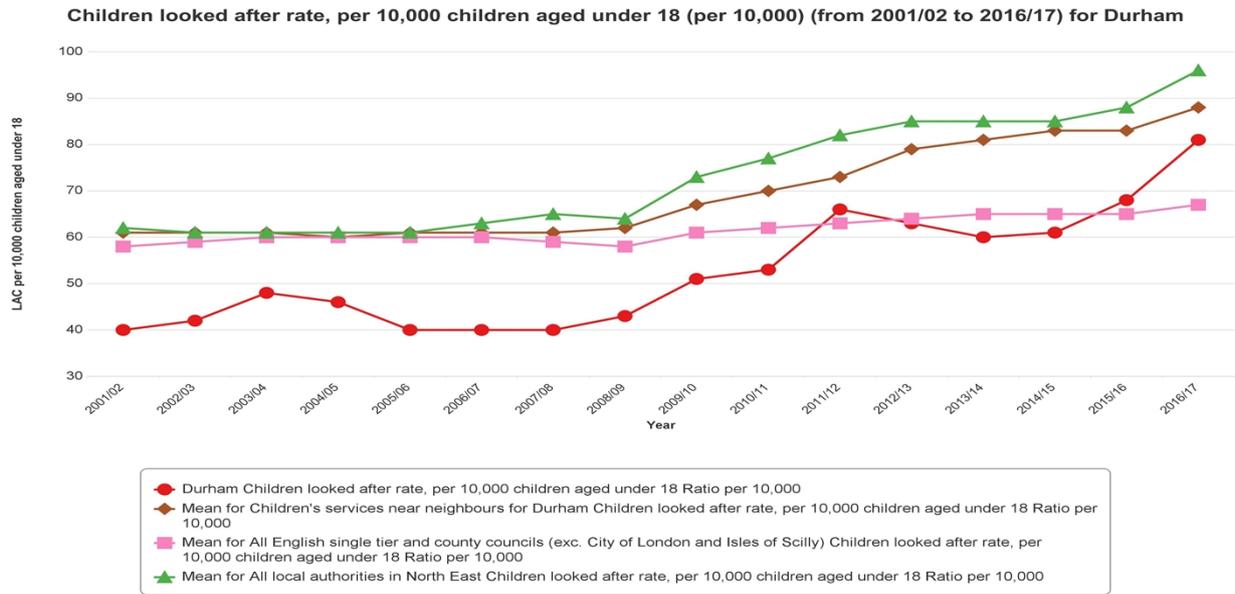


Appendix 6: Secondary Schools Require Improvement and Inadequate



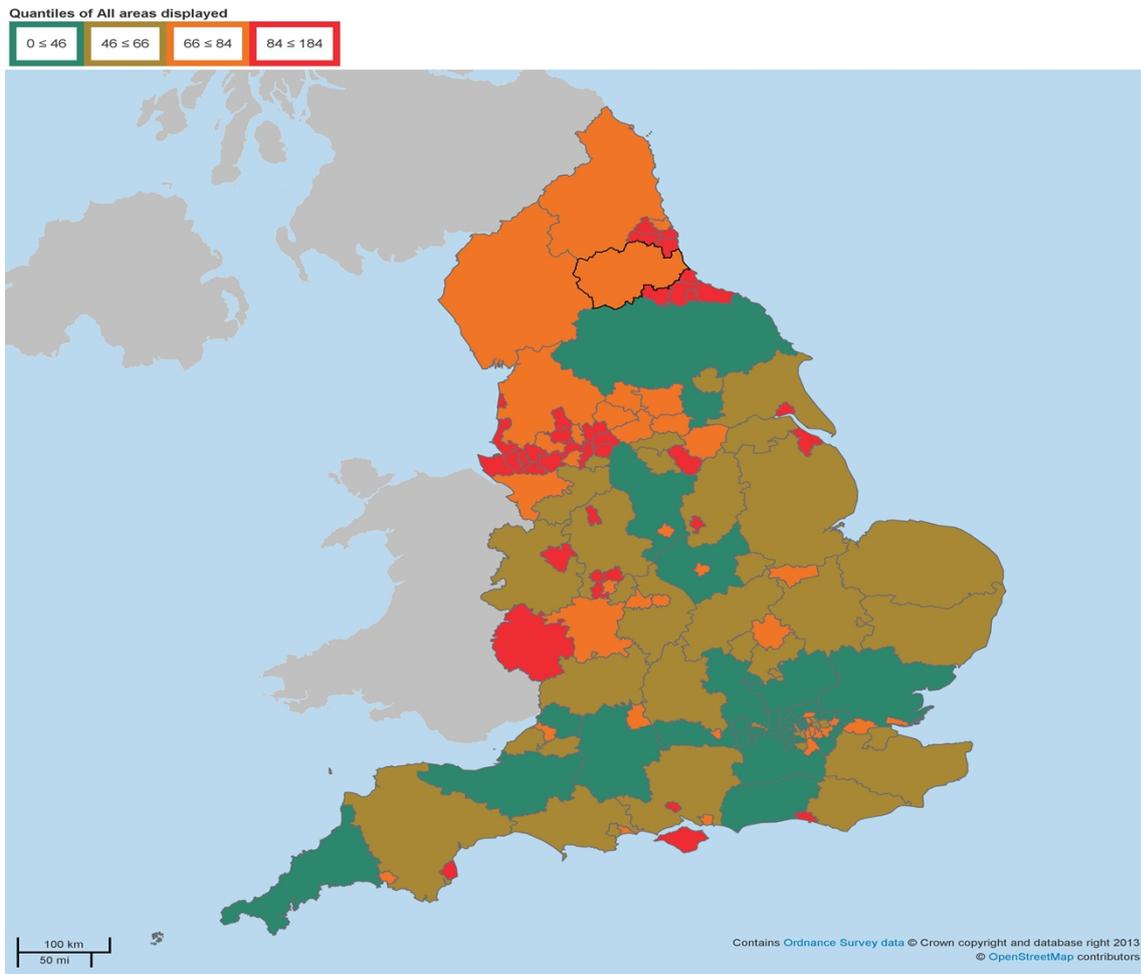
Ofsted ratings are as of 31 August 2017

Appendix 7: Looked After Children



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Children looked after rate, per 10,000 children aged under 18 (per 10,000) (2016/17) for Durham & All English single tier and county councils



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Cabinet**13 December 2017****Oral Health Update**

Report of Corporate Management Team**Jane Robinson, Corporate Director, Adult & Health Services****Report of Amanda Healy, Director of Public Health County Durham,
Councillor Lucy Hovvels, Portfolio Lead for Adult and Health
Services**

Purpose of the report

- 1 The purpose of this report is to update Cabinet on the possibility of implementing water fluoridation in response to the poor levels of oral health and associated harms locally. The exploration of the expansion of the community fluoridation scheme is referenced in the County Durham oral health strategy and is a recommendation by the health and wellbeing board. The preferred option identified at option 1, paragraph 24 of the report would also benefit residents in Sunderland and South Tyneside and would therefore require agreement and joint working.

Background

- 2 Oral health is important for general health and wellbeing. Poor oral health can affect someone's ability to eat, speak, smile and socialise normally, for example due to pain or social embarrassment. Tooth decay is the most common oral disease affecting children and young people in England, yet it is largely preventable. While children's oral health has improved over the last twenty years, almost a third (27.9%) of five year olds still had tooth decay in 2012. Tooth decay was the most common reason for hospital admissions in children aged five to nine years old in 2012 – 13.
- 3 Data from the last large scale dental survey (2012) of five year old children's oral health in County Durham shows wide variations in dental disease experience between different electoral divisions, from 61% of children having had decay experience in Woodhouse Close (Bishop Auckland) to just 6% in Chester-Le-Street South. This highlights a need to narrow the gap in oral health inequalities. When comparing geographies for similar levels of deprivation as Woodhouse Close, Craghead & South Moor, and Stanley (both in the Derwentside area which receives fluoridated water) have 37% of children with decayed, missing or filled teeth. This level of granular detail was not available in the subsequent dental survey (2015).

- 4 Further details in relation to oral health can be found in the Integrated Needs Assessment Oral Health factsheet
http://www.countydurhampartnership.co.uk/media/23002/Oral-Health-in-County-Durham/pdf/Oral_Health_HSCW022.pdf
- 5 The Oral Health Strategy went to the Health and Wellbeing Board on the 31st January 2017 and Cabinet on 15th March 2017. Within the strategy is an ambition to reduce oral health inequalities using the most up to date evidence based interventions.

Fluoride

- 6 Fluoride is widely present in the environment and it occurs naturally in virtually all water. The concentration of fluoride in water is normally expressed as milligrams of fluoride per one litre of water (mg/l) or in parts fluoride per million parts of water (ppm).
- 7 In the UK, the naturally occurring level of fluoride in water is typically around 0.1 to 0.2 mg/l, although in some localities (for example Hartlepool) it is about 1.0mg/l.
- 8 The most advantageous level of fluoride in water, in temperate climates, is 1mg fluoride per litre of water (1mg/l). At this level the benefits of fluoride in reducing decay are optimal.
- 9 Community water fluoridation (CWF) ensures that, where the natural fluoride concentration is too low to provide dental health benefits, it is raised to and maintained at the optimum level (1mg/litre).
- 10 At 1 January 2016, 26 local authorities had community water fluoridation schemes covering the whole or parts of their area with some six million people in England receiving a fluoridated water supply, principally in the North-East (Consett, Gateshead, Hexham, Newcastle, Whitley Bay) and in the West and East Midlands.
- 11 The Derwentside area of County Durham has had a community fluoridation scheme in place since the mid-1960s. The scheme is currently funded from the Public Health grant and the average annual charge is approximately £50,000 per annum.

The benefits of fluoridation

- 12 “Water fluoridation which has both topical and systemic effects is particularly beneficial for individuals and communities at increased risk of tooth decay, such as those from more deprived backgrounds and other vulnerable groups.” Public Health England (PHE) 2016.
- 13 There is a significant amount of evidence for the effectiveness and safety of water fluoridation in improving oral health. PHE state “*that fluoridation is an effective, safe public health measure suitable for consideration in localities where tooth decay levels are of concern*”. Appendix two highlights the findings from PHE’s evidence review answering concerns which have been raised about alleged adverse side effects.

- 14 On average, five-year olds in fluoridated areas are 15% less likely to have had tooth decay than those in non-fluoridated areas. When deprivation and ethnicity (important factors for dental health) are taken into account, five-year olds in fluoridated areas are 28% less likely to have had tooth decay than those in non-fluoridated areas (PHE, 2014). Children in fluoridated communities having fewer decayed, missing and filled teeth than children in non-fluoridated communities e.g. 2.25 fewer decayed, missing and filled teeth among 5-15 year olds across a range of countries.
- 15 Reviews of clinical effectiveness by NICE (PH55) and PHE (Commissioning Better Oral Health for Children and Young People, 2014) have found that the return on investment for water fluoridation for £1 spent is £12.71 after five years and £21.98 after 10 years, this compares favourably with £3.06 and £3.66 for a targeted tooth brushing scheme over the same time frames.
- 16 The current dental extraction costs alone for 2016 total:
 - County Durham £276,131 per annum
 - Sunderland £ 173,076 per annum
 - South Tyneside £105,878 per annum
- 17 Appendix two highlights the evidence review demonstrating there are no known health risks to fluoridating water if delivered at the appropriate levels as specified in paragraph six.

Process for implementing a community fluoridation scheme

- 18 Parliament has given its express consent to the deployment of water fluoridation as a public health measure, by passing legislation to that end. However, parliament has also decreed that decisions about particular water fluoridation schemes should be made locally, not nationally, and only through a rigorous process defined in legislation. The legislation as it stands prescribes specific roles for and duties of various actors in all aspects of water fluoridation.
- 19 Upper tier and unitary local authorities propose and make decisions to implement new schemes and work jointly with other local authorities affected by any proposed/agreed scheme.
- 20 Water companies advise on the technical feasibility of schemes and, when requested to do so implement and operate them in accordance with the legislation and regulations.
- 21 The Secretary of State for health determines whether the arrangements which would result from a local authority's initial proposal for a fluoridation scheme would be operable and efficient. The Secretary of State currently also provides the capital funds for new schemes.

Local progress

- 22 Within County Durham the preliminary scoping phase has been completed. The County Durham Oral Health Strategy included an assessment of need across County Durham as well as detailing an action plan to tackle the health inequalities. The action plan included exploring the feasibility of water fluoridation in County Durham. This is the first phase of the process as defined by the Public Health England guidance. Public Health England colleagues support the process to provide expert guidance on the procedures to be followed. If the technical appraisal confirms the viability of the project the Council will need to submit a formal Fluoridation proposal to Public Health England. Since the proposal would affect residents of Sunderland and South Tyneside those two Councils would need to be formally consulted at that stage. The three Councils would form a Joint Committee to take the project forward to public consultation and make a decision whether to proceed after considering the results of public consultation. Appendix three provides a brief overview of the statutory process.

Initial feasibility study and options for implementation

- 23 Water companies operating boundaries are defined by water distribution systems, not by administrative boundaries so water fluoridation schemes usually extend beyond the boundary of a single local authority. County Durham is within the 'central supply area' as are Sunderland and South Tyneside local authorities.
- 24 The desktop initial feasibility study indicated that it is technically feasible to fluoridate parts of, or the whole of County Durham. There are three main options.
- Option 1. According to Northumbrian Water the simplest and most economic method of fluoridating a water supply is to construct the fluoridation plant at all the water treatments works supplying County Durham. These Water Treatment Works also supply water to properties within Sunderland and South Tyneside Council boundaries. The capital cost is approximately £1,200,000.
 - Option 2. An alternative approach is to fluoridate specific water quality zones in County Durham with the highest levels of decay experience. These water quality zones cover the majority of South West Durham and the Easington area. This would allow the fluoridated water to remain within County Durham's administrative boundaries however new water mains and water pumping stations would need to be built. The capital costs are estimated at £1,500,000, but it must be noted that this would not provide complete coverage for County Durham as some areas would not receive fluoridated water.
 - Option 3. This approach involves the development of water fluoridation plants to deliver to specified water quality zones. This would allow the targeted zones to receive fluoridated water, but without the development of

a new mains system. Fluoridated water would still leave County Durham into the neighbouring local authorities but as they would only receive fluoridated water from one water treatment works, then the rest of their supply would not be fluoridated. Therefore the levels of fluoride within the neighbouring authorities would be changeable and potentially unlikely to reach the desired levels of fluoride where the chances of reducing decay are optimal. Costs have not been provided for this option as it is not a viable option to explore going forward.

Financial impact of options

Technical appraisal

- 25 There are costs associated with the technical appraisal which Northumbrian Water would provide on instruction. NHS England agreed to jointly fund the initial feasibility study and are committed to support the technical appraisal fees. South Tyneside and Sunderland will also contribute to the costs of the technical appraisal. As an indicative cost Hull Local Authority who have progressed to a technical appraisal were charged £50,000.00 for their technical appraisal.

Capital investment

- 26 There are capital costs associated with establishing CWF schemes, however these are anticipated to be met by Public Health England who have capital available specifically for the establishment of schemes.
- 27 Northumbrian Water has estimated the capital costs per property to understand the difference in cost effectiveness of the two costed options.
- Option 1: Fluoridation at the water treatments works would produce estimated capital costs of £3.85 per property.
 - Option 2: The targeted approach to fluoridation would generate costs of between £100 and £114 per property.
- 28 When the Secretary of State reviews a proposal for water fluoridation they would consider the proposed costs and consider whether they are “operable and efficient”.

Indicative revenue / operating costs (to be funded from local system e.g. LA, NHS England)

- 29 The operating costs for the current delivery of a community water fluoridation scheme in Derwentside is approximately £50,000 per year. The costs above would therefore be based on an expansion of the current scheme operating in County Durham.

- 30 The approximate operating costs are based on the PHE's estimate of 50p per head of population benefitting within County Durham. These costs are indicative at this time based on best available information.
- Option 1: To provide a community water fluoridation scheme for the whole of County Durham an approximate total would be £156,000 per annum.
 - Option 2: The geographically targeted options, based around specific areas of County Durham, would have reduced costs in line with a reduced number of properties.
- 31 Final costs would be assessed during a more detailed appraisal and may change with the involvement of other authorities. International evidence suggests that the cost-benefit ratio increased with the size of the population served.

Partnership working

- 32 It is clear that a combined approach with Sunderland and South Tyneside would bring the most effective improvement to the largest number of residents. Discussions have therefore taken place with both Councils seeking their support to explore the feasibility of the recommended proposal.
- 33 All formal consideration of proposals for fluoridation arrangements covering more than one authority has to involve each of the affected local authorities. If unanimity cannot be achieved the proposal needs 67% support to be implemented. Voting power is based on the number of residents affected within each local authority area.
- 34 South Tyneside Health and Wellbeing Board have agreed to move forward with a technical appraisal and Sunderland are having informal discussions which are looking positive. Should full support be achieved the legislation defines the appropriate decision making structure of an inter-authority joint committee.

Consultation and engagement

- 35 The requirements for public consultation and engagement are clearly stipulated within the statutory process, a summary of which is in appendix three. The immediate next steps are laid out below.

Next steps

- 36 County Durham public health team continue to offer to assist the other two local authorities, with guidance from Public Health England, on the process and the evidence base for water fluoridation. South Tyneside have confirmed commitment to progress to technical appraisal and it is anticipated that Sunderland will also agree.
- 37 Should approval be granted then the work will progress to a complete a full technical appraisal by Northumbrian Water. This more detailed and specialist

approach will provide a greater clarity on the engineering requirements and associated costs to deliver a scheme. This is required to allow all partners to reach agreement to progress towards an initial proposal to the Secretary of State and the commencement of the statutory process which would include a comprehensive public consultation.

Outcomes

- 38 Giving every child the best start in life is an ambition throughout Durham County Council and all partnership agendas. Impact will be seen on public health outcomes framework 4.02 - proportion of five year old children free from dental decay.

Recommendations

- 39 Cabinet is recommended to:
- (a) agree that option 1 involving the construction of a fluoridation plant at all water treatment works in County Durham be adopted as the preferred option
 - (b) agree the progression to a full technical appraisal of fluoridation of County Durham (the central supply area).
 - (c) note that a further report will be submitted to the Health and Wellbeing Board following completion of the technical appraisal.

Contact: Gill O'Neill, Consultant in Public Health
Tel: 03000 267 696 gill.o'neill@durham.gov.uk

Appendix 1

Finance –

- A.** Technical appraisal costs will be paid for by NHS England, Durham County Council, Sunderland Council and South Tyneside Council.
- B.** Should the appraisal demonstrate it is cost effective and operable then the next stage would be to progress to public consultation. This would be a jointly funded venture between Durham County Council, Sunderland and South Tyneside.
- C.** If a community fluoridation scheme is agreed (following A&B) then Public Health England would pay for the capital investment and the local authorities would pick up the review costs. Further discussion would be had with NHS England.

Staffing – a board multi-agency board will be coordinated and led by public health

Risk –The preferred option will require support from Sunderland and South Tyneside Councils. The legislation requires public consultation as part of the process. Fluoridation can be a sensitive issue.

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty - Public health aims to reduce inequalities and improve health outcomes by reviewing PH outcomes data and developing relevant policies, strategies and intentions as appropriate.

Accommodation - N/A

Crime and Disorder - N/A

Human Rights - N/A

Consultation – a full and comprehensive consultation would be undertaken following completion of the technical appraisal and endorsement to progress by all relevant chief officers and boards

Procurement – A technical appraisal will be required from Northumbrian Water.

Disability Issues - None

Legal Implications – The process of making a fluoridation scheme is regulated by the Water Industry Act 1991. Since water areas do not correlate to local government areas it requires a Joint Committee incorporating the councils affected by proposals which impact outside County Durham. A 67% majority based on population size is required to implement any proposal which is not unanimously supported by the constituent councils.

Appendix 2: Summary of PHE evidence demonstrating the proposed risks to health are not upheld in evidence

Health condition	Evidence
Hip fractures	There was no evidence of a difference in the rate of hip fractures between fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas.
Kidney stones	There was evidence that the rate of kidney stones was lower in fluoridated areas than non-fluoridated areas.
All-cause mortality	While there was some evidence that the rate of deaths from all recorded causes was lower in fluoridated areas than non-fluoridated areas, the size of the effect was small.
Down's syndrome	There was no evidence of a difference in the rate of Down's syndrome in fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas.
Bladder cancer	There was evidence that the rate of bladder cancer was lower in fluoridated areas than non-fluoridated areas.
Osteosarcoma (a form of bone cancer) among under 25-year olds	There was no evidence of a difference in the rate of osteosarcoma between fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas.
Osteosarcoma (a form of bone cancer) among people aged 50 and over	There was no evidence of a difference in the rate of osteosarcoma between fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas.
All cancer	There was no evidence of a difference in the rate for all types of cancer between fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas.

Appendix 3: Summary of decision making process

PHE Water Fluoridation Briefing note 5

Decision-making on Water Fluoridation

Decisions about fluoridation always made at a local level

Decisions on whether to introduce water fluoridation have always been made at a local level in England by the statutory bodies with responsibility for public health.

Up to March 1974, fluoridation decisions were made by local authorities. Between April 1974 and March 2013, they were made by health authorities. Since April 2013, those decisions have once again become the responsibility of local authorities, specifically upper tier councils including county councils, metropolitan boroughs, London boroughs and unitary authorities.

Schemes introduced by local authorities and health authorities between 1964 and 1996

Some existing fluoridation schemes are the result of decisions made by local authorities prior to 1974, the first one having been introduced in 1964 to serve Birmingham and parts of neighbouring Solihull.

Some schemes were introduced between 1974 and 2013 while health authorities were responsible for public health, the most recent one having come into operation in 1996 in parts of Wolverhampton, Walsall, south Staffordshire and Shropshire.

Around six million people now benefiting

Overall, fluoridation schemes in this country now serve a population of around six million people living in the North East, North West, Humberside, West Midlands, East Midlands and Bedfordshire.

The West Midlands is the most extensively fluoridated region of the country, with around 4 million people benefiting from this public health initiative. The second most extensively fluoridated area is the North East, with schemes serving over 800,000 people.

Schemes serving 26 upper tier local authorities

Currently, a total of 26 upper tier local authorities have water fluoridation schemes in place across all or part of the geographical areas they cover. Seven of these authorities are counties in which there are 26 'lower tier' borough and district councils served by those schemes.

Legislation on water fluoridation

Over the past thirty years, legislation on water fluoridation has included:

* [The Water Fluoridation Act 1985](#)

* [The Water Industry Act 1991](#)

* [The Water Act 2003](#)

* [The Health and Social Care Act 2012](#)

Current statutory basis for water fluoridation in England

The Water Industry Act 1991, as amended by the Water Act 2003 and the Health and Social Care Act 2012, provides the statutory basis for water fluoridation in England today.

A vital change of wording in the Water Act 2003

The Water Act 2003 was significant for a key change in the wording of previous fluoridation legislation.

Clearly, health authorities at that time relied – as local authorities do now – on water companies to implement their decision to introduce a water fluoridation scheme. However, the wording of the Water Industry Act 1991 had given discretion to water companies as to whether or not they complied with a health authority's formal request. That Act said that if requested to do so, water companies 'may' increase the fluoride content of the water specified.

In practice, this frustrated the attempts of health authorities in many parts of the country to introduce fluoridation in their areas. Schemes might otherwise have gone ahead in the 1990s to serve many communities in the North West and North East, as well as in Southampton and neighbouring areas of south west Hampshire.

To remove this 'blockage' to future water fluoridation schemes, the Water Act 2003 changed the word 'may' to 'shall', thus clarifying that the final decision about fluoridation rested with health authorities, not water companies.

Obviously, schemes had to be technically feasible for the water company to be able to implement them. But, subject to that important practical proviso, the decision belonged unambiguously to the health authority (or health authorities) whose populations stood to benefit from fluoridation, not with the company that would install and operate the plant and equipment on their behalf.

Transfer of decision-making responsibilities to local authorities in the Health and Social Care Act 2012

The Health and Social Care Act which followed in 2012 was significant for transferring responsibilities for public health in England, including water fluoridation, from health authorities to upper tier local authorities. Decisions about water fluoridation therefore now rest with them.

Public Health England's specific tasks in relation to fluoridation

In addition, the 2012 Act created Public Health England (PHE), an executive agency of the Department of Health which, in the context of fluoridation, discharges the statutory duties of the Secretary of State for Health. In practice, Public Health England's fluoridation-related tasks include:

- * advising local authorities whether fluoridation schemes they are proposing would be 'operable and efficient';
- * providing information and expertise on fluoridation matters;
- * entering into a legal agreement with the relevant water company when, following public consultation, a local authority or group of local authorities formally request the Secretary of State to implement a new fluoridation scheme or extend an existing one;
- * working with water companies to ensure the safe and efficient operation of all fluoridation schemes in England.

Regulations for local authorities on conducting public consultations

Previous and current Acts of Parliament pertaining to water fluoridation have included requirements for public consultations to be conducted about proposals for schemes. The full details of those requirements are set out in secondary legislation known as 'consultation regulations'.

The currently applicable regulations are contained in the Water Fluoridation (Proposals and Consultation) (England) Regulations 2013, which set out the steps that a local authority, or group of local authorities, should take in putting forward, consulting on and making decisions about proposals to introduce, vary or terminate water fluoridation schemes.

First steps in the process

Important early steps in the process are for a local authority to check with Public Health England on whether the proposals are 'operable and efficient', and to make contact with all the other local authorities that would be affected and therefore be entitled to have a say.

Setting up a joint committee

Where a number of local authorities are affected, the regulations lay down a series of options for establishing a joint committee to oversee the process, undertake a public consultation and come to a decision. As most local authorities share their water supplies with one or more other authorities, a joint committee is likely to be needed more often than not when fluoridation proposals are being discussed.

Population-weighted voting on the joint committee

If the local authorities involved cannot come to a consensus, the regulations lay down a system of population-weighted voting for the local authority representatives on the joint committee. It means, for example, that the representatives of a local authority with 25% of the population directly affected by the proposal have 25% of the voting power on the joint committee. For a proposal to go ahead to the next stage (whether that is to public consultation and, following consultation, to a decision being made) , it must attract at least 67% of the population-weighted votes.

Information to be published for public consultation

The regulations require that the following details should be included in whatever information is published for the purposes of the consultation:

- * the nature of the steps that the local authorities concerned are proposing to take;
- * the reasons for the fluoridation proposal;
- * the area affected by the proposal;
- * the period within which representations by individuals and organisations can be made (which must be at least three months from the date on which the details are first published).

The regulations do not go into any more detail than this. But as far as the reasons for the fluoridation proposal are concerned they could, for example, include the need:

- * to reduce levels of tooth decay;
- * to reduce dental health inequalities between areas or between different social groups;

- * to achieve population-wide improvements in dental health as cost-effectively as possible.

Sources of expertise

Local directors of public health and consultants in dental public health are well placed to be able advise on:

- * the most relevant and accurate information to include in the consultation materials;
- * the most effective techniques available for ascertaining public opinion on the proposal.

Public Health England, which has specific expertise on water fluoridation, could also supply information and ideas. The public health departments of local authorities with existing fluoridation schemes may be a further source of help and advice.

Factors that need to be taken into account when post-consultation decisions are made

The regulations lay down a decision-making process to be followed by the joint committee after the consultation period has ended. The joint committee is required to have regard to any representations made in relation to the fluoridation proposal with a view to assessing:

- * the extent of support for the proposal;
- * the strength of any scientific evidence or ethical arguments advanced in relation to the proposal;
- * any assessment of relevant health needs in the areas affected by the fluoridation proposal that may have been published in the each of the local authorities' joint strategic needs assessments and joint health and wellbeing strategies.

In addition, the joint committee is required to consider:

- * the capital and operating costs likely to be incurred in going ahead with the proposed fluoridation scheme;
- * any other scientific evidence in relation to the proposal, including any evidence of benefit to the health and wellbeing of individuals affected.

In practice, it will be Public Health England (an executive agency of the Department of Health) that takes the scheme forward after the local authorities involved have notified the Secretary of State.

Public Health England will enter into a contract with the relevant water supplier(s) to install and operate fluoridation plant and equipment in accordance with the necessary codes of practice laid down by the Drinking Water Inspectorate.

PHE will also negotiate with the water suppliers on both capital and running costs and will oversee the operation of the scheme.

EU Law

An EU Drinking Water Directive ([Council Directive 98/83/EC, November 1998](#)) governs the supply of 'wholesome and clean' drinking water for human consumption and sets standards for the maximum concentration of a number of substances in water, including fluoride. In line with WHO guidance, the Directive stipulates that the fluoride concentration in water should not exceed 1.5 parts of fluoride per million parts of water.

The EU Drinking Water Directive has been adopted in the UK, which means that no water supply should contain more than 1.5 ppm of fluoride. In practice, the target level for intentional water fluoridation schemes (i.e., where the naturally occurring level has been raised) is 1 ppm, which is well within the maximum set by the Directive.

There is no EU-wide obligation to add fluoride to any product, including water, consumed by humans. Nor is there an EU-wide obligation *not* to add fluoride to water or to any other product. The discretion to add or not to add fluoride lies with the government of each Member State.

Three EU countries currently practise water fluoridation:

- * the UK (with schemes serving around 6 million people)
- * Spain (with schemes serving around 4 million people in the Basque Country in the north of the country, Andalusia in the south and south east, and Catalonia in the north east);
- * the Irish Republic (where fluoridation of all public water supplies has been mandatory since the mid-1960s and where approximately 3.3 million people are currently receiving fluoridated water).

Several EU countries, including France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, practise salt fluoridation.

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