

To: Councillor Lovelock (Chair)
Councillors Page, Brock, Ennis, Hacker,
Hoskin, James, Jones, O'Connell, Pearce,
Skeats, Stevens, Terry, Vickers, Warman
and White

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1 March 2019

Your contact is: **Simon Hill - Committee Services (simon.hill@reading.gov.uk)**

NOTICE OF MEETING - POLICY COMMITTEE 11 MARCH 2019

A meeting of the Policy Committee will be held on Monday, 11 March 2019 at 6.30 pm in the Council Chamber, Civic Offices, Reading, RG1 2LU. The Agenda for the meeting is set out below.

- | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. | CHAIR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS | | |
| 2. | DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST | | |
| 3. | MINUTES | | 5 - 10 |
| 4. | PETITIONS AND QUESTIONS | | |
| | To receive any petitions from the public and any questions from the public and Councillors. | | |
| 5. | DECISION BOOK REFERENCES | | |
| 6. | RECOMMISSIONING OF INTEGRATED SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES | BOROUGH WIDE | 11 - 36 |
| | Councillor Hoskin / Director of Adult Care and Health Services | | |
| | This report seeks approval for the Council to participate in a joint procurement exercise for sexual and reproductive health services. | | |
| 7. | QUARTER 3 PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT | BOROUGH WIDE | 37 - 74 |

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Councillors Lovelock & Brock / Director of Resources

This report sets out the projected revenue and capital outturn positions for 2018/19 as at the end of December 2018 (Quarter 3), as well as performance for the first three quarters against the measures of success published in the Council's Corporate Plan.

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Members of the public who participate in the meeting will be able to speak at an on-camera or off-camera microphone, according to their preference.

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Present: Councillor Lovelock (Chair);
Councillors Page (Vice-Chair), Brock, Ennis, Hacker, Hoskin, James, Jones, O'Connell, Skeats, Stevens, Terry, Vickers, Warman and White

Apologies: Councillors Pearce

RESOLVED ITEMS

65. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillors Ennis and Lovelock declared pecuniary interests in item 71 - 'Shareholder Consent: Homes for Reading Ltd Appointment of External Auditor for 2018/19', left the meeting and took no part in the debate or decision. Nature of interest: the Councillors were Directors of Homes for Reading Limited.

66. MINUTES

The Minutes of the meeting held on 14 January 2019 were agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

67. PETITIONS AND QUESTIONS

Questions on the following matters were submitted by members of the public:

| | Questioner | Subject | Reply |
|----|--------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. | Hilary Smart | Caversham Library | Cllr Hacker |
| 2. | Glenn Dennis | Cultural Partnership & Cultural Education Partnership | Cllr Hacker |
| 3. | Richard Stainthorp | Prison Site | Cllr Page |
| 4. | | WITHDRAWN | |
| 5. | Roger Lightfoot | Sale of Arthur Hill Pool | Cllr Lovelock |
| 6. | Peter Burt | Sale of Arthur Hill Pool | Cllr Lovelock |
| 7. | Peter Burt | Sale of Arthur Hill Pool | Cllr Lovelock |
| 8. | Amjad Tarar | Retention of Business Rates | Cllr Lovelock |
| 9. | Anne Green Jessel | Sale of Arthur Hill Pool | Cllr Lovelock |

Questions on the following matters were submitted by Councillors:

| | Questioner | Subject | Reply |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Cllr White | Accessible Playgrounds in Reading | Cllr Hacker |
| 2. | Cllr White | Increasing Council Spend on | Cllr Lovelock |

| | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| | Agency Staff | |
|--|--------------|--|

(The full text of the questions and responses was made available on the Reading Borough Council website).

68. CONCESSIONARY TRAVEL SCHEME - INVESTIGATION OF BUDGET SAVING PROPOSALS

The Director of Environment and Neighbourhood Services submitted a report providing an update on possible changes to the Concessionary Travel scheme for Older Person pass holders and disabled people using the Access Pass in Reading. In February 2018, the Policy Committee had agreed to investigate the potential removal of further discretionary elements of the Concessionary Travel scheme, following the implementation of initial changes to the Older Persons' scheme in April 2017. The anticipated budget savings from these potential changes, subject to the outcome of public consultation and an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposals, had been estimated to be approximately £200-250k per annum.

The report noted that, following an initial review of the consultation results, it had been announced at the meeting of Policy Committee on 29 October 2018 that the Council did not intend to proceed with the removal of the Companion Entitlement for eligible Access Pass holders, as this provided a vital lifeline for disabled residents who were unable to travel alone. However, this prospective change had been included in the list of proposals to enable the Committee to confirm formally the position taken at the earlier meeting.

The report also recommended endorsing an internal review of the current process for assessing the eligibility of applications for Access Passes to ensure the process provided value for money in line with Government guidance. This process would include an assessment of the renewal procedure, which could be amended to require pass holders to renew their eligibility for the scheme at the end of the five-year lifespan of their pass, whilst recognising any such review would need to be sensitive to those pass holders who had a permanent disability.

The report had appended: an Equality Impact Assessment of the proposals; Consultation Questionnaires; the full results of the consultation response; background information on administering eligibility and the Concessionary Fares Schemes in the South-East; and the Readibus consultation responses.

Having considered the recommendations and in light of the responses received to the public consultation and the Equality Impact Assessments undertaken, Councillor Page, Lead Councillor for Strategic Environment, Planning and Transport, proposed that the possible changes to the discretionary element of the Concessionary Travel scheme set out in Section 4 of the report should not be implemented.

Resolved -

- (1) That the report and the potential financial savings of £200k - £250k per annum that the changes to the scheme could deliver be noted;**

- (2) That, taking into account the responses received to the public consultation and the Equality Impact Assessments undertaken, none of changes set out in the report be made to the discretionary elements of the Concessionary Travel scheme, which would mean the following would continue to be available:
- Off-peak Weekday Free Travel (pre-9.30am/ after 11.00pm) for Access Pass Holders;
 - Companion entitlement for eligible Access Pass Holders;
 - Free use of Readibus dial-a-ride services for eligible Access Pass Holders;
 - Free use of Readibus scheme by Older Person Pass Holders;
- (3) That the administration of eligibility criteria for Access Passes be reviewed on the grounds described in Appendix D to the report to ensure the process provided value for money in line with Government guidance.

69. CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER'S REPORT ON THE ROBUSTNESS OF THE COUNCIL'S 2019/20 BUDGET

The Director of Resources submitted a report fulfilling the requirement on her under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 as the Council's Chief Finance Officer to report on the robustness of the estimates made for the purposes of the calculations of the budget and the adequacy of the proposed level of financial reserves. The Council had a duty to have regard to the advice set out in the report when considering setting its 2019/20 Budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy for the subsequent two financial years. The Statement of Reserves and Balances, which provided a summary of estimated reserve movements from 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2022, were circulated to the Committee for its information.

Recommended to Council -

That the Chief Finance Officer's report on the robustness of the Council's 2019/20 budget and indicative budgets for the subsequent two financial years 2020/21 and 2021/22 be noted and the opinion contained therein be taken into account by the Council when it considered the Budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy on 26 February 2019.

70. DRAFT 2019/20 BUDGET AND MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY TO 2021/22

The Director of Resources submitted a report asking the Committee to recommend to Council, on 26 February 2019, the draft 2019/20 Budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and associated spending plans for the three years 2019/20 to 2021/22. The report covered all aspects of the Council's spend: General Fund revenue expenditure funded by the Council tax payer; Government grant and other sources of income; Housing Revenue Account (HRA) expenditure, funded by Council; tenants' rents; and the Council's Capital Programmes (General Fund and HRA) funded by grants and contributions, capital

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receipts, revenue and prudential borrowing. The proposed Medium Term Financial Strategy had been informed by and supported delivery of the Council's Corporate Plan priorities and sought to ensure that the Council was "fit for the future" with sound finances that allowed the Council's future funding challenges and spending pressures to be met.

The report stated that the MTFS 2019 - 2022 provided for a balanced budget position across the three years, as well as making a net contribution to reserves over the three years of £2.4m by using part of the benefit from the business rate pilot, which would enable reserves to move back towards a more robust level. The Strategy provided for a robust financial position going forward, which relied on significant service transformation to drive increased efficiency savings and income generation in order that service reductions could be minimised. In particular it assumed:

- a) Revenue Support Grant from Government had effectively reduced to zero in 2019/20 due to the Business Rates pilot and would remain at zero following the Business Rates reset;
- b) Council Tax increases of 2.99% in 2019/20 and 1.99% in both 2020/21 and 2021/22;
- c) The benefit of Business rate growth forecast in 2019/20 had been discounted in 2020/21 because the impact of the planned business rate reset was as yet unknown;
- d) £27.5m of efficiencies and increased income across the period;
- e) A contingency provision over the three years (£4.4m 2019/20; £4.1m 2020/21; and £3.4m 2021/22) to mitigate possible slippage or non-achievement of higher risk savings and budget pressures over the period;
- f) Capital investment of £464m over the period 2019/20 to 2021/22 of which £249m would be for invest to save purposes;
- g) £6.4m of transformation funding (over the period 2019/20 to 2021/22) to support delivery of efficiency savings assumed within the MTFS; and
- h) Service reductions of £2.6m.

On 1 December 2018, the Council had incorporated a Local Authority Company, Brighter Futures for Children, to provide services previously delivered directly by the Council. The cost of providing those services, as well as funding for transformational change (an additional £2.1m in 2019/20) had been included in the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

The report had appended:

- Appendix 1 Summary of General Fund Budget 2019-20 to 2021-22;
- Appendix 2 General Fund Revenue Budget by Service 2019-20 to 2021-22;
- Appendix 3 Detailed General Fund Budgets 2019-20 to 2021-22;
- Appendix 4 Housing Revenue Account Budget 2019-20 to 2021-22;

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- Appendix 5 General Fund and HRA Capital Programme 2019-20 to 2021-22;
- Appendix 6 Flexible Capital Receipts Strategy;
- Appendix 7 Fees and Charges;
- Appendix 8 Dedicated Schools Grant 2019/20;
- Appendix 9 Equality Impact Assessment.

Recommended to Council -

That the proposed 2019-20 General Fund and Housing Revenue Account budgets, draft Capital Programme and Medium Term Financial Strategy as set out in Appendices 1-9 be approved, noting the following:

- (a) the Council's General Fund Budget Requirement of £139.5m for 2019/20;
- (b) the proposed service savings and efficiencies of £10.5m together with additional income of £4.4m in 2019/20 required to achieved a balanced budget for that year;
- (c) the proposed growth in 2019/20 service budgets of £12.5m;
- (d) the overall savings proposed within the MTFs of £30.1m (of which changes to income, fees and charges was £6.2m) and three-year growth changes to service budgets of £30.9m;
- (e) the increase in the Band D Council Tax for the Council of 2.99% or £47.24 per annum representing a Band D Council Tax of £1,627.23 per annum as set out in paragraph 15.1;
- (f) the Housing Revenue Account budget for 2019/20 of £42.7m as set out in Appendix 4 and a reduction of 1.00% (£/wk) in social dwelling rents from April 2019 giving a revised weekly average social rent of £99.39 as set out in paragraph 19.3;
- (g) the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Capital Programmes as set out in Appendix 5;
- (h) the Strategy for the use of flexible capital receipts to deliver future transformation and ongoing savings as set out in Appendix 6;
- (i) the changes to Fees and Charges outlined in Appendix 7 of the report;
- (j) the allocation of the £76.4m dedicated schools grant as set out in Appendix 8;
- (k) the Equality Impact Assessment requirements as set out in Appendix 9.

71. SHAREHOLDER CONSENT: HOMES FOR READING LTD APPOINTMENT OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR FOR 2018/19

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The Director of Resources submitted a report seeking consent from the Policy Committee, in its capacity as sole shareholder for Homes for Reading Limited (HfR), for the appointment of Wilkins Kennedy as external auditors for HfR. The report explained that HfR had to present its accounts to Companies House, in accordance with the Companies Act, and that the Shareholder Agreement between the Council and HfR required the Company to submit its annual accounts to the Shareholder to facilitate their incorporation into its main accounts within a reasonable period after the end of the financial year.

Resolved -

That Shareholder Consent be given to Homes for Reading Limited to appoint Wilkins Kennedy as its external auditor for the preparation of its 2018/19 financial accounts.

(Councillors Ennis and Lovelock declared pecuniary interests in this item, left the meeting and took no part in the debate or decision. Nature of interest: the Councillors were Directors of Homes for Reading Limited. Councillor Page took the Chair for this item).

(The meeting started at 6.30 pm and closed at 7.29 pm)

READING BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT BY DIRECTOR OF ADULT CARE & HEALTH SERVICES

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| TO: | POLICY COMMITTEE | | |
| DATE: | 11 MARCH 2019 | | |
| TITLE: | RECOMMISSIONING OF INTEGRATED SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES | | |
| LEAD COUNCILLOR: | COUNCILLOR | PORTFOLIO: | HEALTH |
| SERVICE: | GRAEME HOSKIN | WARDS: | BOROUGHWIDE |
| LEAD OFFICER: | SUZIE WATT | TEL: | 0118 937 4806 |
| JOB TITLE: | PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMME OFFICER | E-MAIL: | suzie.watt@reading.gov.uk |

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Sexual and reproductive health [SRH] services are a mandated provision for Local Authorities [LAs] under the Health and Social Care Act 2012. LAs are mandated to fund SRH provision for their residents irrespective of point of access.

1.2 The paper pertains to the re-procurement of RBCs main integrated SRH provision - which is not all of the local SRH commissioned services but is the main service. The existing integrated SRH provision is jointly commissioned with West Berkshire and Wokingham Councils and is delivered by Royal Berkshire Hospital [RBH] Trust. The existing contract is due to end on the 31st March 2020.

1.3 This paper recommends and seeks approval for RBC to participate in a joint competitive tender with Wokingham and West Berkshire over 2019/20 in line with relevant and current EU legal framework.

1.4 List of Appendices:

Appendix A - Reading Summary of Berkshire Sexual Health Needs Assessment 2017

Appendix B - Reading Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) - extract

Appendix C - Equality Impact Assessment

2. RECOMMENDED ACTION

That Policy Committee:

2.1 Approve the intention to undertake procurement for Reading's SRH services, with new provisions being awarded and commencing from 1st April 2020.

2.2 Approve the preferred Option 1, to jointly procure services in principle with the two other Berkshire West Local Authorities.

- 2.3 Delegate that the Director of Public Health, Director of Adult Care & Health Services, in consultation with the Lead Councillor for Health, Chief Executive, Head of Finance and Head of Legal & Democratic Services, agree the final contract value, contract period and award the sexual and reproductive service contract, following the completion of the procurement process.
- 2.4 Note the indicative tender timeframe detailed under section 6 of this report.

3. POLICY CONTEXT

3.1 SRH services are a mandated provision under the Health and Social Care Act 2012. LAs are mandated to fund SRH provision for their residents irrespective of point of access. Costs are met from the Public Health grant. Provision is based on local need and there are also specific legal requirements ensuring the provision of certain services, which are set out in the *Local Authorities (Public Health Functions and Entry to Premises by Local Healthwatch Representatives) Regulations 2013* (see Table 1).

3.2 An extract from the regulations, which cover the provision of sexual health services, is outlined in Table 1 (below), and these require the provision of open access sexual health services: covering free Sexually Transmitted Infection testing and treatment, notification of sexual partners of infected persons; free contraception, and reasonable access to all methods of contraception.

Table 1. Sexual Health Commissioning Responsibilities from April 2013

| Local Authorities will | Clinical Commissioning | NHS Commissioning |
|--|--|--|
| <p>comprehensive sexual health services, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contraception, including LESs (implants) and NESs (intrauterine contraception) including all prescribing costs – but excluding contraception provided as an additional service under the GP contract • STI testing and treatment, chlamydia testing as part of the National Chlamydia Screening Programme and HIV testing • sexual health aspects of psychosexual counselling • Any sexual health specialist services, including young people's sexual health and teenage pregnancy services, outreach, HIV prevention and sexual health promotion work, services in schools, colleges and pharmacies | <p>most abortion services (but there will be a further consultation about the best commissioning arrangements in the longer term)</p> <p>sterilisation</p> <p>vasectomy</p> <p>non-sexual health elements of psychosexual health services</p> <p>gynaecology, including any use of contraception for non-contraceptive purposes.</p> | <p>contraception provided as an additional service under the GP contract</p> <p>HIV treatment and care, including post-exposure prophylaxis after sexual exposure</p> <p>promotion of opportunistic testing and treatment for STIs, and patient requested testing by GPs</p> <p>sexual health elements of prison health services</p> <p>Sexual Assault Referral Centres</p> <p>cervical screening</p> <p>specialist fetal medicine</p> |

- 3.3 England's open access services are essential to controlling infections, prevent outbreaks and reduce unwanted pregnancies. Good sexual health enables healthy relationships, planned pregnancies and prevention of disease.
- 3.4 The regulations reference to the provision of "*open access services for the benefit of all persons present in the area,*" meaning that anyone who is in an area is entitled to use the services provided in that area. Whilst these services are demand led, promotion of prevention is the key to reducing sexually transmitted infections.

4.0 CURRENT PROVISION & CONTRACT

- 4.1 Berkshire West integrated SRH services is currently jointly commissioned by RBC, West Berkshire and Wokingham Borough Council and is provided by Royal Berkshire Hospital [RBH] Trust who delivers:

- Sexually Transmitted Infection testing & treatment
- Contraception (aged 25 and under)
- Contraception (referrals from GPs for over 25 for complex cases)
- Open access sexual health services for everyone present in the Reading area
- Nurse-led outreach services for vulnerable groups

The service operates in a 'hub and spoke' basis with RBH being the main hub in Berkshire West region. This service is linked in with non-specialist integrated services within each of the local authority areas - which are commissioned separately, such as promoting good sexual health.

- 4.2 The current contract is a block, cap and collar contract, this means irrespective of demand, RBC has a minimum annual collar payment of £1.316m or a maximum cap payment of £1.404m. Based on local demand RBC has paid the maximum of £1.404m per year. RBC residents equate to using just over 60% of the local service provision. The service is currently meeting local need, and provides a good quality service. The evidence supports that the current provision and contract arrangements demonstrates good value for money when benchmarked against other areas.
- 4.3 The Shared Bracknell PH Team Business & Contracts Manager oversees the service and contract with oversight of local performance and budgets sitting within the RBC Public Health Team. There are a number of quality Key Performance Indicators within the existing contract which are regularly monitored and commissioners also use Public Health Outcomes Framework (see appendix B) indicators, service user feedback, feedback from interdependent services or other community provision (GPs, Pharmacies, Health Visitors, Drug & Alcohol Services, Children/Adults services on outreach nurses who work with vulnerable women and men who have sex with men) as a measure of quality.

5. LOCAL NEED

- 5.1 A comprehensive SRH needs assessment for Berkshire was completed in 2017 - Reading's summary (Appendix A - see Key Points pages 7-9) provides an overview of local need. This recognises the national commentaries around current SRH commissioning arrangements, which raises concerns around the fragmented nature with commissioning split between local authorities, clinical

commissioning groups (CCGs), and NHS England. Both are being used to inform work around the tender and new contract by ensuring that our services meet the specific needs of Reading residents.

- 5.2 Commissioners use the national [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#) (PHOF) to monitor need. Reading's performance against PHOF key indicators for sexual and reproductive health can be found attached as Appendix B. The rate of new STI diagnosis in Reading residents is not reducing and this is not in line with national trends, indicating there is still a real need to retain STI testing and treatment in the borough. In addition, whilst abortions have reduced, they are not reducing in line with the national rate.

6.0 COMMISSIONING OPTIONS

- 6.1 The following section sets out the options considered. Not procuring SRH services is not an option due to the legal obligations placed on Local Authorities and the significant negative health impact it would have on the population.

Option 1 - RBC to work with West Berkshire and Wokingham partners to recommission a new contract and specification making it clear within the contract terms the expectation of each partner. We have agreed in principle with relevant Berkshire West Local Authorities that the current arrangements with a single provider supporting delivery across the area provides an efficient and effective service which meets the SRH needs.

Option 2 - RBC to develop our own specification and tender a contract independent of other local authorities. This option creates significant complexities due to the open access nature of the service, the need for integration and interdependencies between sexual health services and with other specialist services. This is also likely to impact on the viability of the tender and attracting bidders. This could also mean increasing costs as we would not benefit from the efficiencies gained from a joint arrangement.

6.2 RECOMMENDATION

Option 1 is the preferred option. The Bracknell Forest Council's Shared Public Health Team will lead the recommissioning of the Integrated SRH Tender the Berkshire West region, working in partnership with each participating Local Authority to commission one provider to deliver the main SRH under a single arrangement.

Jointly commissioning will support the delivery of robust local SRH services and will improve the tendering team's ability to negotiate with provider/s to seek best value. (see Section 9 for financial implications).

The contract will be written to be flexible to allow for possible integration of other SRH services as they are reviewed, possible changes in legislation or funding, and still provide assurances to any potential bidders so as to ensure we retain having a safe and effective sexual health service provision. It is proposed that negotiations will result in the provision of a financial security for Local Authorities, similar to what we currently have in place.

Further negotiation is required across the Berkshire West to come to a consensus about the final contract period. There has been an initial that the contract be for a

period commencing 1st April 2020, expiring on 31st March 2023, with additional extension option/s. This will continue to be negotiated between partners.

6.3 PROCUREMENT TIMETABLE

The table below is an indicative timeline for the procurement process.

| | |
|--|---|
| Specification Development/ Procurement papers | November 2018 - March 2019 |
| Advertise OJEU | 1st April - 30th April 2019 |
| Tender Close | 15th May 2019 |
| Clarification period & Short listing | 15th May- 30 May 2019 |
| Evaluation process (incl Presentations) | June 2019 |
| Clarification of evaluations & recommended award | July 2019 |
| Council Process including Standstill | August to November 2019 |
| External award | December 2019 (Giving time for possible TUPE) |
| Service implementation | April 2020 |

It is imperative that there is no delay in the procurement commencement date as this is likely to impact on the proposed procurement timetable, and the recommended joint tender arrangements that are to be agreed.

6.4 RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Equality & Diversity - The recommendation will have a positive impact in Reading as the procurement ensures a new provision is in place that meets the SRH of the population, ensuring accessibility to any resident who chooses to use the service. RBC is required to comply with the Equality Act 2010 in the provision of Public Health Services, and the NHS Constitution when making decisions affecting the public health in its area to ensure that inequalities are not worsened by the way services are provided.

Value for Money - the procurement process will award the tender to the provider who submits the most economically advantageous bid (both quality and cost). We understand the current national benchmarking regarding cost and will negotiate accordingly.

All Councils are facing unprecedented challenges in providing quality of service provision whilst at the same time dealing with increased demand against a backdrop of reduced funding. There is risk within tendering that it will not result in bidders and and/or a successful award. Failure to award may result in direct negotiation with the existing provider which could have negative financial implications.

Accessible and effective sexual health services make an important contribution to the economic, health and social wellbeing of Reading’s residents, of all ages.

7. CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC AIMS

- 7.1 SRH services contribute towards RBC's aims to *'Protect; to protect and enhance the lives of vulnerable adults and children'*.
- 7.2 Having an efficient and effective integrated SRH service impacts on wider health determinants. Its interdependency with drug and alcohol services and HIV peer support programmes are critical in encouraging harm reduction messages, reducing health risks in the community, reducing harm from prostitution and drug use and can also provide key information, support and advice to troubled families.
- 7.3 SRH services support the delivery of Reading's mandated responsibilities. The provisions also make a contribution towards Reading's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2017-2020 this includes: Priority 1 *Supporting people to make healthy lifestyle choices*; Priority 3 - *Promoting positive mental health and wellbeing in children and young people*; and Priority 7 *Increasing the uptake of breast, bowel and preventions services*.
- 7.4 SRH services make a significant contribution to health protection of the wider community. Early diagnosis of Sexually Transmitted Infections and blood borne viruses (HIV, hepatitis C) significantly contributes to the improving outcomes for individuals, but reducing risk of onward transmission to others.

8. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION

- 8.1 Section 138 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 places a duty on local authorities to involve local representatives when carrying out "any of its functions" by providing information, consulting or "involving in another way".
- 8.2 RBC have consulted on the views of public health services in the public health consultation which closed January 2019. The views of people and partners specifically involved with, or interested in SRH services, were sought by Officers with a view of these being utilised to review and design the specification of services going forward.
- 8.3 Respondents commented that SRH services generally, and HIV support services in particular, are both important sources of support as taboos prevent many people from being able to talk openly about these issues and so understanding how to manage their health in this area. Respondents noted the wider impact of poor sexual health practice, in particular the lack of access to contraception.
- 8.4 Further consultation with the wider partners and people will take place once the draft service specification is available. There is a plan in place to engage with service users so that they are involved in the tender process.

9. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 Under the Equality Act 2010, Section 149, a public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to—
- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
 - advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;

- foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

9.2 An EIA has been considered and is attached (Appendix C), the service specification will state that new service will not discriminate, harass or victimise and will promote opportunities to ensure sexual and reproductive health services are accessible to all as defined by current legislation.

9.3 Sexual health services must be open access so there will be a continued need to ensure that the new service provision reflects this.

10. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

10.1 An open process will be required to be advertised in the Official Journal of the European Union, [OJEU] in accordance with the current Public Contract Regulations 2015, and in accordance with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules.

10.2 A successful tender and award for new provisions will be effective from 1st April 2020 and will ensure that RBC is meeting the mandated function.

11.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

11.1 The Public Health grant value for 2019/20 is £9.500m. There is a reduction of £0.258m from the Public Health Grant value in 2018/19. The grant has reduced from £10.269m in 2016/17. These grant reductions have led the Council to seek efficiencies across all areas of Public Health.

11.2 SRH services are demand led and Councils are required to provide and pay in accordance with this requirement¹. The current contract has a payment structure that is partly on a block basis and partly payment by activity. In 2018/19 the expenditure on this service will be between £1.316m and a maximum of £1.404m. The block, cap and collar contract provides financial stability for a demand led service.

11.3 The current contract ends on 31st March 2020. The tendering team will negotiate with providers to seek the best value for money for the council and financial protection within this service.

11.4 The tendering team will negotiate with providers to seek the best value for money for the council. A benchmarking exercise has been completed and will be used to inform value for money. It is planned that the tender will be put out in line with the lower expenditure outlined in the medium term financial plan.

11.5 Failure to successfully award the SHR contract will result in the current commissioners completing a direct negotiation with existing provision due to Local Authority's legal obligations to provide this mandated service. This will also require further resource from local authorities to repeat the tender process.

¹ Section 6C of the NHS Act 2006 and Part 2 of the Local Authorities Regulations 2013 (S1 2013/3510.Regulation 6 and charging is in Part 3, Regulation 9

- 11.6 Current contract operates on a block and cap basis. There is a significant emphasis on promoting safe sexual health practice and prevention of sexual infection. Due to the demographics of the Reading population demand for sexual health services are high in Reading hence the focus will remain upon providing information and advice via IT solutions.
- 11.7 Integrated sexual and reproductive health services are complex and specialist - this has an impact on the number of quality providers likely to bid for the contract.
- 11.8 The existing service provision is under no obligation to allow others to use their premises.

Berkshire Sexual Health Needs Assessment – Reading Summary

Public Health Services for Berkshire 2017

Introduction

This summary has been produced to accompany the 2017 Berkshire Sexual Health Needs Assessment. It aims to provide an overview of the key findings from the needs assessment relating to: the current sexual health of people resident in Reading; and the sexual health services used by people resident in Reading. The needs assessment and accompanying summary will be used to identify priority areas of need; to identify what is working well and where improvements can be made, in order to inform the commissioning of local sexual health services in Reading.

The current main provider of sexual health services in Reading is The Royal Berkshire Hospital (RBH). They provide an integrated service covering both Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) related care and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) related care. The current provider contract will end on the 31st March 2020.

National commentaries around the current sexual health commissioning arrangements express concern around their fragmented nature with commissioning split between local authorities, clinical commissioning groups (CCGs), and NHS England. There is concern that services are not accessible to all, particularly those at greatest risk; that contracting problems are arising through patients attending services out-of-area; that there is a lack of clinical expertise both in service delivery and commissioning. There is also a general increase in demand for services occurring at the same time as budgetary restrictions.

Reading's population

Reading has a total population of 161,739 (ONS, 2016). A number of population groups have been highlighted as been at a higher than average risk of poor sexual health outcomes. It is not always possible to count and map the numbers of people from these groups. However, we can estimate that in Reading there are;

- 12,166 females and 11,716 males ages 15 to 24
- 56,609 people from Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds
 - Reading has an ethnically diverse population with just over 60% coming from White British backgrounds
- 6,428 living in the most deprived areas of Reading
- 613 users of adult specialist substance misuse services
- 1,016 men who have sex with men (MSM)

When Reading's population structure is compared to the overall population structure for England, there is a higher proportion of people age 20 to 44 living in Reading; and a lower proportion of those aged 45 and over. In terms of predicted change in population size, we can expect an increase across all age groups and, in particular, in those aged 45 and over.

Reproductive health

All- age conception rates in Reading are higher than national and regional averages and have shown a slight increase in recent years. There has been a large percentage decrease (65%) in the rate of teenage pregnancies between 1998 and 2015. Current rates are comparable to national and regional averages. There has also been a steady decrease in the rates of conceptions to under 16 year olds.

Over 20% of all age conceptions in Reading lead to abortion. The percentage of conceptions leading to abortion Reading is comparable to the national average and higher than the regional average. We can also look at the number of abortions as a rate of the total female population aged between 15 and 44. The abortion rate in Reading is higher than the national and regional rates.

Women under the age of 18 are much more likely to have an abortion than average. The percentage of under 18 conceptions in Reading which lead to abortion is around 60% and is higher than the national and regional averages although this is not a statistically significant difference. The percentage of under 18 conceptions leading to abortion in Reading has significantly increase overtime: a pattern that has been seen nationally. This is suggestive that the numbers of unplanned pregnancies are decreasing at a slower rate than planned pregnancies.

The birth rate in Reading is approximately 70 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44 and is higher than national and regional averages (approx. 60 per 1,000).

Reading residents have contact with sexual health services for Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) related care significantly less than the national and regional averages. When looking at the key 15 to 24 year old age group, both males and females aged 15 to 24 from Reading are significantly less likely to attend sexual health services for SRH care than national and regional averages with male attendances been particularly low.

The vast majority of contacts made by Reading residents occur in clinics located in Berkshire. The majority of those choosing to go out of area go to St Mary's in Westminster (1.6% of all Reading residents' contacts for SRH related care).

Just 4% of all contacts made by Reading residents are made by males. This is lower than the national and regional average of 12%. As a proportion of all SRH-related contacts made by females from Reading, a higher proportion of contacts are made by those aged less than 25 than are made by this age group on average nationally and regionally. When we look at female SRH-related contacts as a proportion of the total population aged 13 to 54, just 6% of the female 25 year plus population from Reading attend services compared to 15% of this age group on average nationally. 50% of the female under 25 year old population from Reading attend services compared to 60% nationally.

Around 50% of SRH-related contacts are for contraceptive care. This is followed by attendance for sexual health advice with make up just fewer than 50% of contacts. One contact may be made up of more than one activity so it is likely that those attending for contraception will also be coded under sexual health advice.

Long Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) is available via GPs and via the integrated sexual health service. Total rates of Long Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) prescribing across

both GP and SRH services are higher than national and regional averages for females resident in Reading. There has been a non-significant increase in prescribing between 2014 and 2015. The vast majority of LARC is prescribed in GP Practices which is the pattern seen nationally and regionally. However, the increase in LARC prescribing described above appears to be driven by a significant increase in prescribing in SRH services with no change seen in prescribing in GP Practices.

79% of contraception prescribed in South Reading CCG, and 77% of contraception prescribed in North and West Reading CCG is for short-acting hormonal contraception. LARC prescribing as a rate of population is lower than the Berkshire average in South Reading CCG; both short-acting hormonal contraception and LARC prescribing is higher in North and West Reading CCG than the Berkshire average. It should be noted that the Berkshire rates are skewed downwards due to particularly low rates of prescribing in Slough.

When LARC provided in GP Practices (including the contraceptive injection) is broken down by LARC type, it can be seen that the most common LARC used by patients registered at North and West Reading and South Reading CCGs is the contraceptive implant followed by the contraceptive injection. There are higher than average rates of prescribing of the IUS in North and West Reading CCG.

Sexually transmitted infections

In 2016 rates of new STI diagnoses in Reading in 2016 were higher than the national and regional averages. Rates have showed a decreasing trend both nationally and regionally which has also been mirrored in Reading between 2013 and 2016.

Rates of all-age chlamydia diagnoses are similar to the national average in Reading and higher than the Regional average. They have shown a significant decrease over recent years. Diagnosis is most common in people aged less than 25, particularly amongst females in this age group. However, diagnosis rates are increasing amongst those aged 25 and over nationally and in the South East Region.

Rates of newly diagnosis HIV in Reading are higher than they are for the South East Region and comparable to the national average. Rates have shown a decline nationally and regionally. A non-statistically significant downward trend can also be seen in the rates of new diagnosis in Reading over recent years with rates previously been higher than the national average. HIV prevalence rates in Reading are higher than national and regional averages. Although not significant, and upward trend can be seen in the prevalence rates indicating an improvement in HIV care and an increasing life expectancy for those with the condition.

Rates of gonorrhoea diagnosis in Reading were higher than the national average in 2015 after a significant increase in rates. In 2016 rates dropped back in line with the national average but still remain higher than the regional average.

A non-significant increasing trend is seen in syphilis diagnosis rates in Reading between 2013 and 2016. This mirrors the increasing trend seen nationally and regionally. Rates in Reading in 2016 are comparable to national and regional averages.

Diagnoses of genital warts and herpes have been decreasing nationally. A significant change has not yet been detected in the Berkshire local authorities. However, a slight non-significant downward trend can be seen in the diagnosis of genital warts in Reading since 2013. Rates of

genital warts and herpes in Reading in 2016 were higher than national and regional averages and have been so consistently over recent years.

When looking for inequalities within STI diagnosis rates, data has been aggregated across all Berkshire local authorities due to small numbers at individual local authority level. This analysis shows that types of diagnosis differ between males and females with males receiving more diagnoses of gonorrhoea, syphilis and genital warts and females receiving more diagnoses of chlamydia and herpes. Diagnoses are most common in younger age groups and peak in the 25 to 34 age band. More Gay and Bisexual men are diagnosed with an STI than would be expected given the relative population size. Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual (LGB) women make up a very small proportion of diagnoses. People from 'Black' or 'Other' ethnic backgrounds are more likely to be diagnosed with an STI than would be expected given the relative population size.

During 2016, First attendance rates for STI related care for people resident in Reading were approximately 10,000 per 100,000 resident population. This is the second highest attendance rate out of the six Berkshire local authorities.

When looking for inequalities amongst first attendance for STI-related care, data has been aggregated across all Berkshire local authorities due to small numbers at individual local authority level. Gay and bi-sexual men are more likely to attend for STI-related care than would be expected given their relative population size. This is a similar pattern to that which we see in the numbers of new STI diagnoses. Also similar to the pattern in the diagnosis data is the fact that people from 'Black' and 'Other' ethnic backgrounds are overrepresented given the relative population sizes of these groups.

The vast majority of residents from Reading attending clinics for STI related care attend clinics within Berkshire (96%). People from Reading who go out of area for STI related care are most likely to attend the Dean Street Clinic in Westminster (0.8% of all Reading residents' attendances for STI related care).

Around 78% of Reading residents who attend a clinic for STI related care receive a sexual health screen at their first attendance. Females are slightly more likely to be tested than males.

When looking at data aggregated across Berkshire, people identifying as heterosexual are more likely to be tested for an STI than those identifying as Gay, Bisexual, or who do not specify with rates of uptake highest in heterosexual males. Males across all other groups are less likely to be tested for STIs than females. People from Black ethnic backgrounds are significantly less likely to take up an STI test (58%). These patterns are a reversal of what we can see in both the first attendance rates and in the STI diagnosis data: although Gay and Bisexual men and people from Black ethnic backgrounds are over-represented in the attendance and STI diagnosis rates, they are less likely to receive an STI test at their first attendance for STI related care. This means that it is more likely that people within these groups have an undiagnosed STI.

Sexual health services

In the West of Berkshire level 3 STI and level 2 SRH services are provided as an integrated service by the Royal Berkshire Hospital (RBH). The service is characterised by a 'hub-and-spoke' model. The hub is based in Reading (The Florey Clinic) and spoke services operate at West Berkshire Community Hospital and Wokingham Community Hospital. Level 2 services

operate at Whitley Health and Social Services in Reading. Young people's services called Healthpoints also operate out of the following locations;

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Reading – | Reading Adviza (Contraception only) |
| Reading - | Prospect Park School |
| Reading - | Reading College |
| Reading - | Whitley Health and Social Services Centre |
| Wokingham – | Woodley Centre Surgery |
| Wokingham – | Wokingham Community Hospital |
| West Berkshire - | Newbury College |
| West Berkshire - | Waterside Youth Centre |

In 2016/17 15,119 attendance episodes at RBH integrated sexual health services were made by Reading residents which is an increase from 14,835 in 2015/16. Reading residents make up 53% of all attendance episodes at RBH integrated sexual health services made by Berkshire residents. The majority of these (8,341) were first episodes. 71% of episodes were for STI related care.

STI-related care episodes can be further analysed by diagnosis/condition/disease and services provided. The data does not currently provide details of the activity recorded against SRH related care episodes so we are not able to further analyse these.

2,886 STI diagnoses were made at first attendances at RBH sexual health services where the patient was a Reading resident with (50% of all diagnoses made in RBH clinics amongst Berkshire residents). The number of diagnoses made has decreased from 3,322 in 2015/16. This is the pattern we are seeing at a national level in the new STI diagnosis data. Numbers of all diagnoses have decreased with the exception of chlamydia for which numbers have increased from 482 to 576 between 2015/16 and 2016/17. This increase may be due to the decrease of the NCSP (see below) meaning that a higher proportion of people are now been tested for chlamydia in sexual health services. The most common diagnosis amongst Reading residents attending RBH clinics is for chlamydia (20%) followed by genital warts (17%).

20,226 services were provided at first and follow-up attendances at RBH sexual health services where the patient was a Reading resident (52% of all services provided in RBH clinics to all Berkshire residents). The numbers of services provided has decreased slightly from 20,236 in 2015/16. This decrease is driven by a decrease in services provided at follow-up attendances with an increase seen in the numbers of services provided at first attendances. This could be indicating an increase in the efficiency of the service: providing more services at first attendances is reducing the need for follow-up appointments. It could also be reflective of the decrease in STI diagnoses at first appointments which is reducing the need for treatment and follow-up. For first episodes, there has been some increase in all services provided and a decrease in the numbers coded as 'HIV test – not appropriate'. When testing activity at first attendance is grouped by STI type, it shows an increase in testing for all conditions between 2015/16 and 2016/17. For follow-up episodes, there has been some decrease across all services provided between 2015/16 and 2016/17 with the exception of Partner Notification.

When we look at the proportion of episodes of care at RBH sexual health services that are coming in from out of area (Berkshire), just over 400 attendances at RBH clinics in Reading for SRH related care are made by people coming in from out of area with the majority coming from Oxfordshire or an 'Unknown' local authority. 3,882 attendances at all RBH sexual health

services for STI-related care were made by people coming in from out of area: the majority were from South Oxfordshire, Basingstoke and Deane, or from elsewhere in the UK (not England and Wales).

Benchmarking of STI testing data is shown in [Public Health England reports](#). Rates of testing for all STIs (excluding chlamydia <25) in Reading are higher than the national and regional average. Rates of testing in Reading are increasing over time in line with the national trend. Although testing rates are increasing, positivity rates are decreasing in Reading, again, following the national trend but being significantly lower than the national and regional averages.

HIV testing coverage as a proportion of those attending sexual health services for STI related care is decreasing in Reading and is lower than the national and regional averages. This decrease in testing and lower total coverage seems to be mainly driven by low and decreasing testing amongst women attending services. Testing coverage is increasing amongst males, and amongst MSM with testing amongst MSM being higher than the national and regional averages. 46% of new diagnoses of HIV in Reading are diagnosed at a late diagnosis stage. This figure is similar to the national average and had remained relatively static over recent years.

The National Chlamydia Screening Programme (NCSP) which aims to test sexually-active people under the age of 25 was decommissioned in Berkshire from 31st March 2016. Chlamydia screening coverage in Reading during was lower than national and regional averages for the first time having been historically higher than these averages but decreasing each year. Across Berkshire, the majority of tests that are taken are; taken by females (72%); taken by people aged 20-24 (67%); taken in sexual health services (75%). Positivity rates in Berkshire are 7% and tests are more likely to be positive; amongst males: amongst those aged 15 to 19; when taken in sexual health services. This is reflected in the significant decrease in Reading of the chlamydia detection rate (diagnoses per 100,000 population aged 15 to 24) which is now lower also lower than the national average.

Emergency Hormonal Contraception (EHC) is available via GPs, pharmacies, and via the integrated sexual health service. Data available from pharmacies as recorded in the 'PharmOutcomes' system appears to be incomplete across some Berkshire local authorities; 153 prescriptions were recorded in Reading pharmacies in 2016/17. Rates of EHC provided to Reading residents in SRH services are the same as national averages, and higher than regional averages. Prescriptions of EHC in GP Practices for patients registered in both North and West Reading CCG and South Reading CCG are comparable to the Berkshire average. However, these two CCGs have the highest rate of prescribing out of the seven Berkshire CCGs with the highest rate of prescribing coming from South Reading CCG.

Support for those living with HIV is provided by Thames Valley Positive Support; a charitable organisation with bases in Reading and Slough. They support approximately 25 people across Berkshire per month. The numbers of people supported by local authority varies with more people supported in Reading and Slough. Thames Valley Positive Support also provide a service for those engaging in Chemsex.

A Termination of Pregnancy Service (TOPS) is provided by the British Pregnancy Advisory Service and is commissioned by the Reading CCGs. Percentages of repeat abortions amongst females aged less than 25% trend towards been higher than national and regional averages in Reading. However, numbers are too small to say that this is a significant difference.

The nearest Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) is based in Slough and commissioned by NHS England. Trust House is a charitable organisation based in Reading offering specialist support services for people affected by rape and sexual abuse in Berkshire.

The Safe Sex Berkshire website is available as a central, web-based information resource on sexual health services across Berkshire. There were a total of 34,861 visits to the website during 2016/16 with a monthly average of 2,905 visits. Visits peaked around the times of promotional activity. A user survey showed that the majority of users of the site are; aged 15 to 24, are female, are from White ethnic backgrounds, and visit the site for advice around contraception and STIs. 80% of those who access the site do so from mobile devices so work is currently underway to improve the look and feel of the site for those using these media.

Key points

Population key points

- Reading has an ethnically diverse population with people from BAME backgrounds known to be at an increased risk of poor sexual health
- Reading has a high proportion of resident who are aged 20 to 44 with those in younger age groups known to be particularly vulnerable to poor sexual health
- Reading has a high number of people from groups that are known to have some of the poorest sexual health outcomes including MSM and adults who misuse substances

Reproductive health key points

- A dramatic decrease in teenage pregnancy highlights the Teenage Pregnancy Strategy as an exemplary sexual health promotion programme and a caution against subsequent complacency in this area in order to keep rates of unplanned pregnancy low
 - Although not statistically different to national and regional averages, the increase proportion of under 18 conceptions leading to abortion suggests that there are groups of young women who are remaining vulnerable to unplanned pregnancy
- The abortion rate is higher than the national average in Reading
 - Repeat abortions in under 25 year olds are higher than national average although this is not a statistically significant difference
- Reading's higher than average birth rate and large population of reproductive age indicates a higher than average need for sexual and reproductive health care
 - The trend towards females giving birth at older ages highlights the importance for women to continue to use contraception until after the menopause
- Despite this higher level of potential need, people from Reading are less likely than national and regional averages to attend sexual health services for SRH related care
 - This is true across all age groups and is particularly marked in the low rates of males attending services
 - Potential reasons for low attendance amongst males are:
 - Provision of condoms to young men outside of SRH services could reduce the numbers attending SRH services
 - Some service models may not attract males
 - Some integrated service models may record certain contraceptive models only as part of the GUM data set
 - Just 6% of the female population who are aged 25 and over are attending services for SRH related care
 - RBH not commissioned to provide LARC to those aged 25 and over

- Total Rates of LARC prescribing are higher than national and regional averages and are increasing
 - LARC prescriptions higher in GP Practices than in SRH services
 - Though increase in prescribing driven by increase in SRH service prescribing
- GP prescribing of short-acting hormonal contraception and LARC as a rate of the population is higher than the Berkshire average in North and West Reading CCG
 - LARC prescribing is lower than average in South Reading CCG

STI key points

- Diagnosis rates of all new STIs are higher than national and regional averages in Reading potential driven by higher rates of genital warts and herpes; rates of all new STIs are decreasing in line with the national and regional pattern
 - All age chlamydia showing a decreasing trend and in 2016 was similar to national average having been historically much higher
 - Newly diagnosed HIV showing a non-significant downward trend and in 2016 was similar to the national average having been historically higher
 - Prevalence rates are higher than national and regional averages and are showing a non-significant upward trend
 - Indicating an improvement in healthcare and life expectancy
 - Rates of gonorrhoea in Reading also returned to the national average in 2016 after a significant increase in rates prior to 2015
 - Rates of genital warts and herpes are higher than national and regional averages
 - A slight non-significant downward trend is seen in the diagnosis of genital warts in Reading since 2013
- Gay and bi-sexual men and people from 'Black' and 'Other' ethnic backgrounds are overrepresented in STI diagnosis figures given their relative population sizes
 - Although these groups are also overrepresented in the data showing first attendance for STI related care they are proportionally less likely to receive and STI test at this first attendance
 - Estimates suggest a high number of people from these groups are resident in Reading
- New diagnosis and re-infection rates are highest amongst younger adults
- Attendance rates at sexual health services for STI related care are the second highest after Slough when compared to other Berkshire local authorities
 - Females are slightly more likely to attend than males
- 4% of Reading residents attend clinics out of Berkshire for STI related care
 - Majority attending out of area go to Dean Street in Westminster
- Around 78% of people from Reading receive a sexual health screen at their first attendance
 - Females are more likely to be screened than males

Sexual health services key points

- Reading residents make up 53% of all Berkshire residents' episodes of care at RBH sexual health services
- There has been an increase in people from Reading attending integrated sexual health services provided by the RBH between 2015/16 and 2016/17
 - The majority of attendances are first attendances
 - 71% were for STI-related care

- The total number of diagnoses made in RBH clinics amongst Reading residents has decreased between 2015/16 and 2016/17
 - This pattern can be seen across all diagnoses with the exception of chlamydia for which diagnoses have increased
 - Chlamydia testing and diagnosis in sexual health services may have increased following the de-commissioning of the NCSP as testing is no longer available via this programme
- Chlamydia is the most common diagnosis followed by genital warts
- 52% of services provided to Berkshire residents by the RBH integrated sexual health service were provided to Reading residents
 - There has been a decrease in the number of services provided at follow-up attendance accompanied by an increase in the number of services provided at first attendances
 - The decrease in services provided at follow-up appointments can be seen for all types of activity with the exception of partner notification which has increased
 - The increase in services provided at first appointments can be seen for all types of activity
 - STI testing has increased across all STI types
 - This could be indicating an increase in the efficiency of the service with more services been provided at first attendances reducing the need for follow-up appointments and/or be reflective of the decrease in STI diagnoses at first appointments reducing the need for treatment and follow-up
- There is a need for further detail to be provided with the RBH contact monitoring reports around SRH related care activity types in order to have a complete picture of the integrated service
- The majority of out of Berkshire contacts at RBH integrated sexual health services are for STI related care with people coming in from South Oxfordshire, Basingstoke and Deane, or from elsewhere in the UK (not England and Wales)
- Testing rates for all STIs (excluding chlamydia in people aged less than 25) in Reading are higher than national average
 - Testing rates in Reading are increasing in line with the national trend
 - Although testing rates for all STIs are increasing; the positivity rate is decreasing and are lower than national and regional averages
- Testing rates for chlamydia in people aged less than 25 in people in Reading in 2016 are lower than national and regional averages for the first time
- HIV testing coverage lower than national and regional averages and decreasing
 - Driven by low and decreasing testing coverage in women
 - Testing coverage in men and MSM is increasing
 - Higher than national average in MSM
- Rates of EHC prescribing are higher than regional and Berkshire averages

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Appendix B - Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) Sexual and Reproductive Health Profile (extract)

Compared with benchmark Better Similar Worse Lower Similar Higher Not compared

| Indicator | Period | England | Reading's CIPFA Neighbours | Bedford | Bournemouth | Bristol | Coventry | Milton Keynes | Newcastle upon Tyne | Peterborough | Reading | Slough | Southampton | Swindon | Thurrock | Trafford | Warrington | York |
|--|---------|---------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|----------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|---------|--------|-------------|---------|----------|----------|------------|-------|
| Syphilis diagnostic rate / 100,000 | 2017 | 12.5 | 9.0* | 3.6 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 16.3 | 5.1 | 12.3 | 8.8 | 20.0 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 11.5 | 7.7 | 5.3 |
| Gonorrhoea diagnostic rate / 100,000 | 2017 | 78.8 | 66.7* | 52.1 | 65.6 | 57.5 | 84.1 | 55.2 | 136.5 | 53.4 | 99.0 | 59.6 | 61.1 | 34.8 | 50.5 | 64.9 | 34.9 | 66.2 |
| Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24 (PHOF indicator 3.02) | 2017 | 1882 | 2015* | 2556 | 2244 | 1691 | 1656 | 2092 | 2501 | 2535 | 1871 | 1257 | 2378 | 2075 | 1530 | 1742 | 2024 | 1985 |
| | | <1,900 | 1,900 to 2,300 | ≥2,300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlamydia proportion aged 15-24 screened | 2017 | 19.3 | 20.9* | 22.8 | 25.3 | 24.6 | 14.8 | 20.3 | 28.2 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 12.9 | 18.2 | 19.1 | 14.9 | 16.6 | 18.2 | 24.6 |
| New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25) / 100,000 | 2017 | 794 | 839* | 588 | 934 | 1011 | 882 | 660 | 986 | 761 | 986 | 721 | 1124 | 720 | 733 | 738 | 542 | 768 |
| HIV testing coverage, total (%) | 2017 | 65.7 | 67.8* | 64.2 | 84.4 | 72.5 | 71.9 | 76.3 | 55.8 | 85.9 | 70.4 | 75.0 | 69.7 | 69.5 | 78.4 | 56.9 | 53.8 | 54.2 |
| HIV late diagnosis (%) (PHOF indicator 3.04) | 2015-17 | 41.1 | 47.1* | 51.2 | 29.7 | 49.0 | 55.1 | 54.8 | 39.1 | 51.2 | 37.0 | 41.0 | 49.2 | 57.7 | 51.7 | 44.8 | 62.5 | 52.6 |
| | | <25% | 25% to 50% | ≥50% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New HIV diagnosis rate / 100,000 aged 15+ | 2017 | 8.7 | 11.2* | 13.2 | 21.4 | 12.4 | 10.2 | 13.4 | 11.3 | 13.5 | 18.3 | 16.1 | 12.0 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| HIV diagnosed prevalence rate / 1,000 aged 15-59 | 2017 | 2.32 | 2.43* | 2.57 | 3.45 | 2.55 | 3.22 | 3.25 | 1.99 | 2.30 | 3.52 | 3.42 | 2.43 | 1.62 | 2.24 | 1.95 | 0.78 | 0.86 |
| | | <2 | 2 to 5 | ≥5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population vaccination coverage – HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (females 12-13 years old) (PHOF indicator 3.03xii) | 2016/17 | 87.2 | 88.5* | 92.9 | 86.3 | 76.4 | 87.9 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 86.0 | 96.8 | 88.9 | 93.4 | 94.4 | 87.5 | 88.2 | 89.8 | 94.3 |
| | | <80% | 80% to 90% | ≥90% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 25s repeat abortions (%) | 2017 | 26.7 | 26.0* | 24.3 | 21.9 | 24.3 | 27.8 | 31.0 | 22.3 | 28.8 | 28.7 | 25.5 | 26.2 | 24.6 | 28.4 | 26.6 | 31.3 | 17.9* |
| Abortions under 10 weeks (%) | 2017 | 76.6 | 78.2* | 81.0 | 83.8 | 79.0 | 67.7 | 86.7 | 75.2 | 79.9 | 79.0 | 73.4 | 79.5 | 83.3 | 69.3 | 82.5 | 79.1 | 80.7* |
| Total prescribed LARC excluding injections rate / 1,000 | 2016 | 46.4 | 49.0* | 42.2 | 22.7 | 67.1 | 44.3 | 58.8 | 51.0 | 57.5 | 58.3 | 32.9 | 50.9 | 45.9 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 50.0 | 52.1 |
| Under 18s conception rate / 1,000 (PHOF indicator 2.04) | 2016 | 18.8 | 19.7* | 14.7 | 22.7 | 17.2 | 26.6 | 19.1 | 20.8 | 29.8 | 19.7 | 12.2 | 31.7 | 19.1 | 18.4 | 9.9 | 16.9 | 14.8 |
| Under 18s conceptions leading to abortion (%) | 2016 | 51.8 | 50.6* | 53.5 | 56.4 | 38.7 | 48.3 | 62.9 | 39.1 | 44.4 | 62.5 | 40.6 | 49.1 | 52.8 | 64.8 | 51.2 | 63.3 | 48.8 |
| Sexual offences rate / 1,000 (PHOF indicator 1.12iii) | 2016/17 | 1.9 | 2.2* | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 |

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Name of proposal/activity/policy to be assessed

Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health Services - Recommissioning

Directorate: Adult Care & Health Services

Service: Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

Name and job title of person doing the assessment

Name: Suzie Watt/Marion Gibbon

Job Title: Public Health Programme Officer & Interim Public Health Consultant

Date of assessment: 01 November 2018 (start); 22/1/2019 (update)

Scope your proposal

What is the aim of your policy or new service?

Reading Borough Council's [RBCs] Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health Services [SRH] will be retendered so that an effective, efficient and safe integrated service remains available for local population effective from 1st April 2020. The existing service is due to end on the 31st March 2020.

There is a proposal to reduce the financial envelop within which RBC commissions/negotiates with a prospective provider to deliver the main integrated SRH services. SRH services are a mandated provision under the Health and Social Care Act 2012. LAs are mandated to fund SRH provision for their resident's irrespective of point of access. Costs are met from the Public Health Grant. Provision is based on local need and there are also specific legal requirements ensuring the provision of certain services, which are set out in the *Local Authorities (Public Health Functions and Entry to Premises by Local Healthwatch Representatives) Regulations 2013*.

Who will benefit from this proposal and how?

SRH services impact on the whole population - however proportionally it can have a greater impact on women because they are a higher user of ontraception services. England's open access model of service is essential to controlling infections, preventing outbreaks and reducing unwanted pregnancies. In addition, local stakeholders and partners refer to specialist services to support with complex cases. In some cases this contributes to reducing health inequalities. The specialist service is what this proposal refers too. Recommissioning a new SRH will ensure that RBC continues to meet this need.

Reducing the financial envelop for the main SRH service provides RBC with some financial security if commissioners are able to successfully negotiate contract for local service provision within this amount. There is risk that if the tender/negotiations are unsuccessful this could result in financial inefficiencies.

What outcomes will the change to achieve and for whom?

Appendix C

Local authorities have the ability to make decisions about SRH provision based on local need, there are also specific legal requirements ensuring the provision of certain services, which are set out in the Local Authorities (Public Health Functions and Entry to Premises by Local Healthwatch Representatives) Regulations 2013. RBC current commissions in accordance to this requirement, reducing the annual financial envelope within which services are commissioned will not impart RBCs responsibilities from this position. There is a possibility that RBC will be able to successfully award a contract which provides a service which meets local demand and provides future financial assurances in terms of cost.

Who are the main stakeholders and what do they want?

The Public Health Consultation (November 2018 - January 2019) included questions on sexual health services. The outcome is being used to inform public health work, which includes the budget set for 2020/21, when the new contract is due to commence. Further engagement and consultation work is planned for the tendering work for example work around service specification, interviewing panel etc.

Respondents to the recent consultation commented that SRH services generally, and HIV support services in particular, are both important sources of support as taboos prevent many people from being able to talk openly about these issues and so understand how to manage their health in this area. Respondents noted the wider impact of poor sexual health practice, in particular the lack of access to contraception.

Key stakeholders

Reading residents - with a particular emphasis on women

Public Health Shared Team (Bracknell)

The 3 Berkshire Local Authorities recommissioning the service - Reading, Wokingham & West Berkshire

Berkshire East Local Authorities - Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, Slough and Bracknell.

Berkshire Clinical Commissioning Groups

Local Service provisions with a health remit e.g. Local Trust/s, GPs, Pharmacies, Midwifery, Community Nursing etc

Public Health England e.g. Health Protection Team

NHS England - interdependent services e.g. HIV treatment

Public Health Service Providers e.g. Drug and Alcohol Services, Youth Services, HIV services

It is reasonable to assume that stakeholders will want a continuation of efficient, effective and safe SRH service which remains integrated with other services, continues to help RBC meet mandate functions and can meet the needs of the local population, particularly those with complex needs.

In addition, a Berkshire SRH Needs Assessment was also completed in 2017. In summary, the level of need in Reading is higher than England average across a few areas - although we have seen improvements. Reading's population structure shows there are a higher proportion of people age 20 to 44 living in Reading; and a lower proportion of those aged 45 and over. In terms of predicted change in population size, we can expect an increase across all age groups. This is likely to impact on the demand for SRH services - which we need to account for in the new contract. Reading also have a local university and college, plus a transient population which all impacts on demand for SRH services.

Assess whether an EIA is Relevant

How does your proposal relate to eliminating discrimination; promoting equality of opportunity; promoting good community relations?

Do you have evidence or reason to believe that some (racial, disability, gender, sexuality, age and religious belief) groups may be affected differently than others? (Think about your monitoring information, research, national data/reports etc)

Yes No

Is there already public concern about potentially discriminatory practices/impact or could there be? Think about your complaints, consultation, feedback.

Yes No

If the answer is **Yes** to any of the above you need to do an Equality Impact Assessment.

If **No** you **MUST** complete this statement

An Equality Impact Assessment is not relevant because:

Although there is a proposal to tender/negotiate within a reduced financial envelop - local authorities are legally obliged to provide *‘open access service for the benefit of all persons present in the area’* and funding for residents/others as prescribed under the Health and Social Care Act [2012]. This means that anyone who is an area is entitled to use the services provided in that area, and services cannot be restricted only to people who can provide that they live in the area, or who are registered with a local GP, or who are referred by a local GP, or on other grounds such as they are an overseas national or just visiting the local area.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Signed (completing officer) | Date: 22/1/2019 |
| Signed (Lead Officer) | Date: |

Assess the Impact of the Proposal

Your assessment must include:

- **Consultation**
- **Collection and Assessment of Data**
- **Judgement about whether the impact is negative or positive**

Think about who does and doesn't use the service? Is the take up representative of the community? What do different minority groups think? (You might think your policy, project or service is accessible and addressing the needs of these groups,

Appendix C

but asking them might give you a totally different view). Does it really meet their varied needs? Are some groups less likely to get a good service?

How do your proposals relate to other services - will your proposals have knock on effects on other services elsewhere? Are there proposals being made for other services that relate to yours and could lead to a cumulative impact?

Example: A local authority takes separate decisions to limit the eligibility criteria for community care services; increase charges for respite services; scale back its accessible housing programme; and cut concessionary travel.

Each separate decision may have a significant effect on the lives of disabled residents, and the cumulative impact of these decisions may be considerable.

This combined impact would not be apparent if decisions are considered in isolation.

Consultation

How have you consulted with or do you plan to consult with relevant groups and experts. If you haven't already completed a Consultation proforma do it now. The checklist helps you make sure you follow good consultation practice. ([hyperlink to Consultation proforma](#))

| Relevant groups/experts | How were/will the views of these groups be obtained | Date when contacted |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------|
| | | |

Collect and Assess your Data

Using information from Census, residents survey data, service monitoring data, satisfaction or complaints, feedback, consultation, research, your knowledge and the knowledge of people in your team, staff groups etc. describe how the proposal could impact on each group.

Describe how this proposal could impact on Racial groups

Is there a negative impact? Yes No Not sure

Describe how this proposal could impact on Gender/transgender (cover pregnancy and maternity, marriage)

Is there a negative impact? Yes No Not sure

Describe how this proposal could impact on Disability

Is there a negative impact? Yes No Not sure

Describe how this proposal could impact on Sexual orientation (cover civil partnership)

Is there a negative impact? Yes No Not sure

Describe how this proposal could impact on Age

Is there a negative impact? Yes No Not sure

Describe how this proposal could impact on Religious belief?

Is there a negative impact? Yes No Not sure

Make a Decision

If the impact is negative then you must consider whether you can legally justify it. If not you must set out how you will reduce or eliminate the impact. If you are not sure what the impact will be you **MUST** assume that there could be a negative impact. You may have to do further consultation or test out your proposal and monitor the impact before full implementation.

Tick which applies

| | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. No negative impact identified | Go to sign off | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Negative impact identified but there is a justifiable reason | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| You must give due regard or weight but this does not necessarily mean that the equality duty overrides other clearly conflicting statutory duties that you must comply with. | | |
| Reason | | |
| 3. Negative impact identified or uncertain | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| What action will you take to eliminate or reduce the impact? Set out your actions and timescale? | | |

| |
|---|
| How will you monitor for adverse impact in the future? |
|---|

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Signed (completing officer) | Date |
| Signed (Lead Officer) | Date |

READING BOROUGH COUNCIL
REPORT BY DIRECTOR OF RESOURCES

| | | | |
|------------------|---|------------|--|
| TO: | POLICY COMMITTEE | | |
| DATE: | 11 MARCH 2019 | | |
| TITLE: | QUARTER 3 PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT | | |
| LEAD COUNCILLOR: | COUNCILLORS BROCK AND LOVELOCK | PORTFOLIO: | CORPORATE & CONSUMER SERVICES |
| SERVICE: | FINANCE AND CUSTOMER SERVICES | WARDS: | BOROUGHWIDE |
| LEAD OFFICER: | MATT DAVIS | TEL: | 01189 372954 |
| JOB TITLE: | HEAD OF FINANCE | E-MAIL: | Matthew.Davis@Reading.gov.uk |

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report sets out the projected revenue and capital outturn positions for 2018/19 as at the end of December 2018 (Quarter 3).
- 1.2 The report also sets out performance for the first three quarters against the measures of success published in the Council's Corporate Plan.

The Corporate Plan sets out:

- The context for service delivery;
- The Council's contribution to Shaping Readings Future; and
- The measures the Council will use to show the difference it is making.

Hence the Corporate Plan informs the Council's allocation of resources, its Medium Term Financial Strategy and budget setting process.

- 1.3 The detail supporting this report are included in two appendices:
 - Appendix 1 - Financial Monitoring for Quarter 3, and
 - Appendix 2 - Performance Monitoring for Quarter 3

2. RECOMMENDED ACTION - That the Policy Committee notes:

- 2.1** The forecast General Fund outturn position as at the end of December 2018 is an overspend of £1.511m excluding the use of contingency.
- 2.2** The forecast outturn position on the Housing Revenue Account as at the end of December 2018 is a projected underspend of £2.069m.
- 2.3** The forecast outturn position on the Capital Programme as at the end of December 2018, is a projected underspend of £6.330m for the General Fund and £5.708m for the Housing Revenue Account.
- 2.4** The performance achieved against the Corporate Plan success measures as set out in paragraphs 7.2-7.6 and Appendix 2 attached and
- 2.5** Approve the re-profiling of the 2018 capital budget, for the 'Purchase of Commercial Property' within the General Fund Capital Programme 2019. Further details are set out in paragraph 6.1.

3. POLICY CONTEXT

- 3.1** Council in June 2018 approved Shaping Reading's Future - Our Corporate Plan 2018-21. The Plan reflects the Council's priorities for Reading and provides direction for staff in delivering services to meet the needs of the communities within the Borough whilst working to a budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) agreed at Council in February 2018.

4. Financial Performance

General Fund

- 4.1** The forecast outturn shows a projected overspend on the General Fund as at the end of period 9 (December) of £1.511m - an increase of £0.036m since that previously reported at the end of Period 8. Weighted risks have increased from £0.324m to £0.648m since the last period. Should all the weighted risks and opportunities materialise then the current projected overspend would increase to £2.159m.
- 4.2** The Environment and Neighbourhood Services projected overspend of £0.203m has increased by £0.029m from the end of period 8. The directorate is also reporting weighted risks of £0.290m.
- 4.3** The forecast for the Resources Directorate is a £0.059m overspend, which is a slight decrease from £0.060m at the end of period 8.
- 4.4** On 1st December 2018 the Council incorporated a Local Authority Company, Brighter Futures for Children, to provide services previously provided directly by the Council. For the purposes of this report, Children's Services have continued to be reported on one line as the Directorate of Childrens, Education & Early Help.

- 4.5 The Childrens, Education and Early Help forecast overspend has risen in month from £1.427m to £1.443m. The majority of the £1.443m projected variance relates to the Children's Social Care Team - £1.160m for LAC placements and £0.330m relating to agency staffing costs. Education and Early Help services are reporting variances that offset each other.
- 4.6 The forecast for the Corporate Items area is a £0.015m overspend, which is unchanged from that reported for period 8.
- 4.7 Gross risks being reported in period 9 have decreased from £1.705m to £1.483m, however potential opportunities have also decreased from £1.019m to £0.310m. Applying a risk-weighting to this net position has seen the weighted risks increase from £0.324m to £0.648m.
- 4.8 Of the £17.278m of planned savings due to be delivered in 2018/19, £13.210m are reported as R-A-G status green, £1.364m as amber with the remainder as red.
- 4.9 In addition to the planned 2018/19 savings, a further £0.897m of savings remained to be delivered in 2017/18 and have thus been brought forward into 2018/19 - of these £0.130m are amber and the remaining £0.767m are red.
- 4.10 Sundry debt as at the end of period 9 is £8.791, a decrease of £0.692m from period 8. £2.478m relates to invoices raised within the last 30 days leaving outstanding debt (30+ days) of £6.313m. The majority of debt over 121 days is Adult Social Care debt and to help address this, the Accounts Receivable Team is working with the department and the Legal Team to review debt monthly. Currently there is a total of £0.115m identified to be written off, payment agreements are in place for £0.186m and a further £0.662m of debt is secured against a property (Deferred Payment Agreements).
- 4.11 Purchase to Pay is showing an average compliance of 72% across services, which has decreased from 76% in the previous period. The Council has 114 agency contracts as at the end of period 9 and has spent £0.864m on overtime since April 2018. Redundancy costs up to the end of period 9 presently amount to £0.827m relating to 29 posts.

5. Housing Revenue Account

- 5.1 The Housing Revenue Account is forecasting a £2.069m underspend at the end of December 2018 due to rent collection rates being higher than budgeted, expenditure on reactive and planned maintenance being underspent and staff vacancies in the Sheltered Housing Team. This underspend will be moved to the HRA reserve at the end of the year as the account is ring-fenced from the General Fund.

6. Capital Programme

- 6.1 The General Fund Capital Programme is forecast to underspend in 2018/19 by £6.3m, which is predominantly the result of slippage on two larger schemes (ICT Technical Infrastructure - £1.8m and phase three of the Accommodation

Review - £1.9m) from 2018/19 into future years. There is also a reported underspend against the 'General Fund New Build and Acquisition' capital scheme. Following a review of the nature of the expenditure against this scheme, approval has been sought, as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy, to transfer the approved budget from the General Fund Capital Programme to the Housing Revenue Account Capital Programme. Whilst overall expenditure to date is low, it is anticipated the rate of expenditure will increase towards the latter part of the financial year, which is the usual profile for capital expenditure.

At the time of reporting, the 'Purchase of Commercial Property' capital scheme has an approved budget of £50m for 2018-19. Officers have been actively reviewing a number of opportunities but it now looks increasingly likely that the completion of any purchases will be deferred into the 2019-20 financial year. Therefore, it is recommended that the budget is slipped from 2018-19 into the 2019-20 financial year.

In addition this month two new capital schemes, which are fully funded by external grants, have been included as part of the Capital Programme. The first is to retrofit 96 buses in order to tackle roadside-nitrogen-dioxide exceedances and officers will work in partnership with Reading Transport Limited to implement the scheme totalling £1.5m. The second is a rogue landlord enforcement grant, which includes a capital allocation of £0.075m to adopt an automated application sifting process. These grants are not ring-fenced and can be spent in future years.

- 6.2 The Housing Revenue Account Capital Programme is also currently projected to have slippage of £5.708m to future years. This slippage predominantly relates to New Builds and Acquisitions (£5.267m) due to delays in purchasing suitable stock to meet our one for one commitments and Major Works (£0.500m) due to the delay in appointing a contractor to deliver the Coley water mains scheme with minor variances on other schemes.

7. Corporate Plan Performance

- 7.1 Paragraphs 7.2 - 7.6 overleaf provide a summary of performance, as at the end of the third quarter, against the success measures published in the Corporate Plan to monitor progress against the Council's six priorities. The tables below highlight where there have been key shifts in performance and show significant variation from the target set.

The full suite of twenty nine measures and progress against targets as at the end of December 2018 are set out in Appendix 2 attached.

The overall RAG Status of these indicators is as follows:

- 8 measures are Green;
- 3 Measures are Amber;
- 11 measures are Red¹.

A summary of the overall shifts in performance from the second quarter² are as follows:

¹ For 4 of these measures this is the status reported for Quarter 2 as data has not been updated

² 7 measures in the set are reported annually, therefore in year data is not available. For 4 measures relating to Children & Education Services results are outstanding for quarter 3, therefore these measures are excluded from the summary.

- 14 measures have improved;
- 5 measures are static (4 relate to Children's and Education due to no quarter 3 update);
- 3 measures show a dip in performance from the second quarter. However, two are still expected to achieve the targets set (delayed transfers of care and customer satisfaction).

7.2 Securing the economic success of Reading

| Measure | 2017/18 Outturn | 2018/19 Q2 | 2018/19 Q3 | 2018/19 Target | Performance against target |
|--|-----------------|------------|------------|----------------|--|
| Improvements | | | | | |
| The percentage of people who are economically active | 79.6% | 78.7% | 79.8% | 79.7% | The percentage of economically active people in Reading has marginally increased over the past 3 months. Reading continues to be below the average for the South East region. Latest data covers the period to September 18. |

7.3 Ensuring access to decent housing to meet local needs

| Measure | 2017/18 Outturn | 2018/19 Q2 | 2018/19 Q3 | 2018/19 Target | Performance against target |
|--|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------------|--|
| Improvements | | | | | |
| Numbers of families in bed & breakfast accommodation (shared facilities) | 17 | 5 | 0 | 0 (revised target) | Performance is continuing to improve, at end December there were 2 families in self-contained nightly paid accommodation, but none in shared facilities. Target of 12 has now been revised down to zero. |
| Total number of cases where positive action was successful in preventing homelessness - cumulative | 371 | 245 | 341 | 375 | On track to exceed the target set. The annual target will need to be revised in the context of the introduction of new statutory duties in April 2018 under the Homelessness Reduction Act. |

7.4 Protecting & enhancing the lives of vulnerable adults and children

| Measure | 2017/18 Outturn | 2018/19 Q2 | 2018/19 Q3 | 2018/19 Target | Performance against target |
|--|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|---|
| Increased number of service users receiving direct payments | 14.1% | 17.10% | 16.93% | 20% | The percentage of clients with direct payments has dipped slightly this quarter. There is a project to focus on promoting independence through the use of Direct Payments |
| Improvements | | | | | |
| Decrease the permanent new admissions to Residential or Nursing care per 100,000 population for Older People (65+) | 560 | 296.48 | 341.71 | 550 per year per 100,000 | Achieving Target. Cumulative total. There have been a number of individuals whose needs have required admission to Residential and Nursing placements. This is being monitored carefully via the Adult Social Care Performance Board. |
| Decrease the permanent new admissions to Residential or Nursing care per 100,000 population for Younger people (18-64) | 11.3 | 9.29 | 10.22 | 11.5 per 100,000 | Analysis of the new admissions evidences the high level of need; temporary placement was made for crisis intervention and safety. From October 2018, all new admissions for under 65's will be signed off by Director. |

7.5 Keeping Reading's environment clean, green and safe

| Measure | 2017/18 Outturn | 2018/19 Q2 | 2018/19 Q3 | 2018/19 Target | Performance against target |
|---|-----------------|------------|------------|----------------|---|
| Percentage of household waste sent for re-use, recycling and composting | 30.47% | 30.25% | 30.83% | 39% | The low recycling rate corresponds to a reduction in the tonnage of garden waste due to the Winter season and a suspension of the service over Christmas. |

7.6 Ensuring the Council is fit for the future

| Measure | 2017/18 Outturn | 2018/19 Q2 | 2018/19 Q3 | 2018/19 Target | Performance against target |
|---|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Percentage of Council Tax collected (cumulative) | 96.6% | 55.37% | 82.61% | 83.18% (Dec) 97.1% | Cumulative collection up to end December. We did not achieve the target set. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vacancy within recovery team now filled • All backlogs have been addressed and the focus is on plans to improve in-year collection performance • The council tax debit increased by £881k in April 18 through reductions in CTS (25%-35% scheme) which impacts working age claimants on low income, this is equivalent to 0.90% of the total debit, a proportion of this increase will be impacting on our overall collection results. |
| Percentage of Business Rates collected (cumulative) | 96.28% | 53.98% | 79.08% | 81.40% (Dec) 97.25% | Cumulative collection up to end December. Target not achieved, collection is below the same period last year (81.30%). The internal transfer of RBC business rates was not completed within the period. This equates to approx. 3.3m and would boost collection by approx. 2.38%, not achieving the target is therefore due to RBC accounts not being paid in November. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These balances have now been paid and improved collection should be reflected during the fourth quarter. |

8. CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC AIMS

8.1 The Council's Corporate Plan priorities take account of our need to ensure that we are financially sustainable so that we can continue to shape and influence the future of Reading and play our part in protecting the most vulnerable and shaping the Town's future by:

- Securing the economic success of Reading;
- Improving access to decent housing to meet local needs;
- Protecting and enhancing the lives of vulnerable adults and children;
- Keeping Reading's environment clean, green and safe;
- Promoting great education, leisure and cultural opportunities for people in Reading; and
- Ensuring the Council is fit for the future.

Delivery of the Council's budget is essential to ensuring the Council meets its strategic aims and remains financially sustainable going forward.

9. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION

- 9.1 Budget-related communications and consultations will continue to be a priority over the next three years as we work to identify savings.

10. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 The equality duty is relevant to the development of the Budget and Corporate Plan. The specific savings and income proposals included in the budget are subject to consultation and equality impact assessments where required and these are being progressed as appropriate.

11. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 The Local Government Act 2003 requires that the Authority reviews its Budget throughout the year and takes any action it deems necessary to deal with the situation arising from monitoring. Currently monitoring reports are submitted to Policy Committee quarterly throughout the year and therefore comply with this requirement.
- 10.3 There are no legal requirements to have a Corporate Plan. Nevertheless, considering the size and complexity of the services we provide and have responsibility for, it is sensible to have a strategic document for the organisation which sets out key priorities and activities against a robust and sustainable financial strategy.

11. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 11.1 The financial implications are set out in the body of the report and Appendix 1 attached.

12. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 12.1 Shaping Reading's Future - Our Corporate Plan 2018-21

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

Period 9 - End of December 2018

OVERALL SUMMARY

For further information regarding this report, please contact:

Matt Davis

Matt.Davis@Reading.gov.uk

Monthly Monitoring Period 9 - Appendix 1

Page No:

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GENERAL FUND REVENUE FORECASTS AND WEIGHTED RISKS

Revenue Forecast - (Period 09 - December 2018)

| DACHS | DCEEHS | DENS | DOR | CORPORATE | Total |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|
| (£m's) | (£m's) | (£m's) | (£m's) | (£m's) | (£m's) |

Forecast Outturn

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| Period 02 | - | 0.559 | 0.170 | - | - | 0.729 |
| Period 03 | - | 0.686 | 0.681 | - | - | 1.367 |
| Period 04 | - | 0.709 | 0.686 | 0.080 | - | 1.475 |
| Period 05 | - | 1.048 | 1.215 | 0.091 | - | 2.354 |
| Period 06 | (0.119) | 1.220 | 0.445 | 0.064 | (0.052) | 1.558 |
| Period 07 | (0.200) | 1.284 | 0.375 | 0.072 | (0.215) | 1.316 |
| Period 08 | (0.201) | 1.427 | 0.174 | 0.060 | 0.015 | 1.475 |
| Period 09 | (0.209) | 1.443 | 0.203 | 0.059 | 0.015 | 1.511 |
| Per 09 Change | (0.008) | 0.016 | 0.029 | (0.001) | - | 0.036 |

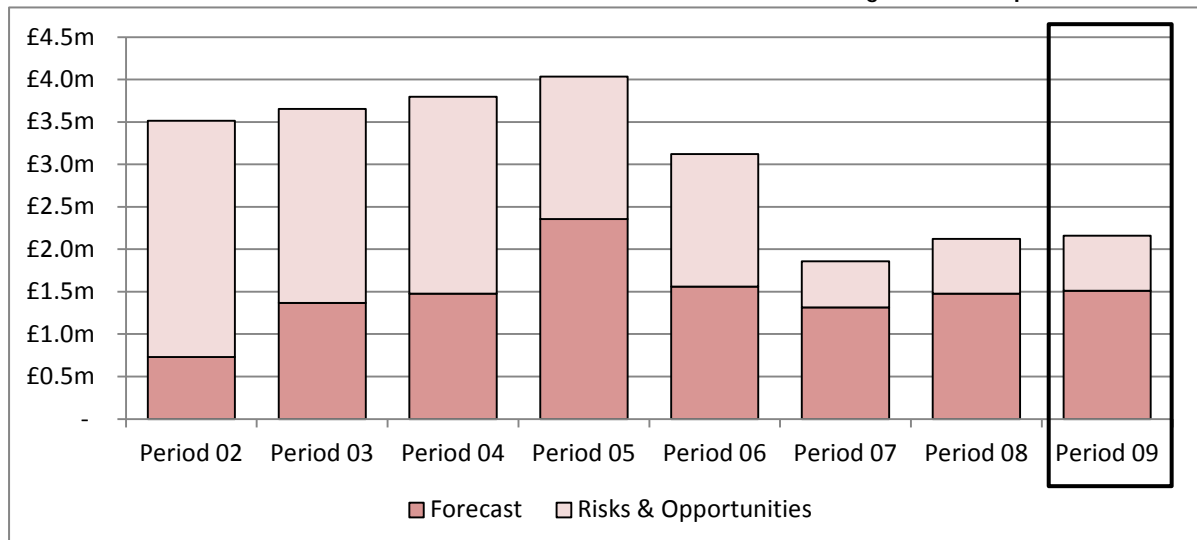
Weighted Risks and Opportunities

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Period 02 | 1.570 | 0.520 | 0.040 | 0.320 | 0.336 | 2.786 |
| Period 03 | 0.699 | 0.520 | 0.411 | 0.320 | 0.336 | 2.286 |
| Period 04 | 0.382 | 0.520 | 0.762 | 0.320 | 0.336 | 2.320 |
| Period 05 | 0.602 | 0.520 | 0.222 | - | 0.336 | 1.680 |
| Period 06 | 0.834 | 0.388 | 0.341 | - | - | 1.563 |
| Period 07 | 0.464 | 0.358 | (0.282) | - | - | 0.540 |
| Period 08 | - | 0.358 | (0.034) | - | - | 0.324 |
| Period 09 | - | 0.358 | 0.290 | - | - | 0.648 |
| Per 09 Change | - | - | 0.324 | - | - | 0.324 |

Total Forecast Outturn and Weighted Risks / Opportunities

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| Period 02 | 1.570 | 1.079 | 0.210 | 0.320 | 0.336 | 3.515 |
| Period 03 | 0.699 | 1.206 | 1.092 | 0.320 | 0.336 | 3.653 |
| Period 04 | 0.382 | 1.229 | 1.448 | 0.400 | 0.336 | 3.795 |
| Period 05 | 0.602 | 1.568 | 1.437 | 0.091 | 0.336 | 4.034 |
| Period 06 | 0.715 | 1.608 | 0.786 | 0.064 | (0.052) | 3.121 |
| Period 07 | 0.264 | 1.642 | 0.093 | 0.072 | (0.215) | 1.856 |
| Period 08 | (0.201) | 1.785 | 0.140 | 0.060 | 0.015 | 1.799 |
| Period 09 | (0.209) | 1.801 | 0.493 | 0.059 | 0.015 | 2.159 |
| Per 09 Change | (0.008) | 0.016 | 0.353 | (0.001) | - | 0.360 |

Below barchart shows the trend in Estimated Forecasts with Net Weighted Risks per month.



GENERAL FUND REVENUE FORECASTS AND WEIGHTED RISKS

GENERAL FUND SAVINGS TRACKER

Period 9 savings work was deferred due to Christmas and the Council's next update will be for period 10.

| DACHS (£m's) | DCEEHS (£m's) | DENS (£m's) | DOR (£m's) | CORPORATE (£m's) | TOTAL (£m's) |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|

Period 07

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Green | 2.715 | 3.240 | 5.300 | 1.263 | 0.703 | 13.221 |
| Amber | 0.352 | 0.175 | 0.407 | 0.255 | 0.345 | 1.534 |
| Red | 0.734 | 0.050 | 1.250 | 0.456 | 0.930 | 3.420 |
| Total | 3.801 | 3.465 | 6.957 | 1.974 | 1.978 | 18.175 |

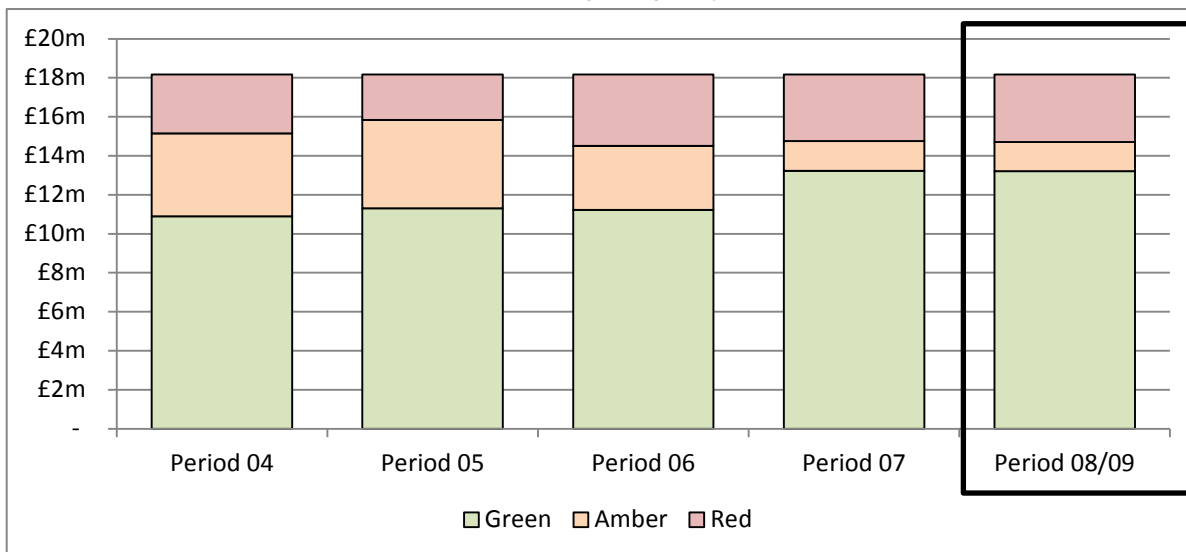
Period 08/09

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Green | 2.645 | 3.240 | 5.312 | 1.458 | 0.555 | 13.210 |
| Amber | 0.305 | 0.175 | 0.420 | 0.249 | 0.345 | 1.494 |
| Red | 0.851 | 0.050 | 1.225 | 0.267 | 1.078 | 3.471 |
| Total | 3.801 | 3.465 | 6.957 | 1.974 | 1.978 | 18.175 |

Period 08/09 Change

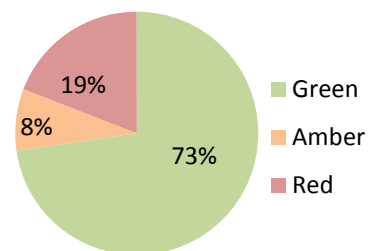
| | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Green | (0.070) | - | 0.012 | 0.195 | (0.148) | (0.011) |
| Amber | (0.047) | - | 0.013 | (0.006) | - | (0.040) |
| Red | 0.117 | - | (0.025) | (0.189) | 0.148 | 0.051 |
| Total | - | - | - | - | - | - |

The below bar chart shows the rated 18-19 savings target by "RAG".



Details of approved savings for 2018/19 were incorporated into the monthly finance report with effect from Period 04. In total £18.175m of savings are being monitored (£17.278m of approved 2018/19 savings plus £0.897m of savings from 2017/18 that still remained to be delivered at the end of that year). The current savings tracker identifies the status of those savings on a R-A-G basis and at the end of Period 8, £13.2m have a green status (73%); £1.5m as amber (8%) and the remaining £3.5m (19%) as still currently having a red status

18-19 Savings only



Narrative Commentary

1. The forecast outturn shows a projected overspend on the General Fund as at the end of period 9 (December) of £1.511m - an Increase of (£0.036m) since that previously reported at the end of period 8. The increase is due to confirmed additional spend within Children Services (£0.016m) and Directorate of Environment and Neighbourhood service (£0.029m). The other directorates have shown small decreases; Adult Social Care (£0.008m) and Resources (£0.001m). There has been no change to the forecast outturn for Corporate budgets.

Reported net risks & opportunities (weighted for assessed likelihood of occurring) have increased from £0.324m in the previous period to £0.648m. Should all these weighted net risks materialise, the currently projected overspend would increase to £2.159m - an increase of £0.360m on the Period 8 position.

2. The Adult Care and Health Directorate are reporting an underspend of £0.209m - a small increase of £0.008m from the end of period 8.

3. The Environment and Neighbourhood Services Directorate projected overspend of £0.203m has increased by £0.029m from the end of period 8. This month's net risks have increased by £0.324m due to a reduction in mitigations as well as reduced income from solar panels and recruitment costs and temporary cover for vacant Assistant Director posts.

4. The forecast for the Resources Directorate is a £0.059m overspend - a slight decrease from £0.060m in Period 8.

5. The Childrens, Education and Early Help forecast overspend has risen in month by £0.016m to £1.443m. The majority of the £1.443m projected variance relates to the Children's Social Care Team - £1.160m for LAC placements and £0.330m relating to agency staffing costs. Education and Early Help services are reporting variances that offset each other.

6. The forecast for the Corporate Items (not including any corporate contingency budgets) is a £0.015m overspend at the end of period 9. Review of the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) for 2018-2019 has shown a projected underspend at year-end of £0.350m. Section 31 Business Rates Relief Reimbursement for 2018-19 has been confirmed and it is £0.035m less than budgeted and a full review of corporate items have been reviewed and various corporate savings have been offset with known corporate budget expenditure underspends.

7. Gross risks being reported in Period 9 have increased from £1.406m to £1.483m, with potential opportunities decreasing from £0.720m to £0.310m. Applying a risk-weighting to this net position has seen the weighted risks double from £0.324m to £0.648m. Children, Education and Early Help weighted risks have not changed from £0.358m in period 8.

8. The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) forecast outturn as at the end of period 9 is £2.069m. This will be moved to HRA reserves at the end of the year.

9. The General Fund Capital Programme is forecast to underspend in 2018/19 by £6.3m, which is predominantly the result of slippage on two larger schemes (ICT Technical Infrastructure and phase three of the Accommodation Review) from 2018/19 into future years. There is also a reported underspend against the 'General Fund New Build and Acquisition' capital scheme. Following a review of the nature of the expenditure against this scheme, approval has been sought, as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy, to transfer the approved budget from the General Fund Capital Programme to the Housing Revenue Account Capital Programme. Whilst overall expenditure to date is low, it is anticipated the rate of expenditure will increase towards the latter part of the financial year, which is the usual profile for capital expenditure.

10. Of the £17.278m of planned savings due to be delivered in 2018/19, £13.210m are reported as green on a R-A-G status that equates to 76% savings target achieved. Red rated savings total £2.704m (16%) with the remaining amber savings being 8% of the total (£1.364m). In addition to the planned 2018/19 savings, a further £0.897m of savings remained to be delivered in 2017/18 and have thus been brought forward into 2018/19 - £0.130m of these are flagged as amber and the remaining £0.767m as red.

11. Sundry debt as at the end of period 9 is £8.8m, a decrease of £0.7m from period 8. £2.5m relates to invoices raised within the last 30 days leaving outstanding debt (30+ days) of £6.3m. Debt over 121 days has increased by £0.099m this month to £4.542m. The majority of debt over 121 days is related to Adult Social Care debt and to help address this the department, Accounts Receivable and Legal are meeting monthly to review debt. Currently there is a total of £115k identified to be written off, payment agreements are in place for £186k and a further £662k of debt is secured against a property (Deferred Payment Agreements).

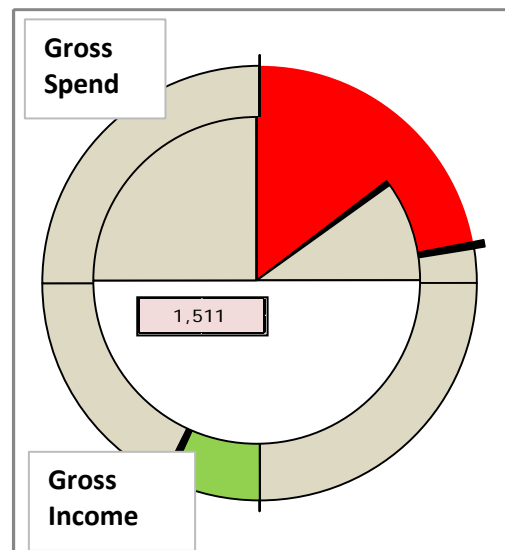
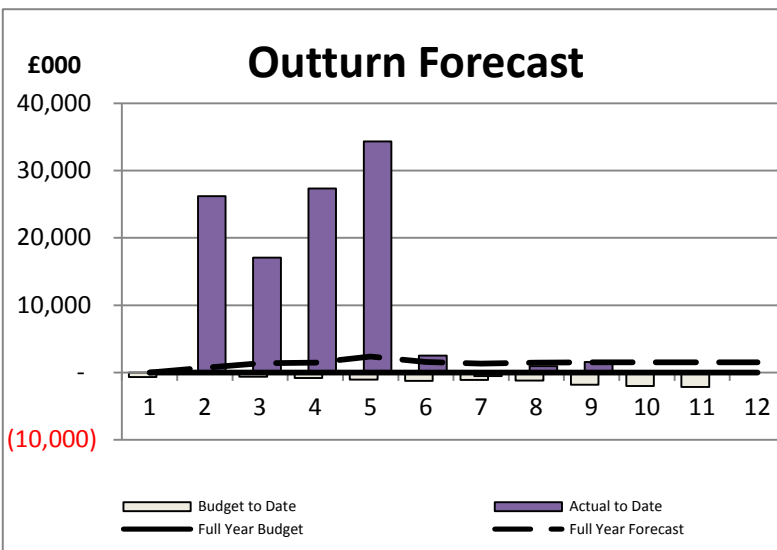
12. Purchase to Pay is showing an average compliance of 72% across services that have decreased from 76% in the previous period. The Council has 114 agency contracts as at the end of period 9 and had spent £0.864m on overtime since April 2018.

Revenue Position and Forecast - Period 9

Total General Fund

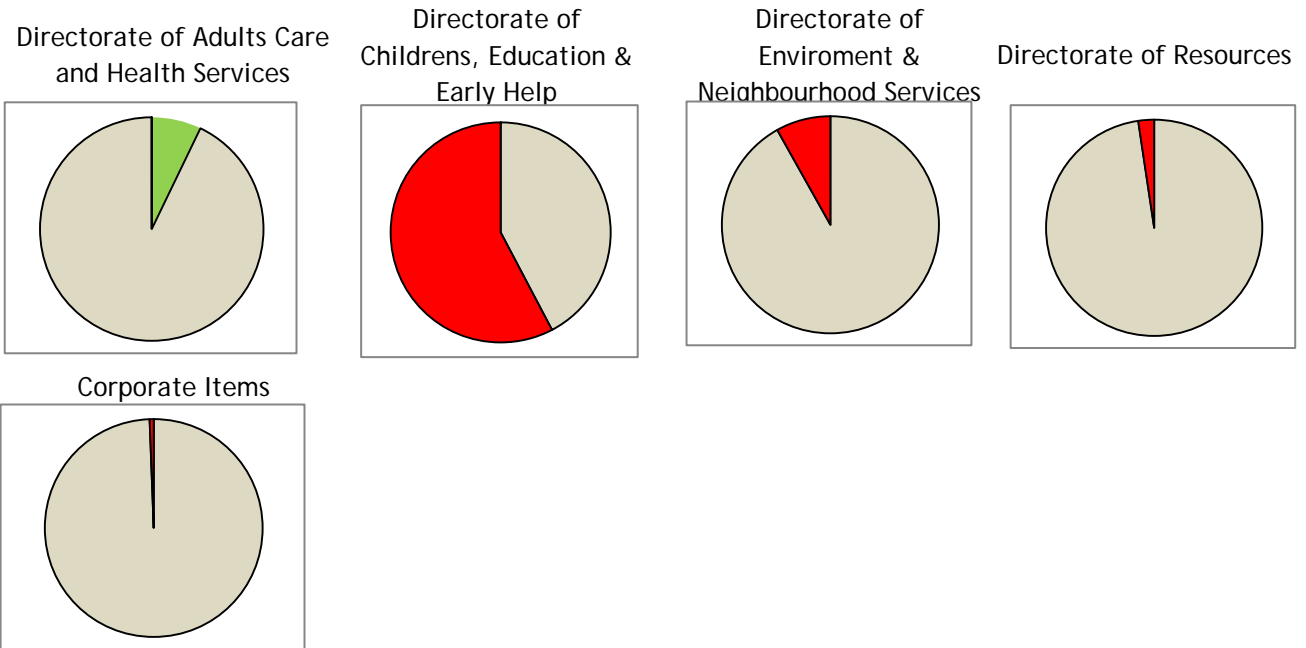
Latest Revenue Position and Forecast

| | Budget to Date (£,000's) | Actual to Date (£,000's) | Variance to Date (£,000's) | Approved Budget (£,000's) | Forecast Outturn (£,000's) | Full Year Variance (£,000's) |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Objective Analysis: | | | | | | |
| Directorate of Adults Care and Health Services | 27,468 | 27,299 | (169) | 36,639 | 36,430 | (209) |
| Directorate of Childrens, Education & Early Help | 30,007 | 31,146 | 1,139 | 41,048 | 42,490 | 1,443 |
| Directorate of Enviroment & Neighbourhood Services | 18,268 | 18,528 | 260 | 23,459 | 23,662 | 203 |
| Directorate of Resources | 9,591 | 10,046 | 455 | 12,793 | 12,852 | 59 |
| Corporate Items | 18,722 | 18,701 | (21) | 24,973 | 24,988 | 15 |
| SUBTOTAL | 104,056 | 105,721 | 1,664 | 138,912 | 140,423 | 1,511 |
| Business Rates (NNDR) | (39,171) | (39,171) | 0 | (52,250) | (52,250) | - |
| Council Tax | (64,971) | (64,971) | (0) | (86,662) | (86,662) | - |
| NET CONTROLLABLE COST | (86) | 1,579 | 1,664 | - | 1,511 | 1,511 |
| Subjective Analysis: | | | | | | |
| Employee Costs | 101,008 | 102,016 | 1,008 | 134,781 | 135,413 | 632 |
| Premises Costs | 13,060 | 11,920 | (1,140) | 17,344 | 17,357 | 13 |
| Transport-Related Costs | 3,533 | 3,588 | 55 | 4,713 | 4,814 | 101 |
| Supplies and Services | 57,350 | 56,221 | (1,129) | 75,507 | 74,795 | (712) |
| Contracted Costs | 211,473 | 214,079 | 2,606 | 283,316 | 287,309 | 3,994 |
| Transfer Payments | 23,874 | 23,196 | (678) | 33,586 | 33,664 | 78 |
| Traded Service Costs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Capital Financing Costs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Use of Earmarked Reserves | - | (1,582) | (1,582) | - | (1,885) | (1,885) |
| CONTROLLABLE COST | 410,299 | 409,438 | (861) | 549,247 | 551,468 | 2,221 |
| Fees & Charges | (55,019) | (54,128) | 891 | (74,369) | (74,735) | (366) |
| Traded Services Income | (40,790) | (39,069) | 1,721 | (54,229) | (53,600) | 629 |
| Grants & Contributions | (314,575) | (314,661) | (86) | (420,649) | (421,622) | (973) |
| CONTROLLABLE INCOME | (410,384) | (407,859) | 2,526 | (549,247) | (549,957) | (710) |
| NET CONTROLLABLE COST | (86) | 1,579 | 1,664 | - | 1,511 | 1,511 |



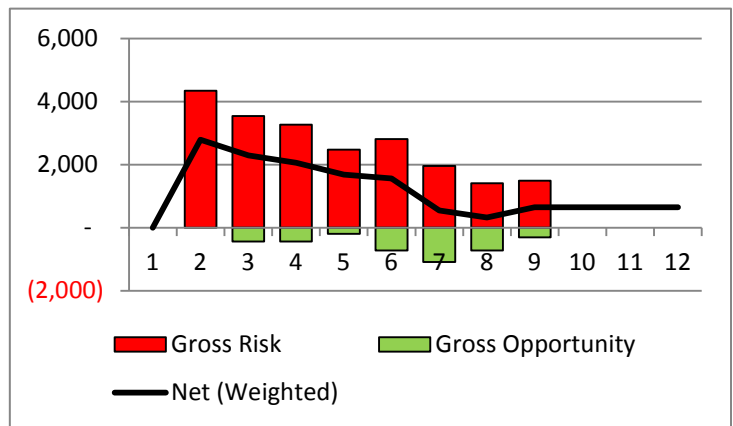
Revenue Position and Forecast - Period 9

Service Summaries



Risks and Opportunities (£,000's)

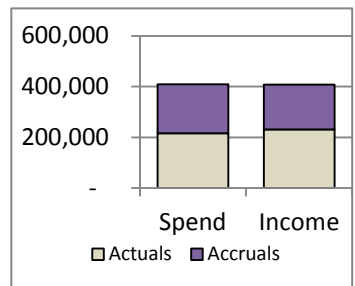
| | Risk | Opportunity | Weighted |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 Directorate of Adults Care and Health Services | - | - | - |
| 2 Directorate of Childrens, Education & Early Help | 800 | (200) | 358 |
| 3 Directorate of Enviroment & Neighbourhood Services | 683 | (110) | 290 |
| 4 Directorate of Resources | - | - | - |
| 5 Corporate Items | - | - | - |
| Total: | 1,483 | (310) | 648 |



Budget Virements (£,000's):

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1 DCEEHS - Reduce Primary APT budget due to Academy conve | (585) |
| 2 DCEEHS Reduction in DSG School Block grant due to Academy | 585 |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |
| Total: | - |

Actuals and Accruals:



1. Expenditure on reactive and planned maintenance is currently anticipated to be approximately £350k underspent. This is largely due to a reduction in minor voids works and external decorations compared to the original budget. The major works programme, which funds capital works, including multi year projects at Hexham Road and the improvements to the water mains at the Coley High rise blocks as well as other major schemes, is also anticipated to underspend against the approved budget, by £1.5m. This largely relates to the delay in appointing the contractor to deliver the Coley water mains scheme (due to a poor tender response), which has resulted in a forecast underspend of £700k. In addition, following the introduction of a new electrical testing programme, the number of rewiring schemes is also less than previously estimated, by approximately £300k. Expenditure on lifts will be delayed resulting in an in-year underspend of approximately £200k. Spend on repairs and major works will continue to be monitored closely over the remaining months of 2018/19.

2. The "Building Cleaning, Energy and other" spend heading, includes the costs relating to the provision of Sheltered Housing, which is anticipated to underspend by approximately £180k during the year. This is partly due to staff vacancies held during the year following a major restructure, in addition to anticipated remodelling and alterations budgets not being required. The vacant posts have now been filled.

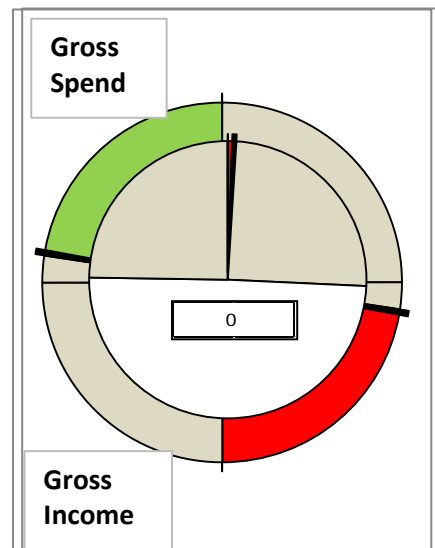
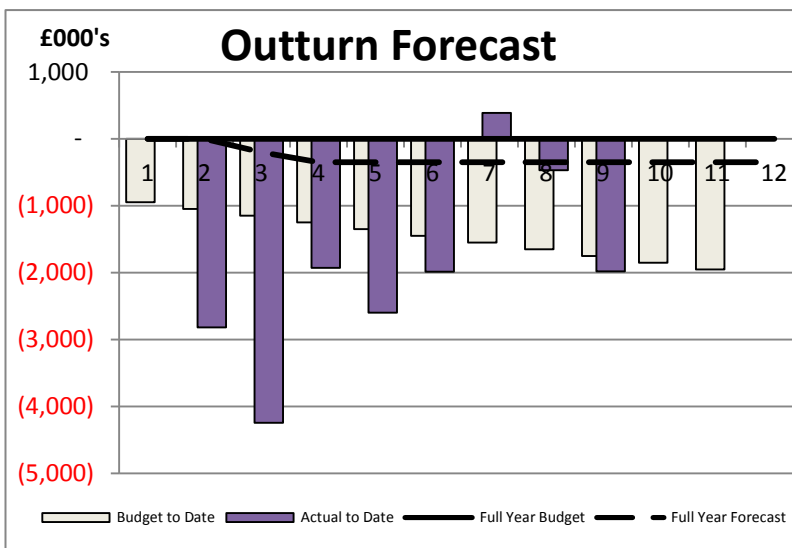
3. There are a number of other anticipated minor over/under spends across other expenditure lines but currently overall these are projected to produce a relatively minor variance to the budget.

4. The reduction in HRA Income of £2.1m primarily relates to a reduction in the required amount to be drawn from HRA reserves to fund expenditure, as a result of the underspends discussed above. It is pleasing to note that the current level of rent collection and the forecast year end arrears position means that the required year end addition to the bad debt provision is predicted to be £300k less than the budgeted amount. This is due to an additional bad debt allowance being provided in the budget as a response to potential increases in arrears which havent materialised as expected.

Revenue Position and Forecast - Period 9

Latest Revenue Position and Forecast

| | Budget to Date Date (£,000's) | Actual to Date Date (£,000's) | Variance to Date Date (£,000's) | Approved Budget Budget (£,000's) | Forecast Outturn Outturn (£,000's) | Full Year Variance Variance (£,000's) |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| <i>Objective Analysis:</i> | | | | | | |
| Responsive Repairs | 2,044 | 1,861 | (183) | 2,725 | 2,450 | (275) |
| Planned Maintenance | 2,374 | 2,270 | (104) | 3,165 | 3,086 | (79) |
| Major Works | 7,125 | 2,686 | (4,439) | 9,500 | 8,000 | (1,500) |
| Managing Tenancies | 977 | 818 | (159) | 1,302 | 1,304 | 2 |
| Management, Policy & Support | 4,106 | 4,068 | (38) | 5,474 | 5,400 | (74) |
| PFI | 5,117 | 5,117 | (0) | 6,823 | 6,823 | 0 |
| Rent Collection | 760 | 815 | 55 | 1,013 | 1,108 | 95 |
| Building Cleaning, Energy and other | 2,067 | 1,686 | (381) | 2,756 | 2,518 | (238) |
| Capital Financing | 7,744 | 7,744 | 0 | 10,325 | 10,325 | - |
| HRA Income | (34,060) | (29,046) | 5,014 | (43,083) | (41,015) | 2,069 |
| HBM - HRA | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NET CONTROLLABLE COST | (1,748) | (1,981) | (233) | - | - | - |
| <i>Subjective Analysis:</i> | | | | | | |
| Employee Costs | 4,598 | 4,577 | (21) | 6,313 | 6,298 | (15) |
| Premises Costs | 12,758 | 8,620 | (4,139) | 17,021 | 14,680 | (2,341) |
| Transport-Related Costs | 125 | 20 | (106) | 254 | 162 | (91) |
| Supplies and Services | 1,439 | 1,171 | (267) | 2,033 | 2,271 | 238 |
| Contracted Costs | 5,984 | 5,220 | (763) | 9,013 | 8,640 | (373) |
| Recharges | 11,892 | 12,505 | 613 | 16,923 | 15,927 | (996) |
| Traded Service Costs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Capital Financing Costs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CONTROLLABLE COST | 36,797 | 32,113 | (4,684) | 51,556 | 47,978 | (3,578) |
| Gross Income | (9,288) | (5,025) | 4,263 | (12,532) | (8,374) | 4,158 |
| Traded Services Income | (26,260) | (27,325) | (1,065) | (35,027) | (35,607) | (580) |
| Grants & Contributions | (2,997) | (1,745) | 1,252 | (3,997) | (3,997) | 0 |
| CONTROLLABLE INCOME | (38,545) | (34,094) | 4,451 | (51,556) | (47,978) | 3,578 |
| NET CONTROLLABLE COST | (1,748) | (1,981) | (233) | - | 0 | 0 |



Capital Monitoring and Forecast - Period 9

Appendix 1a - General Fund

| Project Name | Actuals to Date (2018/19) | | | Full Year Approved Budget | | | Full Year Forecast | | |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Profiled Budget (£,000's) | Actuals (£,000's) | Variance (£,000's) | 2018/19 (£,000's) | 2019/20 (£,000's) | 2020/21 (£,000's) | 2018/19 (£,000's) | 2019/20 (£,000's) | 2020/21 (£,000's) |
| GENERAL FUND CAPITAL PROGRAMME | | | | | | | | | |
| Directorate of Adults Care and Health Services | | | | | | | | | |
| a Disabled Facilities Grants (Private Sector-Ringfenced Grant) | 842 | 305 | (537) | 1,123 | 978 | 978 | 1,123 | 978 | 978 |
| a Care and Support Dynamic Purchase Framework | - | - | - | - | 93 | - | - | 93 | - |
| Total: Safeguarding and protecting those that are most vulnerable | 842 | 305 | (537) | 1,123 | 1,071 | 978 | 1,123 | 1,071 | 978 |
| TOTAL: DACHS | 842 | 305 | (537) | 1,123 | 1,071 | 978 | 1,123 | 1,071 | 978 |
| Directorate of Childrens, Education & Early Help | | | | | | | | | |
| a Foster Carer Extensions | 163 | 150 | (13) | 217 | - | - | 217 | - | - |
| Total: Safeguarding and protecting those that are most vulnerable | 163 | 150 | (13) | 217 | - | - | 217 | - | - |
| b Primary Schools Expansion Programme - 2013-2017 | 488 | 270 | (218) | 650 | 514 | - | 650 | 514 | - |
| b Moorlands Primary School 1FE Expansion - 2016-2018 | 1,725 | - | (1,725) | 2,300 | 1,700 | 40 | - | - | - |
| b Schools - Fire Risk Assessed remedial Works | 38 | 28 | (10) | 50 | 202 | 203 | 50 | 202 | 203 |
| b Critical Reactive Contingency: Health and safety (Schools) | 343 | 259 | (84) | 457 | 506 | 507 | 457 | 506 | 507 |
| b Ranikhet School Roof - Repair or Renewal (Lease Obligation) | - | - | - | - | - | 1,377 | - | - | - |
| b Heating and Electrical Renewal Programme | 243 | 156 | (87) | 324 | 545 | 507 | 324 | 545 | 507 |
| b Additional School Places - Contingency | 263 | - | (263) | 350 | 1,548 | - | - | - | - |
| b Education Asset Management Unit - Cost to Capital | 300 | - | (300) | 400 | 400 | 400 | - | - | - |
| b Crescent Road Playing Field Improvements | 20 | 1 | (19) | 27 | 218 | - | 27 | 218 | - |
| b Phoenix redevelopment Priority Schools Building Programme 2 | 59 | 15 | (44) | 78 | 4,074 | 1,748 | 78 | 4,074 | 1,748 |
| b New ESFA funded schools - St Michaels | 44 | 2 | (42) | 58 | 2,632 | 101 | 58 | 2,632 | 101 |
| b Additional Secondary School Places / Bulge Classes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| b Schools Devolved Formula Capital | 175 | 212 | 37 | 233 | - | - | 233 | - | - |
| b Initial Viability work for the Free School at Richfield Avenue | 68 | - | (68) | 90 | 170 | - | 90 | 170 | - |
| b Heating and Electrical Programme - Manor Pry Power | - | - | - | - | 157 | - | - | 157 | - |
| b Katesgrove Primary Trooper Potts Building | - | - | - | - | 2,632 | 4,359 | - | 2,632 | 4,359 |
| b Civitas- Synthetic Sports Pitch | - | - | - | - | 329 | - | - | 329 | - |
| b The Heights Temporary School | 988 | 1,314 | 326 | 1,317 | 136 | - | 1,317 | 136 | - |
| b The Heights Permanent Site Mitigation | 3 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 1,131 | 2 | 4 | 1,131 | 2 |
| b Ranikhet New School | - | - | - | - | - | 6,083 | - | - | 6,083 |
| b Green Park Primary School | 390 | 12 | (378) | 520 | 2,470 | - | 520 | 2,470 | - |
| TOTAL: Providing the best life through education,early help and healthy living - Mainstream School Schemes | 5,147 | 2,278 | (2,869) | 6,858 | 19,364 | 15,327 | 3,808 | 15,716 | 13,510 |

Capital Monitoring and Forecast - Period 9

Appendix 1a - General Fund

| Project Name | Actuals to Date (2018/19) | | | Full Year Approved Budget | | | Full Year Forecast | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Budget | Actuals | Variance | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) |
| Profiled | | | | | | | | | |
| c Alfred Sutton - additional Nursery Class 30 Hrs Childcare, 26 places | 15 | - | (15) | 20 | - | - | - | - | - |
| c English Martyrs School - additional Nursery Class 30 Hrs Childcare, 26 places | 15 | - | (15) | 20 | - | - | - | - | - |
| c Meadway Early Years Building Renovation | - | - | - | - | 243 | 10 | - | 243 | 10 |
| TOTAL: Providing the best life through education,early help and healthy living - Mainstream School Schemes | 30 | - | (30) | 40 | 243 | 10 | - | 243 | 10 |
| d Blessed Hugh Faringdon - Asperger Unit 30 place expansion (SEN) | 1,381 | 643 | (738) | 1,841 | 38 | - | 1,841 | 38 | - |
| d Avenue Expansion | 47 | 59 | 12 | 63 | 202 | - | 63 | 202 | - |
| d Thameside SEN Expansion | - | - | - | - | 66 | - | - | 66 | - |
| d SEN Expansion Scheme | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| d Special Provision Fund projects | - | - | - | - | 274 | 274 | - | - | - |
| TOTAL: Providing the best life through education,early help and healthy living - SEND Schemes | 1,428 | 702 | (726) | 1,904 | 580 | 274 | 1,904 | 306 | - |
| TOTAL: DCEEHS | 6,768 | 3,130 | (3,638) | 9,019 | 20,187 | 15,611 | 5,929 | 16,265 | 13,520 |
| Directorate of Enviroment & Neighbourhood Services | | | | | | | | | |
| a Oxford Rd Community Centre | 75 | 102 | 27 | 100 | - | - | 16 | - | - |
| Total: Safeguarding and protecting those that are most vulnerable | 75 | 102 | 27 | 100 | - | - | 16 | - | - |
| e General Fund-New Build and Acquisitions | 3,075 | - | (3,075) | 4,100 | 1,870 | - | - | - | - |
| e Lowfield Rd temporary accommodation | 38 | 4 | (34) | 50 | - | - | 4 | - | - |
| e Private Sector Renewals | 225 | 84 | (141) | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| e Rogue Landlord Enforcement | 56 | - | (56) | 75 | - | - | 75 | - | - |
| e Dee Park Regeneration | 75 | - | (75) | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - |
| e Dee Park Regeneration - Housing Infrastructure Fund (school) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| e Homes for Reading - Share Capital | 6,750 | 5,420 | (1,330) | 9,000 | 15,750 | 15,750 | 9,000 | 15,750 | 15,750 |
| e Homes for Reading - Loan Finance | 8,250 | 7,900 | (350) | 11,000 | 19,250 | 19,250 | 11,000 | 19,250 | 19,250 |
| e St George's Church Affordable Housing scheme | 227 | - | (227) | 302 | - | - | 302 | - | - |
| TOTAL: Providing homes for those most in need | 18,696 | 13,408 | (5,288) | 24,927 | 37,270 | 35,400 | 20,681 | 35,300 | 35,300 |

Capital Monitoring and Forecast - Period 9

Appendix 1a - General Fund

| Project Name | Actuals to Date (2018/19) | | | Full Year Approved Budget | | | Full Year Forecast | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Profiled | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| | Budget (£,000's) | Actuals (£,000's) | Variance (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) |
| f Hosier Street Regeneration | - | 14 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| f Community Resilience | 38 | 32 | (6) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| f The Keep | 71 | - | (71) | 94 | - | - | - | - | - |
| f Mapledurham | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| f Whitley Wood Community Art | 26 | 35 | 9 | 35 | - | - | 35 | - | - |
| f Oxford Road Streetscape | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| f Oxford Road Corridor Works | - | - | - | - | 326 | - | - | 326 | - |
| f Chestnut Walk Improvements | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| f CIL Local Funds - Community | - | - | - | - | 25 | 27 | - | 25 | 27 |
| f CIL Local Funds - Heritage and Culture | - | - | - | - | 70 | 70 | - | 70 | 70 |
| f CIL Local Funds - Leisure and Play | - | - | - | - | 301 | 302 | - | 301 | 302 |
| f CIL Local Funds - Transport | - | - | - | - | 217 | 218 | - | 217 | 218 |
| f Grounds Maintenance Workshop Equipment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| f Town Centre Review | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| f Defra Air Quality Grant - Go Electric Reading | 14 | 19 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 50 | 19 | 5 | 50 |
| f Defra Air Quality Grant - Bus Retrofit | 225 | - | (225) | 300 | 1,200 | - | 300 | 1,200 | - |
| f Traffic Management Schools | - | - | - | - | 295 | - | - | 295 | - |
| f Western Area Access Works | - | - | - | - | 128 | - | - | 128 | - |
| f Eastern Area Access Works | - | - | - | - | 340 | - | - | 340 | - |
| f Central Pool Regeneration | 1,050 | 273 | (777) | 1,400 | 75 | - | 1,400 | 75 | - |
| f Small Leisure Schemes | 300 | 344 | 44 | 400 | 500 | 500 | 400 | 500 | 500 |
| f High Ropes Youth Play Initiative | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| f Abbey Quarter | 495 | 494 | (1) | 660 | 405 | 120 | 660 | 405 | 120 |
| f Tree Planting | 19 | 3 | (16) | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| f Invest to Save Salix (match funding for Energy Efficiency Schemes) | 269 | 4 | (265) | 358 | 250 | 250 | 260 | 250 | 250 |
| f Invest to save energy savings - Street lighting | - | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL: Keeping the town clean,safe,green and active | 2,507 | 1,321 | (1,186) | 3,341 | 4,212 | 1,612 | 3,149 | 4,212 | 1,612 |

Capital Monitoring and Forecast - Period 9

Appendix 1a - General Fund

| Project Name | Actuals to Date (2018/19) | | | Full Year Approved Budget | | | Full Year Forecast | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Budget | Actuals | Variance | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) | (£,000's) |
| g M4 Junction 11 | 45 | - | (45) | 60 | 60 | - | - | - | - |
| g Local Traffic Management and Road Safety Schemes | 150 | 14 | (136) | 200 | 200 | 197 | 200 | 200 | 197 |
| g South Reading MRT (Phases 1 & 2) | 1,003 | 113 | (890) | 650 | 353 | - | 650 | 353 | - |
| g South Reading MRT (Phases 3 & 4) | 4,550 | 2,564 | (1,986) | 2,250 | 7,898 | 2,536 | 2,250 | 7,898 | 2,536 |
| g Green Park Station | - | 1,179 | 1,179 | 2,000 | 14,050 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 14,050 | 1,000 |
| g East Reading MRT (Phases 1 & 2) | 4,183 | - | (4,183) | 5,577 | 13,188 | 4,367 | - | - | - |
| g Air Quality Monitoring | 2 | - | (2) | 3 | 97 | - | 3 | 97 | - |
| g LSTF Contract Extensions | - | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| g ITB Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| g NCN Route 422 | 680 | 261 | (419) | 430 | 364 | - | 430 | 364 | - |
| g Reading West Station | 80 | - | (80) | - | 200 | - | - | 200 | - |
| g CCTV | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| g Car Parks Partnership | 170 | - | (170) | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 |
| g Bridges and Carriageways | 2,052 | 717 | (1,335) | 2,736 | 1,322 | 1,259 | 2,736 | 1,322 | 1,259 |
| g Car Parking - P&D, Red Routes, Equipment | 75 | 230 | 155 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| g West Reading Transport Study - Southcote/Coley Improvements | 300 | 114 | (186) | 400 | - | - | 400 | - | - |
| g Smart City Cluster project and C-ITS | 563 | 141 | (422) | 750 | 1,230 | - | 750 | 1,230 | - |
| g Culture & Leisure facilities | 75 | 46 | (29) | 100 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| g Demountable Pool | 60 | - | (60) | 60 | - | - | 60 | - | - |
| g Local Transport Plan Development | 216 | 48 | (168) | 288 | 288 | 288 | 288 | 288 | 288 |
| g Reading Town Centre Design Framework | - | - | - | - | 86 | - | - | 86 | - |
| g re3 Receipt of Food Waste | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| g Leisure Procurement | 72 | 77 | 5 | 96 | - | - | 96 | - | - |
| g Cemeteries and Crematorium | 60 | 3 | (57) | 80 | - | - | 67 | - | - |
| g Rivermead Essential Works | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL: Providing infrastructure to support the economy | 14,336 | 5,514 | (8,822) | 16,006 | 39,762 | 10,173 | 10,356 | 26,514 | 5,706 |
| h Replacement Vehicles | 818 | 801 | (17) | 1,090 | 350 | 460 | 1,090 | 350 | 460 |
| h Invest in council buildings/Health & safety works | 1,875 | 495 | (1,380) | 2,500 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| h Libraries invest to save proposal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| h Community Hubs | 516 | 826 | 310 | 688 | 274 | - | 688 | 274 | - |
| h S106 individual schemes list | - | - | - | - | 334 | - | - | 334 | - |
| h Accommodation Review - Phase 1A | 19 | - | (19) | 25 | - | - | - | - | - |
| h Accommodation Review - Town Hall | 750 | 871 | 121 | 1,000 | - | - | 1,000 | - | - |
| h Accommodation Review - Henley Road Cemetery | 261 | 467 | 206 | 348 | - | - | 348 | - | - |
| h Accommodation Review - Phase 2A & B | 488 | 353 | (135) | 650 | - | - | 650 | - | - |
| h Accommodation Review - Phase 2C (19 Bennet Road) | 2,018 | - | (2,018) | 2,690 | 2,953 | - | 751 | 2,953 | - |
| TOTAL: Remaining financially sustainable to deliver these service priorities | 6,745 | 3,813 | (2,932) | 8,991 | 5,911 | 1,960 | 7,027 | 5,911 | 1,960 |
| TOTAL: DENS | 42,359 | 24,158 | (18,201) | 53,365 | 87,155 | 49,145 | 41,229 | 71,937 | 44,578 |

Capital Monitoring and Forecast - Period 9

Appendix 1a - General Fund

| Project Name | Actuals to Date (2018/19) | | | Full Year Approved Budget | | | Full Year Forecast | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Budget (£,000's) | Actuals (£,000's) | Variance (£,000's) | 2018/19 (£,000's) | 2019/20 (£,000's) | 2020/21 (£,000's) | 2018/19 (£,000's) | 2019/20 (£,000's) | 2020/21 (£,000's) |
| Directorate of Resources | | | | | | | | | |
| a Voluntary Sector Support | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL: Voluntary Sector Support | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| g Lease to RTL (Bus Purchase) | 750 | 371 | (379) | 1,000 | - | - | 600 | - | - |
| g Superfast Broadband | 15 | - | (15) | 20 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL: Providing infrastructure to support the economy | 765 | 371 | (394) | 1,020 | - | - | 600 | - | - |
| h ICT Technical Infrastructure | 1,664 | 163 | (1,501) | 2,218 | 962 | 850 | 472 | 962 | 267 |
| h Future ICT & Digital Operating Model | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| h Information Management and Security | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| h ICT Governance | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| h Digital Transformation and Innovation | 113 | 12 | (101) | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| h Digital Solutions | 672 | 17 | (655) | 896 | 596 | - | 572 | 596 | - |
| h Purchase of Commercial Property | 37,500 | - | (37,500) | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| h Capitalisation | 173 | - | (173) | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 206 | 100 |
| TOTAL: Remaining financially sustainable to deliver these service priorities | 40,122 | 192 | (39,930) | 53,494 | 51,938 | 51,230 | 51,424 | 51,914 | 50,517 |
| TOTAL: RESOURCES | 40,887 | 563 | (40,324) | 54,514 | 51,938 | 51,230 | 52,024 | 51,914 | 50,517 |
| Corporate Items | | | | | | | | | |
| i Delivery Fund | 4,433 | - | (4,433) | 5,911 | 4,254 | 1,336 | 5,911 | 4,254 | 1,336 |
| TOTAL: Transformation Fund (Use of Flexible Capital Receipts) | 4,433 | - | (4,433) | 5,911 | 4,254 | 1,336 | 5,911 | 4,254 | 1,336 |
| TOTAL: CORPORATE ITEMS | 4,433 | - | (4,433) | 5,911 | 4,254 | 1,336 | 5,911 | 4,254 | 1,336 |
| TOTAL: GENERAL FUND | 95,289 | 28,156 | (67,133) | 123,932 | 164,605 | 118,300 | 106,216 | 145,441 | 110,929 |

Capital Monitoring and Forecast - Period 9

Appendix 1a - General Fund

| Project Name | Actuals to Date (2018/19) | | | Full Year Approved Budget | | | Full Year Forecast | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Profiled Budget (£,000's) | Actuals (£,000's) | Variance (£,000's) | 2018/19 (£,000's) | 2019/20 (£,000's) | 2020/21 (£,000's) | 2018/19 (£,000's) | 2019/20 (£,000's) | 2020/21 (£,000's) |
| Summarised by Type: Gross Expenditure | 95,289 | 28,156 | (67,133) | 123,932 | 164,605 | 118,300 | 106,216 | 145,441 | 110,929 |
| Funded By: Grants & Contributions | (20,103) | - | 20,103 | (26,796) | (50,485) | (24,135) | (18,129) | (38,740) | (18,641) |
| s106/CIL | (2,344) | - | 2,344 | (3,018) | (9,430) | (2,750) | (1,034) | (9,430) | (2,750) |
| Other | (1,041) | - | 1,041 | (1,387) | (4,521) | (867) | (652) | - | - |
| Net Capital Spend | 71,801 | 28,156 | (43,645) | 92,731 | 100,169 | 90,548 | 86,401 | 97,271 | 89,538 |
| Capital Receipts | (3,941) | (50) | 3,891 | (5,911) | (4,254) | (1,336) | (5,911) | (4,254) | (1,336) |
| CIL 80% | - | - | - | - | - | - | (4,296) | (3,000) | (2,500) |
| Implied Borrowing if all Capital Receipts Applied | 67,860 | 28,106 | (39,754) | 86,820 | 95,915 | 89,212 | 76,194 | 90,017 | 85,702 |
| Net Expenditure Summarised by Theme | | | | | | | | | |
| Safeguarding and protecting those that are most vulnerable | 163 | 557 | 394 | 217 | - | - | 217 | - | - |
| Providing the best life through education,early help and healthy living - Mainstream Schools | - | 2,278 | 2,278 | 1 | 1,465 | 97 | 1 | - | - |
| Providing the best life through education,early help and healthy living - Early Years | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Providing the best life through education,early help and healthy living - SEND Schemes | - | 702 | 702 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Providing homes for those most in need | 16,482 | 13,408 | 3,074 | 21,975 | 36,709 | 35,400 | 20,304 | 35,300 | 35,300 |
| Keeping the town clean,safe,green and active | 397 | 1,321 | 924 | 527 | 400 | 325 | 335 | 400 | 325 |
| Providing infrastructure to support the economy | 3,872 | 5,885 | 2,013 | 2,166 | 100 | 200 | 1,733 | 100 | 100 |
| Remaining financially sustainable to deliver these service priorities | 46,454 | 4,005 | 42,449 | 61,935 | 57,241 | 53,190 | 57,901 | 57,217 | 52,477 |
| Transformation Fund (Use of Flexible Capital Receipts) | 4,433 | - | 4,433 | 5,911 | 4,254 | 1,336 | 5,911 | 4,254 | 1,336 |
| | 71,801 | 28,156 | 56,267 | 92,732 | 100,169 | 90,548 | 86,402 | 97,271 | 89,538 |
| Net Expenditure Summarised by Class | | | | | | | | | |
| Minor Works, Rolling Programmes, and other grouped projects | 6,649 | 3,393 | (3,256) | 8,864 | 5,742 | 3,325 | 5,123 | 4,433 | 2,642 |
| Major Projects | 6,478 | 10,271 | 3,793 | 5,636 | 4,593 | 197 | 3,447 | 3,028 | - |
| Capitalisation of Costs | 173 | - | (173) | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 206 | 100 |
| Group Company Investment | 16,568 | 14,492 | (2,076) | 22,090 | 35,350 | 35,460 | 21,690 | 35,350 | 35,460 |
| Investment Property Acquisition | 37,500 | - | (37,500) | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Delivery Fund | 4,433 | - | (4,433) | 5,911 | 4,254 | 1,336 | 5,911 | 4,254 | 1,336 |
| | 71,801 | 28,156 | (43,645) | 92,731 | 100,169 | 90,548 | 86,401 | 97,271 | 89,538 |

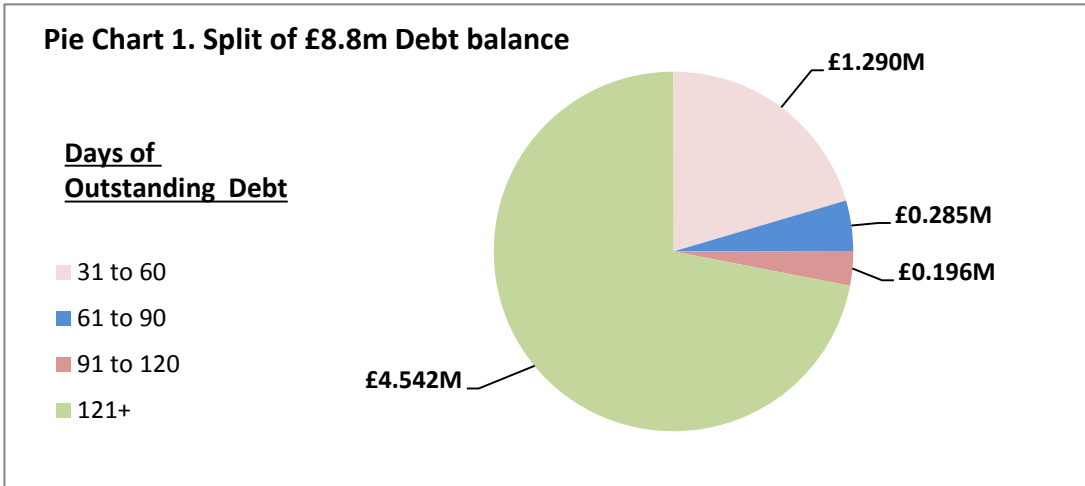
Capital Monitoring and Forecast - Period 9

HRA - Housing Revenue Account

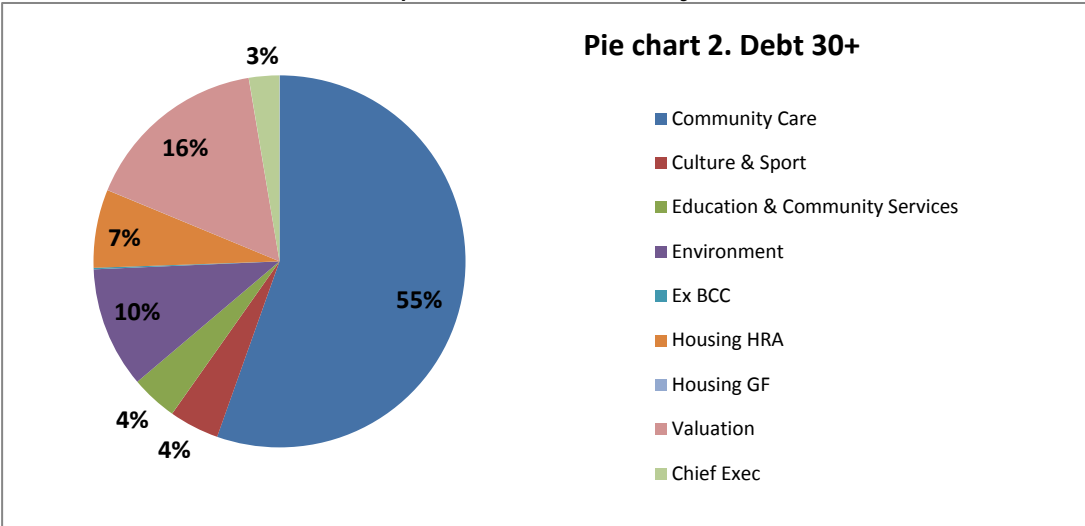
| Project Name | Actuals to Date (2018/19) | | | Full Year Approved Budget | | | Full Year Forecast | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Budget (£,000's) | Actuals (£,000's) | Variance (£,000's) | 2018/19 (£,000's) | 2019/20 (£,000's) | 2020/21 (£,000's) | 2018/19 (£,000's) | 2019/20 (£,000's) | 2020/21 (£,000's) |
| <u>HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT CAPITAL</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Supported Living - Avenue Site | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | 54 | - | - |
| Disabled Facilities Grants (Local Authority Tenants) | 333 | - | (333) | 500 | 450 | 400 | 500 | 450 | 400 |
| TOTAL: Safeguarding and protecting those that are most vulnerable | 333 | 4 | (329) | 500 | 450 | 400 | 554 | 450 | 400 |
| Housing Revenue Account-Major Repairs | 4,733 | 1,396 | (3,337) | 7,100 | 6,812 | 6,387 | 5,100 | 7,312 | 6,387 |
| Housing Revenue Account-Hexham Road | 800 | - | (800) | 1,200 | 1,400 | 950 | 1,200 | 1,400 | 950 |
| Housing Revenue Account-New Build and Acquisitions | 5,267 | 398 | (4,869) | 7,900 | 4,030 | - | 2,000 | 9,930 | - |
| Housing Revenue Account-New Build and Acquisitions from GF | - | - | - | - | - | - | 633 | 210 | 3,900 |
| Housing Revenue Account-New Build - Conwy Close | 5,079 | 2,901 | (2,178) | 7,618 | 936 | - | 7,618 | 1,256 | - |
| Housing Revenue Account-Fire Safety works | 600 | - | (600) | 900 | 800 | 700 | 900 | 800 | 700 |
| Extra care (cedar court) HRA | - | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | 30 | - | - |
| Dee Park Regeneration | 67 | - | (67) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| TOTAL: Providing homes for those most in need | 16,545 | 4,705 | (11,840) | 24,818 | 14,078 | 8,137 | 17,556 | 20,983 | 12,012 |
| TOTAL: HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT | 16,879 | 4,709 | (12,170) | 25,318 | 14,528 | 8,537 | 18,110 | 21,433 | 12,412 |
| Summarised by Type: Expenditure | 16,879 | 4,709 | (12,170) | 25,318 | 14,528 | 8,537 | 18,110 | 21,433 | 12,412 |
| Funded By: | | | | | | | | | |
| Grants & Contributions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| s106/CIL | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other | (5,043) | - | 5,043 | (10,085) | (8,081) | (7,800) | (8,585) | (8,081) | (7,800) |
| Net Capital Spend | 11,836 | 4,709 | (7,127) | 15,233 | 6,447 | 737 | 9,525 | 13,352 | 4,612 |
| Capital Receipts | (1,190) | - | 1,190 | (2,370) | (1,209) | - | (600) | (2,979) | - |
| Implied Borrowing if all Capital Receipts Applied | 10,646 | 4,709 | (5,937) | 12,863 | 5,238 | 737 | 8,925 | 10,373 | 4,612 |
| <u>Net Expenditure Summarised by Theme</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Safeguarding and protecting those that are most vulnerable | - | 59 | 59 | - | - | - | 54 | - | - |
| Providing homes for those most in need | 10,646 | 4,650 | (5,996) | 12,863 | 5,238 | 737 | 8,238 | 10,373 | 4,612 |
| Transformation Fund (Use of Flexible Capital Receipts) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 10,646 | 4,709 | (5,937) | 12,863 | 5,238 | 737 | 8,292 | 10,373 | 4,612 |

Debt Performance - End of December 2018

The pie chart below shows the sundry debt as at the end of period 9 to total £6.3m, this has decreased by £0.0.35m from period 8.

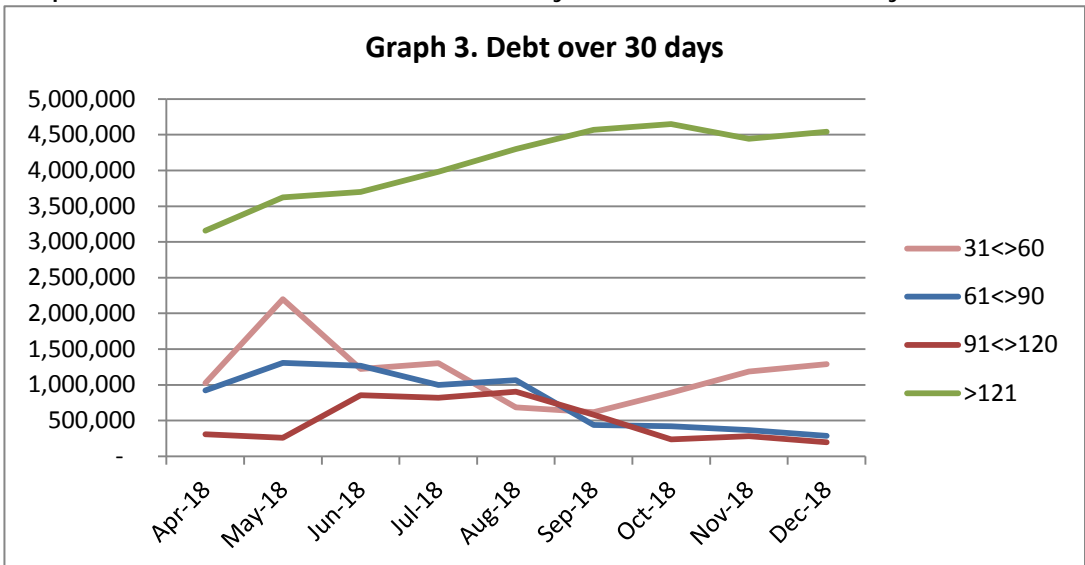


Pie Chart 2 (below) shows the split of debt over 30 days old (Breakdown of the £6.3m)



Note: Community Care includes Adult Client debt and invoices relating to NHS/CCG. Education Services includes the majority of Schools service level agreement invoices.

Graph 3 shows the trend of debt over 30 days for 2018-2019 financial year.



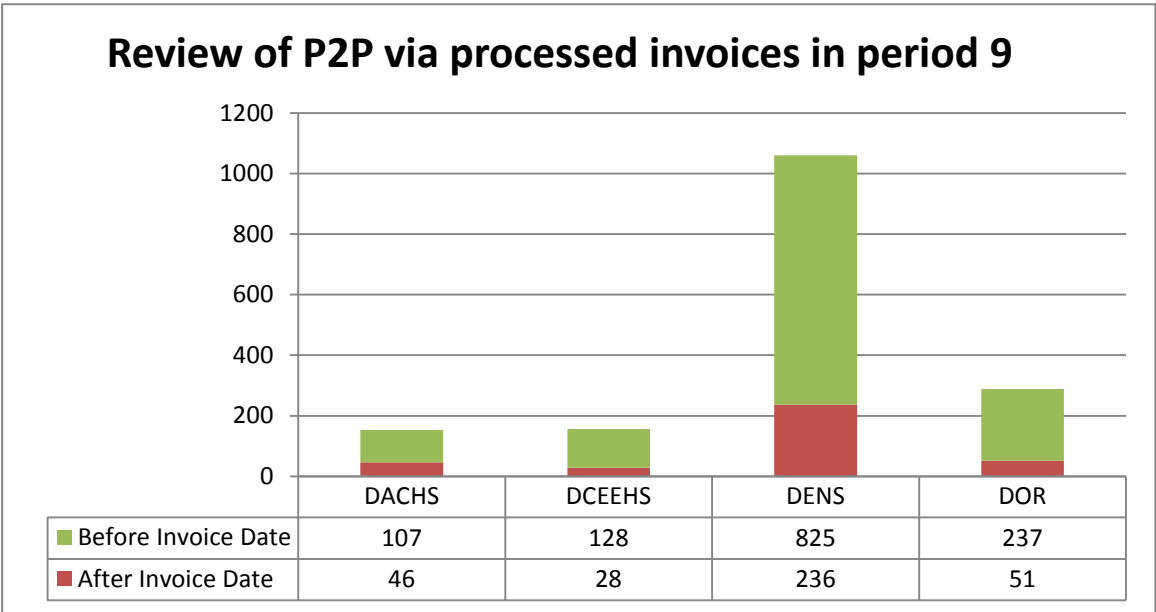
Debt over 121 days old has Increased by 99k from the end of period 8.

Purchase to Pay Performance - End of December 2018

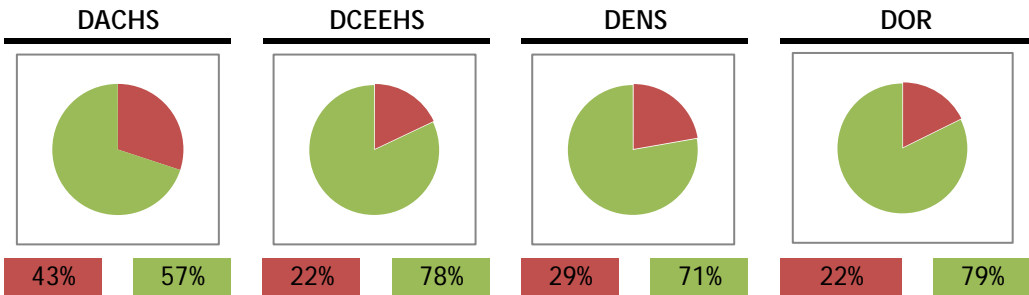
The Council introduced a Purchase to Pay process in April 2016.

The No Purchase order, No payment policy still has some adherence issues as shown in the bar chart

Chart 1 (below) shows the Purchase to Pay (p2p) performance for Period 9



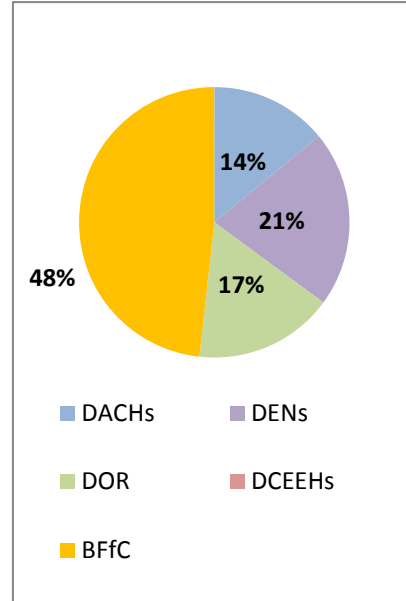
PO created before invoice date PO created after invoice date



Agency and Staffing - End of December 2018

Agency contracts with the council as at the end of December 2018.
 Data has not been available for November at time of issue
 Number of agency workers by directorate

| Directorate | Number of December Agency | Number of October Agency |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| DACHs | 16 | 20 |
| DENs | 24 | 46 |
| DOR | 19 | 28 |
| DCEEHs | 0 | 60 |
| BfFC | 55 | 5 |
| Total | 114 | 159 |

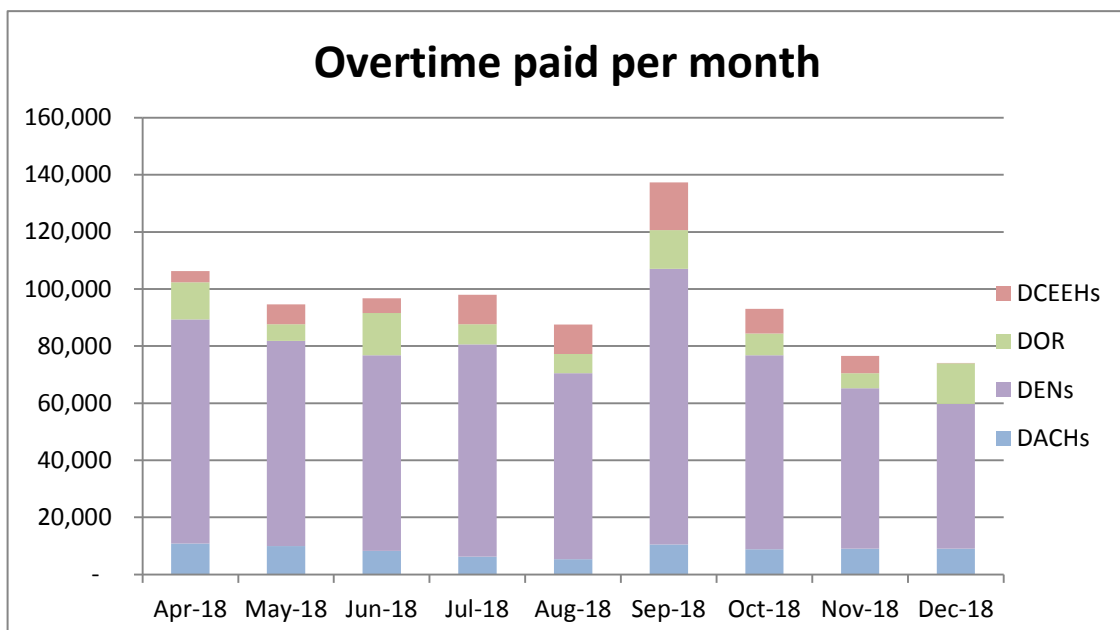


Agency staff by Category (top 4)

| Post name | No. |
|--------------------|-----|
| Social Worker BfFC | 41 |
| Social Worker ASC | 14 |
| Legal | 12 |
| Manual Labour | 10 |

Overtime paid by Directorate (December and actual to date for 2018-2019)

| Directorate | December 2018 Only | Actual to Date 2018-2019 |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| DACHs | £ 9,051 | £ 78,143 |
| DENs | £ 50,650 | £ 629,675 |
| DOR | £ 14,259 | £ 87,982 |
| DCEEHs (less Schools) | £ 55 | £ 68,279 |
| Total | £ 74,015 | £ 864,079 |



Agency and Staffing - End of December 2018

Redundancies within 2018-2019


| Directorate | Redundancies through Payroll | Redundancies via Invoice | Total | No. of Redundancies |
|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| DACHS | 28,360 | - | 28,360 | 4 |
| DENS | 188,550 | 180,000 | 368,550 | 6 |
| DOR | 162,837 | - | 162,837 | 4 |
| DCEEHS | 267,247 | - | 267,247 | 15 |
| Total | 646,995 | 180,000 | 826,995 | 29 |

180k within DENS relates to agreed redundancies payment to support Adult Social Care Transport outsourcing from Readibus.





180k Payment is not included within the number of redundancies




Currently no redundancy charges have been reflected within the Period 9 reporting. Redundancy expenditure has been identified to be capitalised at year end or use of redundancy revenue reserve.

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| Priority | Measure of Success | Type - Local / National | Good - High or low | 2017/18 Result | 2018/19 Q2 Result | 2018/19 Q3 Result | 2018/19 Target | Direction of travel | Average for comparator group | Comments |
|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Securing the Economic Success of Reading | Percentage of people who use sustainable modes of transport (i.e. Bus, cycle, walk) | National | High | 79% | Annual | Annual | 80% | Not applicable | 83% (2013) | Access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes) (working age population) in Reading. Bus journeys continue to increase. |
| Securing the Economic Success of Reading | Percentage of people who are economically active | National | High | 79.60% | 78.70% | 79.80% | 79.70% |  | 80.9% (SE) | Economically active people in Reading has marginally increased over the past 3 months. Reading continues to be below the average for the South East region. Latest data covers the period to Sep 18 |
| Securing the Economic Success of Reading | Growth in Business Rates | National | High | 0.10% | Annual Figure | Annual Figure | 0.50% | Not applicable | Not Available | |
| Securing the Economic Success of Reading | Superfast broadband coverage | National | High | 98% | On target | On target | 99% |  | | Overall progress remained static overall for BT in Q3. We are expecting to see improvement during the final quarter of 2018/19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensuring access to decent housing to meet local needs | Number of additional homes completed per annum | Local | High | 700 | Annual | Annual | 671 | N/A | Not Available | Annual Figures |
| Ensuring access to decent housing to meet local needs | Number of additional affordable homes completed (includes council homes and through planning process) | Local | High | TBC | Annual | Annual | 406 | N/A | N/A | Annual Figures |
| Ensuring access to decent housing to meet local needs | Numbers of families in bed & breakfast accommodation (shared facilities) - snapshot | Local | Low | 17 | 5 | 0 | 0 (Revised Target) |  | N/A | Performance is continuing to improve, at end December there were 2 families in self contained nightly paid accommodation, but none in shared facilities. Target of 12 has now been revised down to 0. |


| Priority | Measure of Success | Type - Local / National | Good - High or low | 2017/18 Result | 2018/19 Q2 Result | 2018/19 Q3 Result | 2018/19 Target | Direction of travel | Average for comparator group | Comments |
|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Ensuring access to decent housing to meet local needs | Total number of cases where positive action was successful in preventing homelessness - cumulative | Local | High | 371 | 245 | 341 | 375 | | N/A | The annual target will need to be revised in the context of the introduction of new statutory duties in April 2018 under the Homelessness Reduction Act. |
| Ensuring access to decent housing to meet local needs | Total number of homeless or "at risk" households assisted to secure private rented sector (PRS) accommodation | Local | High | 232 | 133 | 176 | 280 (Revised target) | | N/A | This figure includes: a) Homeless 'full duty' cases where discharged through a PRS offer; b) prevention and relief cases where PRS accessed. We will need to relook at the target of 280 which was initially given as we were unaware of the impact the new homeless reduction act legislation would have on services. |
| Page 68 Protecting & enhancing the lives of vulnerable Adults & Children | Reduced Delayed Transfers of Care for Health & Social Care - DToC | National | Low | Social Care Only delays: 2818 | 322 | 326 | 2106 | | 3.70% | Provisional data for Oct-Nov only - will be updated when Dec 18 data is published by NHS England on 14/02/19 |
| | | | | Total delays: 6579 | 1231 | 1015 | 5030 | | | |
| Protecting & enhancing the lives of vulnerable Adults & Children | Increased number of service users receiving direct payments | National | High | 14.1% | 17.10% | 16.93% | 20% | | 23.3% (CIPFA 2017/18) | The % of clients with direct payments has dipped slightly this quarter. There is a project to focus on promoting independence through the use of Direct Payments |

| Priority | Measure of Success | Type - Local / National | Good - High or low | 2017/18 Result | 2018/19 Q2 Result | 2018/19 Q3 Result | 2018/19 Target | Direction of travel | Average for comparator group | Comments |
|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| Protecting & enhancing the lives of vulnerable Adults & Children | Decrease the permanent new admissions to Residential or Nursing care per 100,000 population for Older People (65+) | National | Low | 596.7 | 256.28 | 341.71 | 550 per year per 100,000 |  | 568.5 (England 2017/18) | There have been a number of individuals whose needs have required admission to Residential and Nursing placements. This is being monitored carefully via the Performance Board in Adult Social Care. |
| Protecting & enhancing the lives of vulnerable Adults & Children | Decrease the permanent new admissions to Residential or Nursing care per 100,000 population for Younger people (18-64) | Local | Low | 11.3 | 9.29 | 10.22 | 11.5 |  | 13.5 (England 2017/18) | Analysis of the new admissions evidences the high level of need, temporary placement was made for crisis intervention and safety. From October 2018, all new admissions for under 65's will be signed off by Director. |
| Page 69 Protecting & enhancing the lives of vulnerable Adults & Children | Increase the number of Looked After Children (LAC) in high quality local placements - percentage 20+ miles away | Local | High | 35% | 36% | 33% | 25% |  | 426 | Of the 85 young people placed 20+ miles from home 63 are beyond 40 miles from Reading. The highest number of young people (25) living 20+ miles are between 60 - 90 miles from Reading and 23 of these are school age requiring visits after school hours. There is a project looking at 20+ mile placements and this has had an effect on the number reducing |
| Protecting & enhancing the lives of vulnerable Adults & Children | Increase the number of families receiving early partnership support preventing the need for statutory intervention - reducing the number of open children's social care cases | Local | High | 1800 | 1427 | Data not Supplied | 1600 |  | 17% | |

| Priority | Measure of Success | Type - Local / National | Good - High or low | 2017/18 Result | 2018/19 Q2 Result | 2018/19 Q3 Result | 2018/19 Target | Direction of travel | Average for comparator group | Comments |
|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Protecting & enhancing the lives of vulnerable Adults & Children | Increase percentage of permanent social workers (children) | Local | High | 65% | 56% | 57% (Oct) | 75% |  | N/A | A project has been established to measure our current workforce and data should be available for inclusion in the next report |
| Keeping Readings Environment clean, green and safe | Percentage of household waste sent for re-use, recycling and composting | National | High | 30.47% | 30.25% | 30.83% | 39% |  | 40.69% (43.16% Q3) | The low recycling rate corresponds to a reduction in the tonnage of garden waste due to the Winter season and a suspension of the service over Christmas. |
| Keeping Readings Environment clean, green and safe | Satisfaction with Anti Social Behaviour case handling | Local | High | 97.00% | Annual Figure | Annual Figure | 97% | not applicable | not applicable | Measure reported annually |
| Keeping Readings Environment clean, green and safe | Reading Borough Carbon Footprint (kilotonnes of CO2 emissions eq) | National | Low | 618* | 695 | Annual Figure | Not Set? | not applicable | not applicable | 2015 data published in 2017 |
| Promoting great education, leisure and cultural opportunities for people in Reading | Reduction in Secondary Fixed Term exclusions - | National | Low | 528 | 1882 | Data not supplied | 842.5 |  | 1088 | |
| Promoting great education, leisure and cultural opportunities for people in Reading | Improved Key stage 2 results and narrowing gap in attainment | National | High | 58% | 61% Annual | Annual | 61% | | | |

| Priority | Measure of Success | Type - Local / National | Good - High or low | 2017/18 Result | 2018/19 Q2 Result | 2018/19 Q3 Result | 2018/19 Target | Direction of travel | Average for comparator group | Comments |
|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Promoting great education, leisure and cultural opportunities for people in Reading | Reduction in the percentage of young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) | Local | Low | 2.10% | 3.70% | Data not supplied | 2.80% | ▼ | | |
| Promoting great education, leisure and cultural opportunities for people in Reading | Percentage of schools rated good or outstanding | National | High | 89% | 86% | Data not supplied | 96% | ▼ | 90% | |
| Ensuring our Council is fit for the future | Improving customer satisfaction with our front of house service | Local | High | 88% | 84% | 81% | 80% | ▼ | Not Available | Customer Satisfaction for December with Residents scoring Customer service excellent or good |
| Ensuring our Council is fit for the future | Increase in take up of online services - number of people signed up for an online account | Local | High | 48,639 | 58,899 (Oct) | 64,003 | 10% increase | ▲ | Not Available | The Number of self-service account users continues to increase with an almost 16,000 increase since March. |
| Ensuring our Council is fit for the future | Delivery of Medium Term Financial Strategy - total budget requirement | Local | High | 125.3m | 140,470 Please refer to appendix 1 | 140,423 Please refer to appendix 1 | 138,912 m | ▲ | Not Available | The forecast outturn shows a projected overspend on the General Fund at the end of period 9 (December of £1.511m - an increase of (£0.036m) since that previously reported at the end of period 8. The increase is due to confirmed additional spend within children services (£0.016m) and Directorate of Environment & Neighbourhood service (£0.029m). The other directorates have shown small decreases: Adult social Care (£0.08m) and resources (£0.001m). There has been no change to the forecast outturn for Corporate budgets |

| Priority | Measure of Success | Type - Local / National | Good - High or low | 2017/18 Result | 2018/19 Q2 Result | 2018/19 Q3 Result | 2018/19 Target | Direction of travel | Average for comparator group | Comments |
|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| Ensuring our Council is fit for the future | Reducing agency spend - Council wide, including Brighter Futures for Children | Local | Low | 10m | 3.114m | 2.508M | 10m | ▲ | Not Available | There is a decreasing level of temporary and agency spends during 2018/19. Spend has reduced each quarter. Compared to the same period last year spend has reduced by £900,430. Q3 17/18 = 3,480,280. Cumulative spend for 2018/19 = £8.873m |
| Ensuring our Council is fit for the future Page 72 | Percentage of Council Tax collected | National | High | 96.60% | 55.37% | 82.61% | 83.18% (Dec) 97.1% | ▲ | In year benchmarking information not available | Cumulative collection up to end December. We did not achieve the target set. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vacancy within recovery team now filled • All backlogs have been addressed and the focus is on plans to improve in-year collection performance • The council tax debit increased by £881k in April 18 through reductions in CTS (25%-35% scheme) which impacts working age claimants on low income, this is equivalent to 0.90% of the total debit, a proportion of this increase will be impacting on our overall collection results. |

| Priority | Measure of Success | Type - Local / National | Good - High or low | 2017/18 Result | 2018/19 Q2 Result | 2018/19 Q3 Result | 2018/19 Target | Direction of travel | Average for comparator group | Comments |
|--|--|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Ensuring our Council is fit for the future | Percentage of Business Rates collected | National | High | 96.28% | 53.98% | 79.08% | 81.4% (Dec) 97.25% |  | In year benchmarking information not available | <p>Cumulative collection up to end December. Target not achieved, collection is below the same period last year (81.30%). The internal transfer of RBC business rates was not completed within the period. This equates to approx. 3.3m and would boost collection by approx. 2.38%, not achieving the target is therefore due to RBC accounts not being paid in November.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These balances have now been paid and improved collection should be reflected during the fourth quarter. |

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